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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow today; tomorrow cloudy, probably snow; fresh, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,916. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES.

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WHITMAN WATCHES HYLAN; HE COULD REMOVE ENRIGHT

Governor Thought to Regard with Disfavor Mayor's Selection of Police Commissioner.

TWO DEPUTIES ARE NAMED

City Hall Announces the Appointments of Goff and Lahey.

DEVERY GIVES APPROVAL

"It Takes a Former Cop," He Asserts, "to Make the Department Go."

Mayor Hylan changed the status of Richard E. Enright yesterday from that of Acting Police Commissioner to Police Commissioner, indicating that his appointment was not to be considered temporary, but to continue as long as he was regarded as efficient in carrying out Mayor Hylan's plans.

Commissioner Enright appointed William J. Lahey, Captain of Old Slip Station, as Second Deputy Commissioner and the head of the Detective Bureau, and appointed John W. Goff, Jr., a son of Justice Goff, Third Deputy Police Commissioner. There was no pretense that the two new deputies were not the Mayor's own selections. Both appointments were announced at the City Hall by the Mayor's Secretary and were made after consultation by the Mayor with Commissioner Enright.

While these appointments were considered as interesting, the view in the Police Department was that the personnel of the Deputies would make little difference and that in the future the Police Department would be run by the Mayor himself and by his trusted advisers in and out of the department. Policeman Irving O'Hara, the Mayor's brother-in-law and personal attendant, who appeared repeatedly at Police Headquarters with peremptory instructions to Captain Bugher and to his subordinates, is now loked upon throughout the department as an important figure in police affairs.

Whitman Watches Police Moves.

Governor Whitman, according to a report from Albany, is watching closely the police situation in this city which has arisen as a result of the summary removal of Commissioner Bugher. Governor Whitman, it is said, looks upon the action of Mayor Hylan as an indication that the high police standards set by the Mitchel administration will not be maintained during the administration of Mayor Mitchel's successor.

The Governor, according to reports, does not believe that the appointment of Lieutenant Enright, a member of the uniformed force, will contribute either to the maintenance of discipline in the Police Department or to the morale of the force.

The Governor holds the power of removal over a Police Commissioner in New York City, just as he holds the power of removal over Sheriffs, presumably on the theory that the police power is a power the State never surrenders and merely delegates to municipalities. The Police Commissioner is the only non-elective city official whom the Governor may remove. Section 270 of the City Charter, providing for the removal of the Police Commissioner, says:

> The said (Police) Commissioner may, whenever in the judgment of the Mayor of said city, or the Governor, the public interests shall so require, be removed from office by either, and shall be ineligible for reappointment thereto. The successors in office of the said Commissioner shall also be appointed by the Mayor of the city within ten days after any vacancy shall occur, and shall be removed by either the Mayor or the Governor whenever the public interests so require.

Besides the report that Governor Whitman was keenly interested in the police situation, it was said yesterday that the War Department regarded police conditions in New York City as a matter of special interest, because it is the chief channel of communication between this country and the army in France, and because the soldiers on leave in the city number tens of thousands, and will probably continue to be fully as numerous from now to the end of the war.

Enright's New Deputies.

In view of the broad powers which Governor Whitman possesses over the Police Department and over the City Government itself, the appointment of John W. Goff, Jr., as Third Deputy Commissioner, was regarded by politicians yesterday as especially significant. Mr. Goff, who is 38 years old, has been for ten years in the Corporation Counsel's office. His father, Justice John W. Goff, and Governor Whitman have had the closest personal and political relations for years. Justice Goff presided at the first trial of Charles Becker and at the trial of the four gunmen for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, when Charles S. Whitman, as District Attorney, won the fame which resulted in his election as Governor.

When Governor Whitman wanted an investigation of the Police Department after the Cruger case had revealed apparent administrative blunders, he selected Justice Goff to advise the Extraordinary Grand Jury, which, after three months, brought in several indictments and the presentment against the motorcycle policemen on which Mayor Hylan sought to base the issue between himself and Captain Bugher.

District Attorney Edward Swann, who

Continued on Page Six.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN?
DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND OLIVE OIL. 188 FULTON ST., NEW YORK. PARK & TILFORD, ALL STORES.—Advt.

"SAVE—1. money—2. time—3. trouble—4. disappointment—by taking—" See top of Page 6.—Advt.

Two German Destroyers Hit Mines and Go Down

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 24.—Seventeen men from a German destroyer which was struck by a mine or torpedo have been landed on the west coast of Jutland.

The sailors relate that five German destroyers on Sunday morning started for Heligoland. The destroyer A-79 struck a mine and sank. The A-78, hastening to the aid of the other, also struck a mine and sank. The three remaining destroyers, fearing the same fate, turned southward.

The whole crew of the A-78 perished, while only seventeen of the A-79 survived. Nineteen of the men were saved, but two have since died.

IRELAND'S LEADERS CALLED BY PREMIER

Lloyd George Reported to be Determined to Force a Home Rule Settlement.

WANTS TO SATISFY US

England Weary of Controversy —Irish Papers Print Tale of American Loan Offer.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Premier Lloyd George has invited the leading members of the Irish Convention to confer with the Cabinet.

The following statement dealing with the Irish Convention was issued this evening:

> At today's Irish Convention a letter from the Premier was read, stating that before the convention arrived at a decision on certain issues under discussion he and his colleagues in the Cabinet would be happy to confer with the leading representatives of different sections of the convention should they desire to follow such a course.
>
> Thereupon it was decided to adjourn the convention, and certain members were selected to meet the Premier and his colleagues.
>
> Sir Horace Plunkett, the Chairman, was authorized to arrange the conference at the earliest posible date and immediately thereafter to summon the convention.

In connection with the report of the convention, which is expected soon, The Associated Press learns that there are two outstanding features that indicate a settlement of the perplexing question whether the convention's report is unanimous.

One feature is the appreciation by British statesmen that a settlement must be reached for the sake of cementing further the friendship with the United States, not only for the period of the war, but for the future. The other feature is that the British public has become wearied by the present state of affairs.

It is pointed out that the war has changed the whole problem. Hitherto the Irish question has been kept alive by parties, but now there are no parties, and all the leaders are agreed that if a settlement is possible it must be reached.

Thus far there is no inkling what the report of the convention will be, but it is believed in responsible quarters that the Government will be prepared to step into the breach and force a settlement, if necessary. If the convention is unanimous in its recommendations the Government will probably act accordingly, but in the event of a disagreement, the feeling is that the Government will accept the majority report and put it into effect, with possibly a few alterations calculated to harmonize the factions in Ireland.

There is no attempt to disguise the fact that British statesmen are determined not to permit the Irish question to interfere at any time in the future with relations between Great Britain and the United States, and they are ready to exert all possible power to effect an amicable solution.

Whatever happens, it is not thought that there are likely to be further threats of civil war in Ireland. It is believed that the plan decided upon will meet with the approval of a majority of Ireland's well-wishers everywhere, and that by wise and firm administration the hostile elements will eventually be won over.

The Daily Telegraph's Dublin correspondent states that a report from Washington that the United States is prepared to loan Ireland $100,000,000 to obtain the fullest measure of home rule, and that American capitalists are ready to invest an equal amount in Ireland if the question is settled, is prominently displayed in all Irish papers, and has caused the liveliest interest.

The Dublin correspondent of The Times says that the report furnishes the friends of a settlement with a new and powerful argument, and will serve to increase the disrepute of the Sinn Fein policy, whose violence and abuse now embrace the President and Government of the United States.

Dublin reports regarding the Irish Convention continue hopeful. Dispatches to The Chronicle contain mysterious references to "certain eventualities following the convention," which might induce John Redmond to regard his retirement from leadership as obligatory and make an earnest plea in Redmond's behalf, saying:

> "If he is driven from his position, wherein he would feel obliged to resign because of any action or failure on the part of those who get support from him, the cause of Ireland, as far as the war is concerned, would go down with him and all consequences would have to be faced of what would appear to be a betrayal of Ireland, for so the world would read what would appear a betrayal of Redmond."

Publication of first copies of Trotzky's secret-treaty revelations to reach this country in complete form begins in N. Y. Evening Post TO-NIGHT. Full text of treaty that brought Italy into war; sensational plans of France and England to punish Germany; meeting of French and German financiers in Berne to endeavor to settle war, etc. Publication of these documents greatly strengthens President Wilson's hand. Order from newsdealer at once.—Advt.

THREAT OF RISING TO FREE AUSTRIA; STRIKE STILL BIG

Socialist Leader Tells Parliament the People Will Fight for a Democratic State.

REVOLT ALREADY REPORTED

Announcement of Vienna Outbreak Attributed to a Bolshevist Source.

CZERNIN UPHOLDS BERLIN

Austria Will Stand by Her Allies to the End, He Tells a Delegation.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Dispatches received here from the Continent indicate that the strike in Austria continues formidable and that the forces of unrest which have been loosed are precipitating a political situation of increasingly grave possibilities. The democratic movement in the empire has received a great impetus, which has been emphasized by the Bohemian demand for self-determination pressed in the Vienna Parliament.

Reports received in Copenhagen from Vienna, as forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent, indicate that 200,000 men there are still on strike, and that the strike also continues in Budapest. A Vienna dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says that while work was resumed in part on Monday the strike continues in a number of large factories.

Reporting the sitting of the Austrian Parliament on Wednesday, the Vossische Zeitung draws a picture of Premier von Seydler in a state of helplessness, surrounded by excited Czechs and other hecklers, in a scene of turmoil. After the Premier had replied to an interpellation respecting the resolution adopted by the Prague Deputies demanding the right of self-determination, the Czechs shouted:

"Lies! Away with von Seydler! You are another General Hoffman!" (referring to the chief German military representative at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference.)

Demands Nation Be Recast.

Victor Adler, the Socialist leader, said that what the workers had now attained in the way of concessions was only the beginning. He demanded that Forgign Minister Czernin carry through his announced program, adding:

> "We did not desire war, but there are some in this hall who did. We must now get out of it what is possible. The monarchy must be entirely reconstituted. It must become a democratic federal State of nationalities, for which the people are enthusiastic and ready to fight."

A despitch from Vienna, received in Basle, Switzerland, says that in an address to the delegations of Parliament, Count Czernin said that he considered President Wilson's last propositions regarding peace as showing a perceptible approach to the Austro-Hungarian point of view. There were, he said, several points to which Austria-Hungary could joyfully subscribe, but that the following principle first must be laid down: That where these propositions concerned Austria-Hungary's allies, as in the case of Germany in regard to Belgium or Turkey, Austria-Hungary was faithful to her alliances, and would fight to the end for the defense of her allies.

"Poland, freely and without influence, ought to choose her lot," said Count Czernin.

He asserted that he would gladly have seen Poland take part in the peace negotiations, for he considered Poland an independent State, but the Russian Government did not recognize the present Polish Government's qualification to speak in the name of Poland, so he had not insisted, in order to avoid a conflict.

Count Czernin explained Germany's unwillingness to evacuate occupied territories before a popular vote was taken, because such evacuation would break up the organizations, communications, industries, and administrations which are in German hands, with the result of producing anarchy and utter misery. Negotiations, said the Minister, needed time, and he added:

> "When we have reached peace with Russia general peace cannot long be prevented, despite the efforts of the Entente statesmen."

Count Czernin declared that he must politely but categorically refuse President Wilson's advice on Austria-Hungary's internal administration. There was no Parliament more democratic than Austria's, he said. The Foreign Minister said he did not object to the suppression of secret diplomacy, especially if that meant the suppression of secret treaties.

President Wilson's article on the freedom of the seas, said Count Czernin, was an absolutely satisfactory article against a future economic war, and was just and reasonable. He expressed gratitude for the demand for general disarmament, which was in line, he said, with his own previous declarations.

The Foreign Minister invited President Wilson to use his great influence to induce the Entente Allies to declare the conditions on which they were willing to talk.

President Wilson's idea of a League of Nations, according to Count Czernin,

Continued on Page Three.

TRAINS TO PINEHURST, N. C., ON TIME Pullmans from Washington. Tickets from Hotel Astor. Lv. N. Y. 1:08 P. M.—12:30 NIGHT. Ar. Pinehurst 8 A. M.—8:05 P. M.—Advt.

The New York Times

2 Cents

Beginning tomorrow (Saturday) the price of all New York City morning and evening newspapers, heretofore one cent on week days, will be TWO CENTS.

To be sure of obtaining your copy of The New York Times leave order with your newsdealer today.

SUMMONS RUSSIA TO YIELD OR FIGHT

Trotzky Rejects Berlin's Demand for Baltic Provinces, but Councils Will Decide.

UKRAINE FRIENDLY TO FOE

Austria Offers to Cede Cholmtchina District to Her for Grain and Other Foodstuffs.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 23.—The Russian delegates to the Brest-Litovsk peace conference have decided unanimously to reject the final terms offered by the Germans, which are that Russia must give up Courland and all the Baltic provinces, or the Germans will resume military operations and occupy Reval within a week.

The decision of the delegates not to accept these terms was announced to The Associated Press tonight by M. Kameneff, a member of the delegation, who returned from Brest-Litovsk with Foreign Minister Trotzky. The question of peace or war, however, rests with the Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, which was convened here tonight and is expected to take the matter up tomorrow. Meanwhile the remaining members of the Russian delegation are at Brest-Litovsk, where they stayed to avoid the appearance of an immediate rupture.

Reports of the last session which was adjourned until Jan. 29 to permit the Russians to consider the terms, indicated that the Germans took a definite stand and outlined their demands most frankly. The Secretary of the Ukrainian delegation gave out an account of the meeting. It says the Russians put a question to the delegates of the Central Powers as to what were their final peace terms. General Hoffmann, one of the German delegates, replied by opening a map and pointing out the following line, which they insisted should constitute the future frontier of Russia: From the shores of the Gulf of Finland to the east of the Moon Sound Islands to Valk, to the west of Minsk, to Brest-Litovsk. This completely eliminates Courland and all the Baltic provinces.

The Russians asked the terms of the Central Powers in regard to the territory south of Brest-Litovsk. General Hoffmann replied that was a question which they would discuss only with Ukraine. M. Kameneff asked:

> "Supposing we do not agree to such conditions. What are you going to do?"

General Hoffmann's answer was:

> "Within a week, then, we would occupy Reval."

The Russians then asked for a recess, which was granted reluctantly. The Germans declared it was the last postponement to which they would consent. The request was made by Leon Trotzky, head of the Russian delegation, who said he desired an opportunity to lay the German peace terms before the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

The negotiations between the Ukrainians and the Central Powers are proceeding amicably. The Austrians offered to cede Cholmtchina to the Ukrainian Republic, but only on condition that the Ukrainians sent grain and other foodstuffs to the Central Powers immediately on the conclusion of peace.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Cholmtchina, offered by Austria to Ukraine, is a district in Southeastern Poland, on the River West Bough, a branch of the Vistula, about 100 miles southeast of Warsaw. The population, largely Ukrainian, has long desired to be joined to Ukraine. About five years ago the local Duma passed a resolution calling for a separation from Poland and unification with Ukraine, but this measure was not carried out, on account of the hostility of the Teutonic nations and the Russian Nationalists.

It is felt by officials here that this province might prove another Alsatian problem in the east of Europe.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 24.—German Parliamentary circles regard the Russian situation as being very critical, according to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin a copy of which has been received here. The paper says that the latest news from Petrograd shows that Bolshevist supremacy is seriously threatened and the question now arises as to whether it would be wise to negotiate further with men whom anarchy at any moment may sweep away.

The Lokal Anzeiger adds that in political circles account is being taken of the possible influence events in Petrograd may have on the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

BOLSHEVIKI CRUSH PLOT AGAINST THEM

Seize Scores of Persons in Petrograd—Two Arrests for Murder of Ministers.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 23.—The Bolshevist authorities today arrested scores of persons, including party leaders, whom they charged were involved in a revolutionary plot organised among the

Continued on Page Four.

REMOVAL SALE—PERIOD FURNITURE. Final week, entire stock of Grand Rapids Furniture sacrificed, regardless of cost. Mangos Bros., 115 and 117 W. 23d St.—Advt.

HERTLING TELLS OF HOPE IN PARLEY

Looks for "Satisfactory" End at Brest-Litovsk, He Informs Reichstag Committee.

RUSSIAN FAITH DOUBTED

Committee Forces Censorship Concession—Discontent Spread from Austria.

BERLIN, Jan. 24, (via London.)—The Imperial German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, in his address before the Reichstag Main Committee today, said he still held fast to the hope that the Brest-Litovsk negotiations would reach a satisfactory conclusion at an early date.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 24.—Count von Hertling, in addressing the Main Committee of the Reichstag today, began with a reference to his last speech before the committee on Jan. 3, when, he said, the country was confronted with the incident which had occurred at Brest-Litovsk.

"I then expressed an opinion," said the Chancellor, "that we should await a settlement of this incident with all equanimity. The facts have justified me, inasmuch as the Russian delegation has again arrived at Brest- Litovsk and the negotiations have been resumed.

"They are slowly progressing, but are extraordinarily difficult. I pointed out on the former occasion the circumstances causing this difficulty. Doubt often arose, indeed, whether the Russian delegation was in earnest with its peace negotiations. All kinds of wireless messages which were traversing the world with their highly strange contents might strengthen this doubt. Nevertheless I hold fast to the hope that we shall arrive at a good conclusion with the Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk."

Hopes to Settle with Ukraine.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Count von Hertling, according to a Central News dispatch, said in his Reichstag speech:

> "We hope soon to conclude an agreement with Ukraine, which would be mutually satisfactory, especially from an economic point of view."

When on Jan. 3, the Chancellor continued, the period expired for the cooperation of the Entente nations in the peace negotiations, Germany was no longer bound by its offer to the Entente and had a free path for separate negotiations with Russia. In these negotiations Germany felt herself not bound to the Russian proposals for a general peace.

Another dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says that at a Crown Council in Berlin today, over which Emperor William presided, and which was attended by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff, Chancellor von Hertling, and Dr. von Kuhlmann, the Foreign Secretary, there was a discussion of the speech which Count von Hertling was to make, and that the terms of the speech were settled.

Dispite vigorous repression, discontent in Germany, which has spread from Austria and is based on the sympathy for the Austrian peace strikers that is undoubtedly felt by a considerable proportion of the German people, is expressing itself more aggressively, according to dispatches received here.

Force Yieldings by Censorship.

The Socialist newspaper Vorwärts of Berlin, which on Monday was suspended for three days by the censorship, reappeared on Wednesday, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen reports, as a result of energetic action by the Socialist leaders in attacking the censorship during the debate on Tuesday in the Reichstag Main Committee. Vorwärts reports that as soon as the debate opened Friedrich Ebert, one of the Socialist leaders, criticised the authorities severely for suppressing the paper because it had published news of recent happenings in Austria-Hungary, and protests against the policy of the German delegates at the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations. Herr Ebert asserted that the whole world except the Germans knew of the general strike in Austria-Hungary, and that because the news was being kept back from the Germans sensational rumors were being circulated.

> "We welcome the action of the proletariat of Austria-Hungary and express our warmest sympathy," Herr Ebert continued, "German workmen, when necessary, will use their full power to combat the efforts that are preventing an early peace based on understanding and right."

Philipp Scheidemann, warned the German authorities that they were playing with fire and that the situation in Ger-

Continued on Page Four.

Imitations But Advertise the Genuine. When he says some other sausage is "as good" he makes Deerfoot the standard. Buy the standard, not the imitation.—Advt.

CHAMBERLAIN REPEATS HIS CHARGES, INSISTS WAR DEPARTMENT HAS FAILED; DECLARES WILSON IS MISINFORMED

President Explains His Opposition To Creating a Ministry of Munitions

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In his speech today Senator Chamberlain had read a letter he received from President Wilson expressing opposition to the bill for a Minister of Munitions. While it is marked "personal," the Senator said he felt free to make it public, now that the President had said he was not consulted about impending legislation. It was explained in the debate that the President meant he had not been consulted about the bill for a War Council. The letter follows:

Personal.

The White House,
Washington, Jan. 11, 1918.

My Dear Sir: When you and Senator Hitchcock were at the White House the other evening we were discussing various suggestions of co-ordination and means of speeding up the military program, and among other things you told me that you had in mind a bill for the creation of a Munitions Ministry.

That, of course, set my mind to work on that particular suggestion, and I feel that I ought to say to you, now that the matter is clear in my mind, that I hope sincerely no such reco-ordination will be attempted. For one thing, it would naturally include the navy as well as the army, and would, so far as the navy is concerned, bring about, I fear, a dislocation of activities which would cause delay where there is none that is avoidable; and in regard to the army, I think that nothing substantial would be accomplished. Indeed, I believe that delay would inevitably be produced by such a measure.

I have had in the last few months a great deal of experience in trying to co-ordinate things, and upon every fresh co-ordination delay inevitably results, and not only delay, but all sorts of cross-currents of demoralization, which are very serious impediments to the effective conduct of business.

Rather intimate information from the other side of the water convinces me that the Munition Ministries which have been set up there have not fulfilled the expectations of those who advocated them, and the structure of those Governments is so utterly different from our own that we could not, if we would, create any such party of power and influence between the head of such a bureau and the heads of permanent departments as can be created under such political arrangements as the French and English.

In short, my dear Senator, my judgment is decidedly that we would not only be disappointed in the results, but that to attempt such a thing would greatly embarrass the processes of co-ordination and of action upon which I have spent a great deal of thought and pains, and which I believe are more and more rapidly yielding us the results we desire.

I felt that I ought not to keep you in ignorance of what had been going on in my mind with regard to this important matter.

Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

The Hon. George E. Chamberlain, United States Senate.

NAMES BURLESON TEN MONTHS LATE

President Reappoints Postmaster General, Finding the Statute Requires It.

SENATE AT ONCE CONFIRMS

Leaders Think His Acts Legal Because He Was De Facto Head of the Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Senate today confirmed a belated renomination of Albert S. Burleson, to be Postmaster General, after receiving a letter from the President addressed to Vice President Marshall, in which he explained that he had not known until a few days ago of the existence of a statute putting the Postmaster General on a different status from other members of the Cabinet as to tenure of office, which required his renomination after the expiration of a Presidential term.

The President's letter read:

> "I am taking the liberty of sending you for submission to the Senate a renomination of the present Postmaster General.
>
> "I would be obliged if you would explain to the Senate that my attention was called only the other day by the Attorney General to the fact that by special statute the Postmaster General's office is put upon a different footing from that of other members of the Cabinet by an explicit limitation of his term of office to four years. I regret very much that I did not sooner know of the existence of this statute, and take pleasure in submitting the name."

Senators expressed the opinion tonight that no complications would be involved through the failure of the President to reappoint the Postmaster General until today. Even though Mr. Burleson had not been confirmed, they argued, he was de facto Postmaster General and the courts would regard him as legally entitled to the office if asked for an opinion.

Senator Smith of Georgia, who recently investigated the status of the hold-over Cabinet, asserted that there was no question of the validity of every hold-over appointment without confirmation by the Senate, with the exception of that of the Postmaster General. He said:

> "The law makes it plain that the Postmaster General must be renominated and confirmed by the Senate. But the law infers in his case that he was a de facto appointee and that his acts, therefore, are valid. No complications can result from the failure to renominate him. His appointments and acts will stand the test of any court."

Before the Senate acted on the nomi-

Continued on Page Four.

HOTEL IMPERIAL, NEW ROOM—DANCING at Tea, Dinner, and Supper. Unique Surroundings.—Advt.

RIGHT TO CRITICISE, SAYS ROOSEVELT

In Appeal for War Speed He Says It Is a Duty to Expose Inefficiency.

INDORSES NEW WAR BILLS

Backs Chamberlain Committee —Answers Stone's Attack— Lauds Navy's Recent Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Before a crowd that packed the assembly room of the National Press Club this afternoon Colonel Theodore Roosevelt pleaded for a speeding up of the war, indorsed the efforts of Senator Chamberlain for increased efficiency in war administration, specifically approved the War Cabinet and Munitions Directorship bills, and made sharp answer to Senator Stone for his attack on himself during his speech in the Senate on Monday.

Colonel Roosevelt did not criticise President Wilson. His only reference to the President was to mention his statement while he was a professor in his work on "Congressional Government," that the country would be helpless unless Congress scrutinised the acts of the Executive and interrogated his administration. Nor did the Colonel make any attack on Secretary Baker, although he referred to illness and lack of uniforms in the army.

He insisted that there must be no partisanship in this war, but contended that it was proper to criticise where criticism would bring good results.

He urged the support of every official as long as he was efficient, but said it was just as much the duty of every one to expose those who were inefficient in the speeding up process. It was the duty to tell the truth, said the former President, and he defended his attitude as a critic by calling attention to his criticisms of the Administration in 1898 for what he regarded as shortcomings in the Spanish war.

Colonel Roosevelt held that the speeding up of shipbuilding was of vital importance, and generally called for haste in helping the Allies.

Colonel Roosevelt spoke of Senator Stone as the same man who had discussed the German vote with Bernard Ridder, voted against the declaration of war, and engaged in filibustering operations against taking action to defend ourselves.

Colonel Roosevelt said the navy had done poorly in the first six months of the war, but since October its work had been "well done."

A Duty to Expose Inefficiency.

Colonel Roosevelt spoke in part as follows:

> "At this time no man is a good American unless he is all American. There

Continued on Page Four.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE Mats. Tom'w & Mon. Biggest Success in N. Y.—Advt.

THREE-HOUR SENATE SPEECH

Oregonian Answers President's Charge of Distorting the Truth.

BACKS IT WITH EVIDENCE

Produces Letters Charging That Soldiers Have Died from Neglect in Camps.

WANTS AMERICA TO KNOW

Believes His Disclosures Will Benefit the Country in Speeding Up for War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In an impressive three-hour speech in the Senate today Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon defended himself against the accusation of President Wilson that he had "distorted the truth" in saying in his New York speech last Saturday that the military establishment of the United States had "fallen down."

He spoke to an audience that filled every available space on the floor and in the gallery. It was apparent that the speech was regarded as marking a crucial point in America's participation in the great war.

With no attempt to escape the consequence of his criticism of the Administration the Oregon Senator stood by his utterance and repeated it. He wanted it understood, he said, that he was not attacking the Administration, and that he was loyal, as an American, to the President.

What he had meant to convey through his New York speech, the Senator insisted, was that it was the military establishment alone that had "ceased functioning," and he went into evidence given before the Senate Military Affairs Committee to prove this point.

Senator Chamberlain asserted that if President Wilson did not know that the War Department had "fallen down" in its part of the war program the President lackbd accurate information from his subordinates.

"The President did not know the truth, but I did," declared Senator Chamberlain, his voice echoing through the crowded Senate chamber.

As a murmur spread through the galleries Senator Chamberlain paused a moment and exclaimed:

"The President naturally obtained his facts from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of War gave them to him as he received them from subordinates, with no intention to deceive. But if subordinates gave the information they lied."

Senator Chamberlain was impelled to speak, he explained, because his integrity had been assailed, "not by an ordinary citizen but by the distinguished President of the United States." He spoke in no spirit of rancor against the President, he said, for he had "nothing but the kindliest feeling toward him."

"But my integrity is challenged," he cried. "No man can keep me from telling the truth. I have no fear of God, man, or the devil."

Advancing into the aisle, Senator Chamberlain, in lower voice, exclaimed:

"My only fear is that perhaps what I may say might have an effect upon the country, but it is well that the country know the truth. Great Britain has found such conditions existing and has corrected them; France, Italy, and Germany have done it. And America ought to do it."

In the array of evidence put before the Senate to prove his contention that the military establishment had "fallen down," Senator Chamberlain referred to the disclosures of delay in army ordnance and equipment; of illness in camps, due, he alleged, to failure to create an adequate system, and of failure in general to use the vast machinery of the War Department to put the country on a war footing.

All of these disclosures, Senator Chamberlain maintained, bore out his criticism that the military establishment had failed to function adequately. He argued that the Administration ought not resent any effort that would advance the country's military activity in time of war.

Fight on the Bill Comes Monday.

Senator Chamberlain began his speech at 12 o'clock, when he arose to a question of personal privilege. He took this method, instead of speaking upon a motion to refer his War Cabinet bill, then on the Senate calendar, to the Military Affairs Committee, as word had got around that an effort was under way by Democratic leaders to block his reply to the President.

It had been expected that a spirited debate would follow Senator Chamberlain's speech, but this program was upset by an unexpected motion to refer the War Cabinet bill back to the Military Committee. This was carried by viva voce vote, after Senator Kirby of Arkansas, one of the Democratic mem-

bers of the Military Committee, had denounced Senator Chamberlain's exposure of alleged War Department inefficiency as not borne out by the facts adduced in the investigation. Senator Kirby's denunciation of Senator Chamberlain was the only speech in defense of the Administration.

Immediately the War Cabinet bill had been hurried back to the committee the Senate went into executive session and then immediately adjourned until next Monday. By that action the Senate gives an opportunity for the heat of debate to cool off. The War Cabinet bill will reappear on Monday with a report favoring its acceptance by the Senate. With its reappearance will come a contest on the part of Senator Swanson of Virginia to refer it to the Naval Affairs Committee. On the outcome of this vote will depend the fate of the bill, for if it once gets to the Naval Affairs Committee it is doomed.

That the War Cabinet bill will be referred to the Naval Affairs Committee, there to lie in oblivion, at least for an indefinite period, is regarded tonight as almost certain, for the issue is taken as clear-cut on support of the President, and partisanship is admittedly concerned in the situation as a result of the attack made earlier in the week upon the Republicans by Senator Stone of Missouri. While Democratic Senators—but only a handful—will vote to save the War Cabinet bill, the bulk of Democrats tonight are considered as aligned with the President.

Senator Chamberlain's urgent appeal to the Senate today to act without regard to executive dictation found a response among many on the Democratic side, but it is hardly believed he can muster enough votes away from the Administration to put his War Cabinet and Director of Munitions bills through the Senate.

Baker's Fate Discussed.

While opinion is very general in Congressional circles that the War Cabinet bill will fail, the view is almost as general that Senator Chamberlain's speech will have a marked bearing on the political fortunes of Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War. The speech will have the effect, it is being said by Congressmen and others, of focusing attention on the alleged deficiencies of the military establishment under Mr. Baker's administration, and will emphasize in the minds of the American people, particularly those who have sons and other relatives in the army, the testimony brought out before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs which members of that committee have cited as affording examples of carelessness, inefficiency, and lack of program.

Senators and Representatives who have a lively memory of the circumstances that led to the retirement of Secretary of War Alger in the McKinley Administration, following the Spanish War, and Secretary of the Interior Ballinger in the Taft Administration are predicting that if the American people become aroused over the disclosures contained in Senator Chamberlain's speech as to lack of Winter clothing for the troops in the camps in this country, the hospital conditions, and treatment of the sick, and the manner in which the War Department is alleged to have attempted to give a rosy impression of the situation of soldiers, a widespread demand for a new deal in military management [illegible] other administrators will come [illegible] the country.

This, it is being dec[illegible] by some Senators who share the views of Mr. Chamberlain, will inevitably result in the retirement of Mr. Baker. These Senators said today after Mr. Chamberlain had finished speaking that the determination of President Wilson to stand by Mr. Baker would not save the latter. They said that Mr. McKinley was just as strong in support of Secretary Alger at the beginning of the Spanish war investigation as Mr. Wilson now is in his support of Secretary Baker, but the force of public opinion would be too much for Mr. Wilson or any President to stand out against, especially if the mothers who had sons in camps and cantonments began to exert pressure on their Representatives in Congress for better administration of the military establishment.

Secretary Baker's reply to the speech of Senator Chamberlain in the Senate to-day probably will be made before the House military committee Saturday. It was announced that the Secretary would go before the House committee after Chairman Dent had called at the War Department.

Not since President Wilson went before Congress to ask for a declaration of war against Germany has there been more excitement at the Capitol than today, with the Chamberlain speech of defense holding the spot-light.

Scene in the Senate.

Long before 12 o'clock every seat in the galleries was occupied. The diplomatic gallery, usually not filled, was occupied by women. In fact, three-fourths of the throng in all the galleries comprized the gentler sex.

As Senator Chamberlain stood facing the Vice President, in the opening phrases of his speech of defense, the figure of the placid Oregonian who led the hard battle for the selective draft law early in the war and again the contest for the Food bill—both Administration measures—was brought to mind. It was Senator Chamberlain in those tense days in the Senate who went to the rescue of the Administration's draft program, and who saved, later, the Food bill when the measure had hardly a supporter on the floor.

Today it was the same aggressive yet tranquil Chamberlain who faced the Senate. This man from Oregon, well along in years, but rugged and with the fighting spirit of the West still there, spoke this time to vindicate himself not, he explained, as the opponent of the Executive, who had challenged his word, but as one whose integrity in "duty to country" had been assailed.

Senator Chamberlain affected no oratorical flourish. His delivery, while almost conversational at times, was characteristically virile, and he made his points with emphatic force. At one time the Senator went just a bit into the dramatic when he stepped into the aisle and, after alluding to the impeachment of his integrity after standing by the President in all his war legislation, exclaimed:

"Et tu Brute!"

At one point Senator Chamberlain read letters from a father and a sister of soldiers who had died, they charged, from woeful neglect. The father, after writing of the harrowing illness of his son, spoke of finding the body of his boy, apparently abandoned, lying against a door in a base hospital. A gasp went through the galleries as Senator Chamberlain read the father's description of this unnerving discovery. These letters he put in, Mr. Chamberlain explained, to show what neglect had been shown soldiers who had given their services to their country.

Senator Chamberlain did not hesitate to charge that the death of thousands of soldiers in camp were attributable to neglect. He asked in thundering tone if this were not evidence of the inefficiency he had charged against the War Department.

Mr. Chamberlain's Speech.

Beginning, Senator Chamberlain said:

"Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege. For twenty-four years of my life I have served the public of my State in one capacity or another to the best of an ability which Providence saw fit to endow me with, and in all that time I have never had my veracity called in question nor have I ever had my integrity impeached, and I am frank to say that I have passed through some of as bitter campaigns as have fallen to the lot of any man. It is, therefore, with some feeling of humiliation, and, I may say, with sadness, that I rise before this distinguished body upon a question of personal privilege when my veracity has been called in question—not by an ordinary citizen in the ordinary walks of life—not one of my colleagues—who I feel stand upon the same platform as myself socially and politically, but by a very distinguished gentleman, who has the love and admiration of the people of this country and who through their suffrage now occupies the highest place in the gift of our people, and, I may say, the highest place of any man on the face of the earth.

"It is, therefore, with a peculiar feeling that I rise to address myself to the attack which has been made upon me, Mr. President, and I do it not with any feeling of unkindness, because the personal differences between the distinguished President and myself amount to nothing to the American people, but there are great policies at issue between us and between other people of this country which may, Mr. President, involve the very life of the country, and possibly the civilization of the world.

"Some days ago a distinguished body of citizens of New York invited me to deliver an address before the National Security League. I accepted that invitation. On the dais with me were some of the most distinguished men in America. The presiding officer of that meeting was a gentleman whom our distinguished President has seen fit to honor, and who has been highly honored by other Executives in the days gone by. I refer to the Hon. Elihu Root.

"On my right sat Alton B. Parker, who was once a candidate of our party for the Presidency. On the left of the presiding officer was a very distinguished Republican friend of mine and a friend of his country, though born in a country that is now at war with America, Julius Kahn of California. To his left was a distinguished ex-President of the United States in the person of Mr. Roosevelt. The widow of ex-President Cleveland was there, and, Mr. President, I say without fear of contradiction that of the 2,000 people there they represented every walk of life and represented a body of patriotism that cannot be excelled in a like number of people anywhere in the United States.

Spoke Extemporaneously.

"This address was delivered to them. In the multitude of affairs that have fallen to my lot it was impossible for me to prepare an address, and I appeared before them and delivered an extemporaneous address, and did not even have time to correct the proof of or revise it after it was delivered. It was reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and appears to be a verbatim report, and I assume the responsibility of the speech as printed in that paper. If there are any inaccuracies of diction or grammar, I trust that under the circumstances the Senate will overlook it. Inasmuch as it forms the text of the charge against me of having distorted the truth I am going to ask that the Secretary may be permitted to read it. It is not very long. I dislike to burden the Senate with it, but I want the Senate to have the context of what I said in connection with what the distinguished President of the United States complains of in the address."

Here the report of Senator Chamberlain's speech, as it appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday, was read by the Clerk of the Senate.

"Mr. President," said Senator Chamberlain, "that address was delivered on the 19th of this month. I returned to Washington the next day, and in the evening of that day I received from the President of the United States a letter which I send to the desk and ask the secretary to read." The secretary read the following:

The White House,
Washington, Jan. 20, 1918.

My Dear Sir: You are reported in The New York World of this morning as having said at a luncheon in New York yesterday:

"The military establishment of America has fallen down. There is no use to be optimistic about a thing that does not exist; it has almost stopped functioning. Why? Because of inefficiency in every bureau and in every department of the Government of the United States. I speak not as a Democrat, but as an American citizen."

I would be very much obliged if you would tell me whether you were correctly quoted. I do not like to comment upon the statement made before learning from you yourself whether you actually made them.

Very truly yours,
WOODROW WILSON.
Hon. George E. Chamberlain,
United States Senator.

"Mr. President," he continued, "I received that letter too late to attempt to answer it last Sunday evening, but the first thing the next morning, and as soon as my office force came down, I dictated a letter to the President, and I ask to have that letter read into the record."

Reply to the President.

The Clerk then read the following letter:

Jan. 21, 1918.

My Dear Mr. President:

I received last evening your favor of the 20th instant, in which you advise me that I was quoted in The New York World of same date with your letter as follows:

"The military establishment of America has fallen down; there is no use to be optimistic about a thing that does not exist; it has almost stopped functioning. Why? Because of inefficiency in every bureau and in every department of the Government of the United States. I speak not as a Democrat, but as an American citizen."

You desire to know if I am correctly quoted, inasmuch as you do not like to comment upon the statements made before learning from me whether I actually made them.

In reply permit me to say that the words quoted are substantially those used by me. My address on the occasion referred to was extemporaneous and without notes, but THE NEW YORK TIMES of this morning purports to give a verbatim report of all the addresses made, and I believe the report made is substantially correct. In that I am quoted as saying, in part:

"Now, in conclusion, and I have only touched a few of the high spots, let me say that the military establishment of America has fallen down. There is no use to be optimistic about a thing that does not exist. It has almost stopped functioning, my friends. Why? Because of inefficiency in every department of the Government of the United States. We are trying to work it out. I speak not as a Democrat, but as an American citizen."

You will note that there is very little difference between the two reports, and, in view of the fuller report of THE TIMES, I am inclined to believe it correctly quotes me.

But, Mr. President, may I beg that you will do me the honor to read the whole of what I said, in order that the part quoted may have its proper setting? I only had twenty minutes allotted me, and in that brief time undertook to show that since the battle of Bunker Hill we had never had a proper military organization or policy and that our troubles now are largely due to that fact. I was only discussing the military policy, or lack of such policy, from the earliest days of the Republic, and immediately following the language last quoted I said:

"We are trying, my friends, and I have burned the midnight oil in an effort to do it—we have tried to centralize the power of supplying the army in one man who can say 'No,' and has the nerve to say 'No' when the time comes to say it. We have reported a bill, following the experience of Great Britain and France, creating a Director of Munitions for this purpose. We have gone one step further, and we have provided a bill for the creation of a Cabinet of War whose duty it shall be to lay out what we never have had—and have not now—a program to carry on this war to a successful conclusion. My friends, this is not an Administration measure, it is an American measure and comes from Republicans and Democrats both."

All present understood the criticism, and you will note that ex-President Roosevelt in his speech shortly following mine made substantially the same criticism of conditions during the Spanish-American war, although, as he said, "it was waged by an Administration of which I was a part and in which I afterward became even more closely connected."

I have been connected with the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate ever since I have been a member of the Senate, and have taken a very deep interest in military legislation, and I believe I know something about the deficiencies in the military establishment. Since Congress convened the committee has been diligently at work endeavoring to find out actual conditions and to find some remedy for recognized or proven deficiencies in our military system. The testimony of witnesses in and out of the establishment clearly establishes the fact, Mr. President, that there are inefficiencies in the system that ought to be remedied for a proper prosecution of the war, and, further, that there are and have been inefficients connected with the administration of a disjointed and uncoördinated establishment. So feeling and so believing, I have felt it my duty to speak out, in the hope that defects in the military code may be cured and inefficients later weeded out. I will be glad to join with other members of the committee and go over the situation with you at any time, if you desire it, and review the testimony which, taken in connection with an inherited deficient system, led me to the conclusion expressed in my short extemporaneous address to which you call my attention.

I have the honor to remain
Yours very sincerely,
GEO. E. CHAMBERLAIN.
President Woodrow Wilson,
The White House.

The President's Answer.

"Mr. President," said Senator Chamberlain, "to that letter I received no reply; I do not know that any reply was necessary; but on the afternoon of that day—last Monday—there was printed in the evening papers, and generally printed throughout the United States, a statement by our distinguished President, and I assume that that is the answer to the letter. The press was kind enough, small as I am compared with our distinguished President, to print with his statement a very brief statement which I made to them upon reading the President's statement. I ask that both be read, Mr. President."

The President's statement in which he declared that the speech of Mr. Chamberlain in New York was a "distortion of facts," together with Senator Chamberlain's reply, was read.

"Mr. President," he continued, "the statement of the President challenges me, of course, to the proof of my statement as printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, to which statement I adhere and which I now repeat. Whether my colleagues or the country will take the evidence by its four corners and reach the same conclusion that I have reached is an entirely different proposition. They may not see it from the same angle that I see it. Two men may read the same article and draw different conclusions from it. Two men may hear one witness testify and draw different inferences from what he said. Those are the inherent differences in human nature. But occupying the position that I do, Mr. President, as Chairman of this great committee, associated as I have been with Democrats and Republicans whose single aim and effort has been to develop conditions as they exist without fear or favor or the hope of reward, I felt as an American citizen, and I feel as a member of this distinguished body, that it was my duty to say the thing that was in me. If I succeeded, Mr. President, in making a rift in the clouds and letting the sunlight into the dark places where the American people were entitled to go and to see, I felt that my efforts and the efforts of my colleagues, for whom I entertain the highest regard and respect, would not have been in vain in our endeavor to save our country in the pending crisis.

Testimony Not Yet Printed.

"The evidence has not yet been printed. That has not been due to any fault on the part of the committee, but, because of its importance, the testimony of each witness has been sent to him in order that he might revise it, and that the country might get the evidence as it came from the lips of the witnesses. I hope it will be finished to-day, so that the Senate may have it. But now, Mr. President, in view of the fact that my truthfulness has been called in question, I feel it my duty, not to go into detail—because it would take me days to do that—but to say some things here in all kindness, and to tell the country some things that possibly I might not have told under ordinary circumstances. I shall do it as a man who loves his country best of all, a man who would sacrifice not only his own life but the life of every member of his family to save it. I shall do it fearlessly, and as an American citizen who wants to help and not hinder our great President in this emergency.

"I rather think, Mr. President, that it is not that I have distorted the truth but I have sometimes feared that in the multitude of cares and responsibilities that have devolved upon the President of the United States he has not been able to ascertain the truth. If he has relied upon some of those who have come before our committee, Mr. President, and my fellow Senators, he does not know the truth, and from the lips of some of those who have testified and who are closest to him he cannot find the truth—not because there has been a disposition to deceive or mislead our distinguished Executive, but simply because they, too, are so situated in the multitudinous affairs of this great crisis that they cannot ascertain the truth; and, even if they could ascertain the truth through the labyrinth of things that pass over their desks and through their offices each day, it would be impossible for them to remember it for any purpose. So this investigation was started, Mr. President, with a purpose to be critical where criticism was necessary, but its purpose was to be constructive as well; and this committee would not have discharged its duty to the Senate and to the country if it had gone about the work with any other purpose in view than to criticise where criticism was just and to offer suggestions of a constructive nature where that was proper.

Unprepared with Ordnance.

Mr. President, the Secretary of War, in his general statement to the country—which was carefully written and ably prepared—tells us that $3,200,000,000 have been appropriated for the Ordnance Department and contracts have been let for $1,077,000,000; all of which is true. But the Secretary fails to tell us, Mr. President, in his statement to the country, and it only comes out in the course of a cross-examination, that America stand today unprepared so far as ordnance is concerned. I challenge anybody to read the testimony and come to any other conclusion. Poor, bleeding France, my friends—bled white, not only for her own life and for the liberty of her own citizens, but for America as well—is today furnishing our troops as they go abroad with the heavy ordnance and the machine guns for aircraft and for ground service. Why, Mr. President, if we relied upon the Ordnance Department in this emergency to furnish our troops with the heavy ordnance—and this is a war of artillery today—the war would be over before we ever got to the front.

"Why, there is testimony before the Military Affairs Committee that along some of these fronts the cannon—the heavy cannon, if you please—are located five yards apart for a distance of six miles; and yet America, this great and magnificent country, is dependent upon poor France to deliver the ordnance! Did France agree to deliver it in order to win America? Did she agree to furnish it in order to invite America? What has France to do with the débacle in Italy, my friends, where her own troops are and where the troops of her allies are? What is France to do for them in case of an emergency and a desperate battle for the life of one of her allies?

"What has the Ordnance Department been doing since 1914? Was there a half-witted American citizen who did not know and realize that there was a chance that America might become involved? There were omens in the sky, my friends and colleagues, that indicated that America would become involved, notwithstanding her desire to keep out. She could not keep out. What was the Ordnance Department doing? Nothing. Here we were from August, 1914, until the declaration of war in April, 1917, with the Ordnance Department lying supinely upon its back, making no plans, constructing no gauges, manufacturing no dies, doing absolutely nothing to ascertain what were the possibilities in raw material and the possibilities of manufacture. It would not have taken any time; it would not have cost anything, to have done that. Congress appropriated quite a large sum in two or three appropriation bills for the purpose of manufacturing dies and jigs and gauges to be used in the construction of all of these implements of artillery warfare. That money has not been expended, and yet every business man and every sensible man in this country knows that for quantity production it is absolutely necessary to have the gauges and the jigs and the dies, so that when you are ready to manufacture all you have to do is to send them out, so that guns may be manufactured along those lines. What was the Ordnance Department doing? Nothing.

"I am not blaming anybody in particular, Mr. President. I have a very high regard for General Crozier. He has made his reputation in the army and his life has been spent in the service of his country. We have not been able to do what Great Britain has done, and what France has done, and what Italy has done, and what every one of our Allies has been able to do, and that is to retire these gentlemen who have not proved themselves up to the mark when it comes to getting ready for war. We ought not to dismiss them in disgrace; France has not hesitated to retire them to the shades of private life, or to the shades of military life, if you please, into positions of innocuous desuetude. Great Britain has not hesitated to do it at any time. Why should America hesitate?

Browning Gun Not Tested.

Senator Chamberlain then went into the machine gun issue and declared the Browning gun had never been tested.

"I do not care what anybody says about it, because it has never been given a field test," he said. "It has been developed that all of these guns have to be experimented with and developed and changed and modified in one form or another before they can finally become an implement of warfare in the proper sense of the word.

"I think the Secretary testified in regard to their contracts for the Browning gun. Contracts are out, and they are to be delivered some time. I ask you to read General Crozier's testimony. I do not want to go into that. I do not think it would be proper to go into it; but we are advised that we have got some manufactured. The Secretary testified some time during the middle of December that we had nine guns at that time—nine Browning guns—nine guns to go up against the millions of Germany. It may be that having nine shows that there is now an opportunity for quantitative production, because the gauges may be ready; but we have been in the war ten months, and nothing has been accomplished.

"We were furnishing Lee-Enfield rifles to the British Government in a large number. The factories were prepared for them. It is true that Great Britain was trying to make an improvement upon the rifles, but when the war came on Great Britain said, 'We will not waste any time improving our rifles, but will get them out just as quick as we can,' and they have been manufacturing them ever since. What did America do? With 700,000 rifles in America and in our colonial possessions, a motley group of different kinds of guns, America was seeking, through the Ordnance Department, to take the rifle that Great Britain was manufacturing here and which we could have put out without any trouble in the factories.

"We went to work through the Ordnance Department to improve the Enfield rifle. I am frank to say it is a great improvement. I believe it is a better gun than the English gun, but here while the house was burning America was determining through its Ordnance Department what instrumentalities ought to be adopted to put out the fire, so that it took weeks and months before they finally got the Lee-Enfield rifle into a condition where the Ordnance Department thought it was all right. Here were the engineers of these great arms companies, who got together and finally agreed upon a program for the manufacture of these guns, and finally concluded that they would manufacture them with seven interchangeable parts, and they started to manufacture the gauges, the jigs and dies, and everything ready for the manufacture of guns with seven interchangeable parts.

"After the Ordnance Department had practically accepted the suggestion, the Ordnance Department evidently concluding that everything was not going all right, went to work through a distinguished officer in the Ordnance Department and changed that first from 7 to 40 different interchangeable parts and finally raised it up to over 50 interchangeable parts, with the result that everything had to be stopped for awhile.

No Mortars at Camp Bowie.

"The casual reader of the Secretary's statement would conclude that we had everything in the way of ordnance, and yet, take the testimony of men on the ground like General Greble of Camp Bowie, Texas. They have not a single trench mortar. They have not machine guns to any appreciable number, not enough to train machine-gun men. The testimony of all is that the machine-gun man is not worth anything unless he has had some practice with a machine gun. They have not any howitzers; they have not any of the larger caliber gun. My friends, that is true of Camp Bowie, and it is true of every cantonment and of every regular division in the United States. I am not saying it by way of complaining, Mr. President, but I am trying to show, and I want the American people to realize, that as to military policy America has none and that her military establishment has fallen down. If it had not been for the civilian people of this country, if it had not been for the men who have come here and given their time and their services we would not have been anywhere."

Senator Chamberlain then turned to the Quartermaster's Department.

"I realize the great difficulties that have confronted the Quartermaster General," he said. "I am not complaining of that. He has done the best he could under a faulty system, and the President is not responsible for the situation. He inherited the system. He has done the best he could. But we are without the clothing, just the same.

"Now, I am going to show by Mr. Baker's testimony that he did not know it, and that is the reason why I am saying that our distinguished friend the President—the premier of all the great statesmen of the world, if you please, recognized as the leader of thought in this great international cataclysm, and I say Amen to it—did not know the truth, and I did. He must have gotten his facts from his distinguished Secretary of War, and he, in turn, got them from somebody else, and if those who furnished the evidence knew the facts, they lied. If the Secretary represented conditions to the President on their statement, he must have not given the President the whole truth or he did not know it."

He then passed around some photographs of wooden guns in use in the camps.

"I do this," he said, "because I feel it a duty that I owe first to my country, and second to my conscience, and no man and no set of men on God's green footstool can keep me from telling the truth and carrying out the dictates of my own conscience. I have no fear of God, man, or devil. My only fear, my friends, is that in this discussion in some way or other it might have a psychologically bad effect upon my country and its cause. But if these conditions exist, they ought to be corrected, and corrected quickly.

"Great Britain found the same conditions, and she corrected them pretty quickly. France found the same conditions, and corrected them. America cannot get her army to manufacture these things. I do not care what they say; the graduates of military institutions stand at the top of their classes, it may be, but when it comes to a young man trained along a particular line of duty undertaking to handle great commercial and manufacturing enterprises, it is not in him to do it. You must go to the men who have done these things in order to secure results. Great Britain did that, and France did it, and why should we not take up this matter And if Congress feels that there are irregularities in it, Congress ought to do its duty, though the heavens fall. Congress ought to do it without fear of anybody, giving due weight and consideration always to the distinguished Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

One Camp's Shortage.

"Now, what has been the result? I want you to read the Secretary's statement about having all these things in the way of equipment, &c. While he was on the stand a few days ago, reiterating again the statement that these boys were equipped, I said to him, as I took my seat at the head of that table with my distinguished colleagues: 'Why, Mr. Secretary, I have just talked within the last five minutes with a commanding officer at one of these cantonments, and he tells me that he has 7,000 coats short.' In his usual placid way, he said: 'That is not true.' I said: 'He just came from there, and is it not true?' He turned around to the Assistant Secretary of War and said to him: 'Telegraph to the Quartermaster General and get his report.' On the next day, the 14th of January, I got this letter from the Secretary:

War Department,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 14, 1918.

Mr. Dear Senator Chamberlain—On Saturday morning one of the members of the committee said that he had just talked with the commanding officers of Camp Sherman, and that there were, as I recall it, 3,000 men there without uniforms. You will recall that I asked the Assistant Secretary to direct at once that a telegram be sent to the camp to find out the facts.

I inclose a telegram which came on Saturday, the same day, upon which the statement was made, and which states that the 31,024 men now at Camp Sherman were at that time all in uniform and that a previous shortage of approximately 7,000 coats was at that time provided for.

I send this information because, as you will recall, I ventured at the time the statement was made quite definitely to express a disbelief in its accuracy.

[Senator Chamberlain—I will say this for the Secretary, when he did not know he was very positive.]

This telegram I think should be called to the attention of the members of the committee, as it is of the highest importance to have them know both that this provision has been made and that the information upon which I have been relying in my testimony to the committee is not inaccurate.

Cordially yours,
(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.
Hon. George E. Chamberlain, United States Senate.

The telegram is as follows. It came from the quartermaster addressed to General Goethals:

Camp Sherman, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1918.
Goethals, Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Re tel. date: 31,024 men now at this camp all in uniform. Previous shortage of approximately 7,000 coats provided for.

CASE,
Camp Quartermaster.

"That convinced me," said Senator Chamberlain, "that the Secretary of War knew what he was talking about and I was glad to have it confirmed because there were some things I thought he was misinformed about. On the very next day, Jan. 15, he sent me this letter:

War Department,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1918.
My Dear Senator Chamberlain:

I send you a telegram which has just been received from Camp Sherman. The information in it differs from that contained in the earlier telegram, which I sent you yesterday and which arrived on Saturday. Apparently the information given to you by General Glenn as to the blouses was accurate. This telegram, however, shows that an adequate supply is in shipment, though not received by the time the telegram was sent.

Cordially yours,
NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

"That is the way it has been ever since he commenced. It is inchoate, but does not get there. Now, what does the telegram say?"

He read the following:

Camp Serman, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1918.
Goethals, per Hardeman,
Office Quartermaster General,
Washington, D. C.:

Thirty-one thousand one hundred and four men now in camp. All have overcoats and woolen breeches. Twenty-four thousand two hundred and four have complete uniforms. Sixty-nine hundred not yet supplied with coats, supply of which is now in shipment.

CASE,
Camp Quartermaster.

Praises General Glenn.

"So with the distinguished General Glenn at Camp Sherman," he said, "a man whom I have always found willing to tell the truth, and he has said it even against his superior commanding men. He comes from North Carolina, God bless him! I wish you had more of them. Speaking from memory only, he missed it by one hundred, and I think I shall show by Mr. Baker's own testimony when he makes the statement that all these places are equipped he is mistaken. But that is not all I am going to show you. With all these statements, time and again iterated and reiterated, that they are provided, this committee asked the Adjutant General of the Army—this was a little after the first of January—to wire him so that he might furnish us with the information of the actual conditions in that cantonment and the conditions as to Equipment C. Equipment C is the outfit of a private soldier. In due course that information came to us. In the face of this statement that had been repeatedly made, that that equipment was all furnished or was substantially furnished, made upon the part of the Secretary of War and probably by the Quartermaster General, too, on the twelfth of January the Secretary sends up to the committee the following:

War Department,
Washington, Jan. 12, 1918.
Hon. George E. Chamberlain, Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate.

My Dear Senator: Pursuant to telephonic request of your committee to the Adjutant General of the Army that a report be obtained showing in percentages the shortages of articles of Equipment S, quartermaster supplies, at the different divisional camps as of Jan. 1, or as near that date as possible, a telegram was sent to all division commanders, and I now have the honor to submit to your committee, attached herewith, a tabulated sheet showing the state of equipment as disclosed by these replies.

Figures represent shortages in percentages. Where blank spaces exist no shortages were reported.

Very respectfully,
NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

"That information comes to us through the Secretary of War himself, contradicting over his own signature and in his own letter his previous statement of the case that the equipment was all there.

"I am not going to take time to read the statement of shortages, but I am going to ask to have it go into the record because I want people to see. I want to see whether I am distorting the truth when I say that the military establishment of America has fallen down. I propose to relieve myself of responsibility if the worst ever comes, so that I may go home to my family and to my friends and to my constituents and say, 'I tried to invite the attention of the country to it, but they listened rather to those higher in authority, and my voice was as of one calling in the wilderness.'"

Produces Table of Shortages.

Senator Chamberlain here inserted a table showing the shortage in clothing at the different camps.

"Let me take one item, for instance," he said. "I will take one of the important items, woolen coats, olive drab woolen coats. In the third regular division it is 10 per cent. short, in the fourth regular division 54 per cent. short, in the sixth regular division 90 per cent. short—woolen overcoats, while we are in the midst of Winter here, and this up to the first of January. Take Camp Wadsworth, S. C., 18 per cent.; take the 30th at Camp Sevier, S. C., and there is a shortage of 60 per cent. of woolen coats.

"Take Camp Wheeler, Ga., and I am going to call attention to some of the things in connection with these shortages, Mr. President, unpleasant though it may be, and I am going to undertake to show to the Senate and the country as to the hundreds and thousands of young men who are dying in all of these encampments, that it is due to the inefficiency of the War Department itself; that is, that is my conclusion from the testimony. I am not an expert; I do not know; but I charge that I conclude from the testimony that that inefficiency is responsible for it. I am not going to make that statement on my own authority; I am not going to read into the record the reports of the Surgeon General. I am not making these statements, Mr. President, without having sat with the committee, and never missing a single minute, except half an hour one afternoon when I was called to a department. I know what every witness stated. If I had time to go into details, I could open the eyes even of the Senate.

"Take Camp Doniphan, in Oklahoma, where there was a 55 per cent. shortage of woolen coats. Now we will take—well, there will not be any difference on this; they will either flay me out of existence or else we shall win this war; but I shall have done my duty, whether we win or not. I call attention to this condition. Take Camp Wheeler, which had a shortage of woolen coats of 39 per cent.; Camp MacArthur, which had a shortage of 21 per cent.; Camp Logan, Texas, which had a shortage of 50 per cent.; Camp Cody, N. M., 50 per cent.; Camp Doniphan, Okla., 55 per cent.; Camp Bowie, Texas, 40 per cent.; Camp Sheridan, Ala., 59 per cent., and so on down the list. I think the highest shortage in woolen coats was 78 per cent. The shortage at Camp Custer was 75 per cent.

"Mr. President, I will not read the whole list of these shortages, but Senators may take each item, and it will be found that these camps are short all the way, as I say, from 1 per cent. to 100 per cent. This information comes right from the men on the ground. They know what they are talking about; they do not have to make their estimates on a per capita basis, as to which I tried to illustrate my position here a little while ago. They make their estimates on the ground, just as General Glenn did when I asked him what the conditions were.

Deaths Could Have Been Avoided.

"Mr. President, right in this connection—this is as good a place to do it as any, though I did not intend to do this—but it will not do any harm. I thought it might probably not be necessary—but in view of the situation that confronts me, with my integrity called in question, I feel it my duty to the country to let them know, and I am not going to call attention to the reports of General Gorgas himself, to show that nearly all of these deaths and these epidemics could have been avoided if the War Department had been efficient and effective.

"In addition to the testimony of General Gorgas, we have the testimony of men on the ground. We had General Greble come up here. He is a splendid old fellow. I ought not to say 'old fellow,' for he is younger than I am, and he is still in service. He is a splendid man, a fine and fearless soldier. Whenever you get a soldier who has not any other ambition than the ambition to service his country, you will invariably get the truth. It is not as with one of these swivel-chair artist fellows who wants to go higher, and from whom you can not ascertain what the truth is.

"In September last General Greble began to see what was coming to his body of fine young fellows, and he began to reach out to try to get the things that were necessary to protect them from disease and to try to have those things done that would save them if disease came. He did not appeal only to one man; he did not appeal only through the regular channels; but he appealed through all channels. They had this body of splendid young men in pyramidal tents, twelve in a tent, packed together like sardines, when they ought not to have had at any time more than five or six, or, at the outside, not over eight. General Greble telegraphed to the Quartermaster General and stated: 'If you do not give us more space for these soldiers we shall have measles and pneumonia and all the diseases which soldiers take.' He also appealed to General Gorgas, and kept on appealing. Then he was sent to Europe on a mission. When he came back he found the same conditions practically existing. Not until some time in December did he get that for which he asked. Then the epidemic had broken out. As many as 8,000 young men went through the base hospitals and hospitals down there at Camp Bowie. Think of that!

Fifty Feet for Each Man.

"So here was an old officer who was accustomed to handle soldiers and who knew what was going to happen as any sensible man knew what would happen. The Surgeon General has always advised the War Department that there ought to be fifty square feet of floor space to every man, and in those little tents they had placed twelve men. He did not get his request complied with until the worst had happened, until 8,000 men had passed through the hospitals, and many of them had died, and absolutely, my friends, had died without proper nursing because of the inefficiencies of the same system.

"I challenge my friends to read this testimony; do not take my word for it. You may single out a few witnesses who testify in opposition to what I am now stating, but when you get down to the men who know from actual contact and experience you get the truth as it appears on the ground.

"If there is one man in America who knows what he is talking about when he talks about disease and epidemics, and knows how to handle them, it is General Gorgas. He has not only achieved a national reputation, but he has achieved a world-wide reputation for his splendid work at Panama, and he has made that formerly pestilential region the garden spot of the continent in which to live because of the efforts of himself and of his subordinates.

"I am going to ask that all this be printed in the Record. All of these cantonments are radiating spots from which there goes out to the American people everything that is taking place, and God grant that every young man will write to his mother and father and tell of the conditions, not in order to stay the patriotism of America, but to stimulate those in authority to do their duty to protect their lives, if they are to fight the battles of the country.

Conflict Over Death Rate.

"Mr. Secretary Baker says in his printed statement that the deaths in our forces in the United States from September to the end of December average 7.5 per thousand a year, slightly less than would have been the death rate of men of the same age at home.

"Well, maybe that is true, but General Gorgas says that among all the troops there has been a death rate of 8.2 per cent. covering a little longer time. It is probable that Secretary Baker's statement is correct for the time he gives, and that General Gorgas's data are correct for the time he covers; but what does a little thing like 2 per cent. of a million and a half men mean? It does not mean anything; let them die; it is only 2 per cent.; they have saved the balance of them.

"However, my friends, if proper precautions upon the part of the Government, if an efficient system had saved one young man who was risking his life for America, the American people would have been glad to have seen the money expended to save that one life. Particularly is that true, my friends, in the light of the reports of the Surgeon General of the army, which show that this condition was due to the fact that in most cases the troops were overcrowded.

"But that is not all. With that distinguished man at the head of the medical service of the army and an able corps of assistants here he was not even advised with as to the selection of the cantonment sites. Now think of that, the man at the head of the medical department here in Washington, with a reputation in his line second to none among the professional men in the world, not even consulted with reference to the selection of these sites.

"It may be said that with the officer of the line who selected these camp sites there was a young doctor who went around with him. Whether he was from the medical corps or whether he was some post or contract surgeon does not make any difference to me. What I am getting at is that Surgeon General Gorgas was not consulted, and all this time he has insisted, morning, noon, and in season and out of season, that in order to safeguard the health of these young men there must be at least 50 square feet of floor space to the man. And yet I venture to say, Mr. President, that there is not a single cantonment in the United States that has been built with that idea in view of protecting the young men.

Men Called Too Soon.

"But it may be said that these young men had to be called out quickly. What was the use of calling them out until the cantonments were ready? They might have been drafted into the service, and might have been assigned for duty at home or allowed to remain somewhere where they would not have to have given up their lives because of a lack of care.

"I will take these camps at random, and, inasmuch as I have referred to Camp Bowie, I will call attention to that, I will say to my Southern friends and colleagues that the same conditions prevail down there, as you will know if you have taken the trouble to go on the ground."

He then read this report from General Gorgas on Camp Sevier, S. C.:

Sanitary conditions here are serious. Sixty men have died of pneumonia in the last month. The camp has been exposed to a general epidemic of measles, about 2,000 cases having occurred within the last month. During this same period they have had 175 cases of pneumonia and 15 cases of meningitis. The new conscripts of this command are men who are non-immune to measles. They come from the neighboring Southern States, where population is scarce, and, therefore, have not had measles in childhood. Always with measles a certain number of cases of pneumonia occur. The mortality of pneumonia from any cause is always high.

Senator Chamberlain here commented upon the conditions of the different camps, and inserted letters on the insanitary conditions written by General Gorgas, which was given in evidence before the Military Affairs Committee. This was printed from time to time in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Senator Chamberlain gave this summary of deaths in the regular and national army, which was prepared for him by General Gorgas.

Number of deaths among regular troops in United States Sept. 21, 1917, to Jan. 18, 1918	350
Average strength of regulars for same period	214,428
Number of deaths among national army troops in United States Sept. 21, 1917, to Jan. 18, 1918	1,263
Average strength of national army for same period	427,088
Number of deaths among National Guard troops in United States Sept. 21, 1917, to Jan. 18, 1918	1,305
Average strength of National Guard for same period	375,354
Number of deaths all troops in United States Sept. 21, 1917, to Jan. 18, 1918	2,918
Average total strength for this period	1,016,870

"That gives in concrete form the number of deaths that have occurred," said Senator Chamberlain. "What I contend is that if they had complied with the recommendation that General Gorgas has made all the time, of giving each of these men fifty square feet of floor space, and if in addition they had put in these observation places within the cantonments, the percentage of deaths would have been very much diminished, and I doubt if there would have been one-half of the deaths that there have been."

A Sister's Letter.

Here Senator Chamberlain read the following letter:

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31, 1917.
Mr. George Chamberlain, Chairman Investigating Committee, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: In behalf of a heart-broken family (a father, mother, two sisters, and myself) I wish to register a complaint for the manner in which the case of my brother, ——, was handled at the base hospital, ——.

From the meagre information my folks received it appears that brother was stricken with a slight illness on Monday, Dec. 10, and on Wednesday, the 12th, he was taken to base hospital at —— with cerebro-spinal meningitis, and on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 10:20 A. M., he passed away.

First information my folks received was Friday, Dec. 14. A neighbor lady received a letter from her son, a comrade of my brother, advising he had seen brother fall out of ranks at drill and was carried on a stretcher to hospital.

My sister wired an officer (a friend of our family) in Company ——, Infantry, at noon, Friday, Dec. 14, to spare no expense and to wire, collect, details. Saturday morning, Dec. 15, received a reply from the officer to the effect brother was sent to base hospital with spinal meningitis, but condition favorable for recovery.

Upon receipt of latter telegram, sister wired a doctor in Company ——, Infantry, to wire details collect, and to spare no expense. Sister also on Dec. 15, Saturday, wrote three special delivery letters to the officer, doctor, and a comrade, respectively, for particulars, but received no more information until Tuesday evening, 6 o'clock, a wire from the company officer that brother passed away 10:20 A. M., Dec. 18. This wire was sent from Fort —— at 3:15 P. M., Dec. 18.

It doesn't seem that the company officers should have been required to furnish information in this case and that they only did so as a matter of respect for a lifetime friend and an appreciative family. Can it be possible that the Government Hospital of this proud nation of ours is not equipped to advise a father or mother of their son's misfortune in an authentic way? As not any of the information received came from the hospital direct, I notice daily in the papers that cablegrams are received clear across the ocean, advising condition of troops serving under our flag in France, but right at our doorstep our gallant soldiers might die and be buried without the knowledge of the father and mother, who supplied them, if it were not for the affection and thoughtfulness of their comrades.

Senator Chamberlain, breaking off in the reading, exclaimed:

"My God, my friends! If they are suffering here in America, with the blessings and comforts of home, surrounded by neighbors and friends, what must be the fate of these poor boys if they are sent abroad to meet the dangers and the treacherous and inhuman warfare and conditions that exist abroad?

"For very palpable reasons I am not going to give the names of these people, but I want to show you that the letters breathe the spirit of patriotism. Having given up their sons to their country, they make no complaint, except in the hope that the example in their own family may set a precedent for better conditions and better service.

"I am not going to mention the names of the command, but if the Senators from that State want to see it I will show it to them in confidence. Now note the spirit of patriotism that breathes through every line of this letter. It is dated Dec. 31." He read on:

Brother's body was shipped with our instructions to his home, ——, Kan., for burial. I had the casket opened for identification purposes, and was mortified beyond expression to find that, although brother died for his country, he was not placed in a uniform. He was not even clothed, being wrapped only in cotton and tied up in a sheet. Also discovered that a post-mortem had been held, which I understand is permissible only with consent of parents or relatives. The traces of embalming were very scarce, and the features were gone entirely, making it impossible for a local undertaker to put the body in shape for my father and mother and sisters to view.

My brother is dead and in his grave and I cannot expect to heal the wound in my broken heart by filing this complaint, but I am doing it all in a true American spirit and trust it will result in some good to those who may be so unfortunate as to lose their dear ones under similar circumstances.

Would you be satisfied if this case applied to your brother?

Address all correspondence to me, as I do not care for my heart-broken father and mother to know all of the facts.

Has Many More Letters.

"Mr. President," said Senator Chamberlain, "if I were to print in the Congressional Record all the letters that I get along this line it would shock not only Congress itself but the American conscience as well. I put this in the record, my friends, in order that the country may know that there is inefficiency; and, God help me, if I can assist in creating efficiency I am going to do it if it costs me my political and my own life. Somebody in this great Republic of ours, my friends, must look after these splendid young men that are doing their duty by and for their country.

"If I can be instrumental in saving one life, or in arousing my country to the necessity of trying to save thousands of lives, I shall feel, my friends, that my life has not been idly spent. I, for one, believe in letting the sunlight in. Let but the American mothers and fathers realize that their sons might be better treated than they are, and while, like the parents of this young boy here, they will not ask for his discharge from the service, they will see to it that the public servant whose duty it is to see to it will either do his duty or retire in disgrace from public life and public service."

Letter from Stricken Father.

He then read the following letter which was sent to Senator Wadsworth:

The Honorable ——.

Dear Sir and Friend: As you know, I have recently lost a son with spinal meningitis at ——. I am writing to you as one that I know to be greatly interested in the welfare of our soldier boys, and ready to do anything in your power for their wellbeing, and because you know me and will know whether to give credit to what I say.

Please know in the very beginning that I do not write to criticise the Government in any sense, nor to lay complaint against any one in authority. I realize that in the stupendous task before us as a Government, and with the great diversity of interests involved, that it is impossible that there should not occur some things that should be corrected. It is with the hope that I may help somewhat with the task before us that I lay bare the facts as I found them in connection with my son's sickness at * * *

Through friends entirely independent of the army officers and the medical staff, I learned of my son's sickness after he had been in the hospital for six days. With my wife I went immediately to the camp, arriving there the morning of ——. I found my son in the meningitis ward of the base hospital. It was the eighth day of his sickness, as I was informed by the attending physician. His mother and I and —— —— were permitted to see him through a window at the head of his bed.

The small room in which he was lying contained one other bed on which was a patient, a stove in which there appeared to be no fire. The room was not simply unsanitary, it was filthy, beggaring description. The bed on which my son was lying was even more filthy than the room. I cannot describe to you the condition of my son's body, except to say that neither his hands nor face had been washed in eight days. (The attendant admitted this to me.) The reason given for his being in this condition was that he, the attendant, had but one helper in the ward, and there were eighteen cases there at that time. I asked if I might put a nurse in there to take care of him and the physician said that could

Continued on Page Three.

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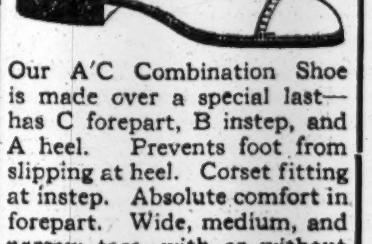

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CHAMBERLAIN REPEATS CHARGES

Continued from Page Two.

not be allowed. I offered to put in a trained nurse and pay all expenses.

I then asked if I myself might be allowed to go in and clean him up and take care of him. The physician, very kindly in manner all of the time, said that it could not be. I then asked if I would bring clean clothes for him if they would clean him up and put them on him so that his mother might see him again, and not to remember him in the plight she had just seen him. They said they would gladly do so. I went to Lawton and got clean clothes, and when I returned they had made some effort to wash his face and hands, although they were still grimy and black.

His clothes were changed, his bed straightened out, and his mother was called to see him again. There was no change made in the condition of the room. Before leaving I again made a plea to be permitted to care for him, gladly taking all risk, but the rules were inflexible—I could not be admitted in any way. The attending physician was kind to us, and I do not wish to imply that he was in any way to blame. He told us, however, as we were about to leave, that we should not return for three or four days.

To this order I had no intention of giving heed, neither did I. His mother did not see him again. The next morning early his father-in-law, W. N. Harris of Arkansas City, Ark., went to the ward, and while the mercury was down about zero there was no fire in the room, the bedding was on the floor, the boy lay on the bed naked with the exception of a thin nightshirt that was up around his neck.

About 3 o'clock that afternoon I found him in the same condition and the room without fire. The next morning at about 8 o'clock we found him in practically the same condition. No one knew of our visits to the hospital except two workmen who were working on the sewer ditch in front of the hospital. To them I made myself known and the purpose of my going to the hospital. I refer now, of course, to the visits we made after we were instructed not to visit the hospital. On neither of these visits was there an attendant in the room or fire in the stove. A perfectly well man would have become sick in that room. The mercury was around zero all of the time.

Saw the Chief Doctor.

At this time I went direct to the chief of the medical staff and told him the situation and asked to be permitted to go and attend my boy. He immediately gave orders that I be admitted and be given every facility for caring for my son. I went at once, but I was too late, as he died about fifteen minutes after I got into the ward and before I was permitted to do anything for him.

That you may know something of the fearful handicap that the Government works under in the matter of competent help, I give you this one instance.

Now, I want you to notethis:

I requested the attendant to give my son a drink of water. He went out and brought in a small bowl of water, and tried to get son to drink from it, but he could not. He said I guess that I had better get a funnel. (The boy was lying on his back with his mouth open.) He came back in a moment with a funnel made of a piece of newspaper, and, putting it in my son's mouth, was in the act of pouring the bowl of water into my son's throat when I stopped him. He said what shall I do? I said get a spoon. The poor fellow had not thought of that. My son died in a few moments.

I at once hastened to the office of the Adjutant, and asked for the body, and was very courteously treated and assured that I could have the body that evening. I then hastened back to the ward where my son died to see how the body was prepared for burial, and, as I passed into the building, I did not stop and knock, but opened the door to enter, when it struck something that would not let it open further. I looked and saw that it was my son's body lying on the floor of the hall, and it was his head that I struck with the door.

I received every possible courtesy from the officers and medical attendants at the base hospital. I am not now filing any complaint against any man. I have no other purpose in giving you these facts than to get you to do your utmost to see that these boys of ours who are yet to die at these camps may have the care that every true man wishes they might have. There are at least four witnesses to most all of the facts that I have written here who will be willing to testify to the truth of them if it would be the means of helping the authorities to bring about better conditions.

I trust, ——, that you will believe me when I say that I am not in any sense seeking revenge for the death of my son. If in his dying he is the means of securing better attention for the many boys that are yet to suffer and die in these camps, I shall feel that his death was not in vain. Wishing for you success in your endeavors for humanity, I am,

Sincerely, your friend,

——.

Incompetents in Hospitals.

"I just want you to see," the Senator went on, "that what I said a while ago about the Medical Department is absolutely true. They do not give them competent assistants; they do not assign to them men to be trained; with the result that a blacksmith, or a carpenter, or a lawyer, or anybody else goes into these base hospitals to take care of these young men.

"It does not make any difference that my own party is in power, my friends. If any party on earth were in power, and I occupied this position, I would show the truth just the same. If this thing can be corrected, and these agencies of the Government made more efficient, the men of the Senate and the men of the House who neglect to do it are responsible to a higher tribunal, if you please, for the deaths of young men whose lives might have been saved if they had but given this job the attention that it is receiving at the hands of most of the members of the Military Affairs Committee at this time.

"I want every one to know that I am speaking from the record of things and not indulging in any camouflage when my country's fate is at stake. I have put those in the record, terrible as they are, simply because I want to arouse the people of this country so that every mother who has a son in this army and every father who has sent a son to this army, whether as a volunteer or as a drafted man, will write to the President of the United States in the same patriotic spirit in which these two letters are written, and all that I have received are the same way.

"They simply appeal not for revenge, not to punish anybody connected with this great military establishment in this crisis that confronts us, but in order that the fate of a beloved son or brother or husband, if you please, may arouse the attention of the country to the necessities of the occasion and save the lives of young men who are valuable units for the salvation and protection of America.

"I realize that we ought not to cripple the hand of the President. There is not anybody who wants to do that, but no man's judgment is as good as the concrete judgment of America. I do not care who he may be and how great he may be, he cannot know as much as the world knows. I know how busy the President is, and I want to help him. God knows I would do anything to help him, notwithstanding the judgment he has of me, and I believe I can say, without egotism, that no man has tried harder to help him in everything that he has desired for the proper conduct of this war than I. I have not done it because it was any man's policy.

"I have done it because these things appeal to me as being right, and because I thought the country needed them. I voted to sustain the coal order, the other day, although I thought it was a foolish order of Mr. Garfield's. I voted for it on the theory that I wanted to help save the young lives of America and our allies in France. The evidence before the committee shows that at the time that the order was made there were over 127 vessels in the harbor of New York loaded with supplies for the Allies, and they could not get coal to get them out. That is the reason why I voted to sustain that order. I thought it was an outrageous order.

Hits at Coal Situation.

"My friends, if there had been any program in this war, if there had been any plan laid out for the conduct of this war, the coal situation never would have happened, and that is what I am complaining of. That is why our committee proposes in one of its bills to have a committee that can authorize and manufacture in this country and undertake to plan for the sale of the output in the Fall of next year, also to mobilize the raw material and get things in order and manufacture and fill the order.

"In this great business establishment of ours, because war is a great business proposition now, why has not some plan been worked out, and I challenge the production of a plan or a program. There is not anybody connected with the establishment who has time to do it. The distinguished President of the United States could not do it if he tried, because, my friends, it requires the burning of midnight oil on the part of those who map out this program and also requires labor 'from early morning to dewy eve.'

Has Stopped Functioning.

"I think there was one thing in the statement I made in New York to the effect that we had almost ceased functioning as an establishment. That is a pretty broad charge. I repeat the charge, and as evidence of it, I call your attention to this fact: There was a Quartermaster General's Department that had $800,000,000 to expend for supplies for the Government.

"He, practically under the instruction of the distinguished Secretary of War, turned the whole thing over to a distinguished retired merchant or manufacturer of worsted goods. I think his business was at Cleveland, Ohio, and the Quartermaster General's Department has simply been a rubber-stamp proposition, that is all. If turning over the functions of this great office to a civilian merchant was not a cessation of functioning on the part of the Government, what in heaven's name would you call it? He made the contracts, he prepared for the manufacture of the commodities, bought the goods, and presented them to the Quartermaster General to sign, and that is all.

"I felt sorry for the Quartermaster General. Not only did they do that, but they took the soldier's overcoat that was 100 per cent. wool, even then lighter than the British overcoat and the French uniform, and reduced the woolen content to 65 per cent. of wool and 35 per cent. of shoddy or reworked wool, and then they got along so nicely with that that they reduced the wool content of soldiers' overcoats to 50 per cent. of wool and 50 per cent. of shoddy or reworked goods."

Some one asked the name of the man and to this Senator Chamberlain replied:

"Mr. Eisenman. I have no criticism of Mr. Eisenman. No matter what people may say about him he has done a splendid and patriotic work. He may be criticised about very many things, but I think he has done well. What I am getting at, is not what he has done, but the surrender of this function by the Quartermaster's Department to an individual.

"The answer to that was that it was to conserve wool. There may be a woolen shortage, but France has not found it necessary to conserve wool in that way. If anybody has got to wear shoddy it ought to be the civilian who stays at home, and we should give the soldier the best uniform possible to be made in America. If there has got to be a shortage of provisions let the civilian who stays at home go short and hungry, but feed the soldier who is going to carry the gun. That may be a wrong conception of our duty, but that is the way it appeals to me.

Neglected Wool Offer.

"My friends, I wish to give another evidence of inefficiency, and I want you to understand I am not doing this in any spirit of unfriendliness to the Secretary of War. He has been my warm personal friend. I am only doing it because I feel it is my duty. As another evidence of inefficiency the wool growers of the West came here last April, I think, shortly after the war broke out, and offered to furnish the Government with the Western output of wool.

"The Government did not take it because it thought it a high price, and possibly the wool growers were charging a pretty good price. It was a little below the current market price, but the Government would not take it. Later on they came here again and offered it, but it would not take it. The price of wool had gon away up out of sight at that time. Later on we had contracts for large quantities of wool, but wool had gone up to a ver yhigh figure.

"Now, Mr. President, anybody would have known, it seems to me, any efficient business man must have known, that to clothe a million and a half men, or possibly two million men, we would have to get every pound of wool possible and manufacture it into clothing. Yet it went into the hands of speculators and dealers, and when the Government comes to buy it has to buy at a high price. So I made the statement about the uniforms. I think all will agree with me that while there has been great work performed, there has been much left undone that might have been done if the proper system had been in vogue."

Asked what the purpose had been in reducing the weight of the uniforms and mixing wool with shoddy, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"The conservation of wool. I would rather have the conservation of life and the giving of such uniforms as are given the soldiers of France and England."

Congress No Rubber Stamp.

Mr. Chamberlain objected to the President saying in his statement that he had not been consulted and inferring that the Senate had no business to try to correct conditions. He then justified his course and, continuing, said:

"Now, with all due respect for the President of the United States, he serves notice on the Congress of the United States and on the Senate that they had no business meddling with this affair. If the Senate of the United States feels it to be its duty not to go into an investigation unless it meets the smile of Executive favor, it must not go into it. Now, I differ from that view. We are a great co-ordinate part of this Government, and I am going to take the liberty of calling the attention of my Democratic friends to a Democrat of days gone by, a leader who dared to protest.

"When I become a rubber stamp in the discharge of my duty I shall get out of the Senate and of public life and let somebody more subservient than my disposition could be take my place. You will remember, Senators, that there was on one occasion another Democrat in the Senate, who was the leader of his party, when there was a Democrat in the White House. You remember when the famous Wilson bill was up for consideration, it did not meet with Executive favor and he wrote a pretty letter, while the bill was in conference between the two bodies, upbraiding Congress for what it had done."

Senate's Right to Investigate.

Here Senator Chamberlain read what Senator Arthur P. Gorman said in reply to President Cleveland and continued:

"I glory in the spirit that was shown by Arthur Pue Gorman. I occupy a little different position. This charge by our distinguished President has not been hurled at the Senate; it is hurled at my devoted head. I am only one of ninety-six; I am only a unit in this body; but above and over it all is a great principle that the Senate, Democrats and Republicans, and the country at large ought to resent.

"It may be me today; it may be the Senate tomorrow, or any other member; it may come in five years when somebody else is in the Senate; it does not make any difference who; I appeal upon the principle, not because it has been hurled at me, but insist that this body as a co-ordinate branch of the Government has a right to speak as it pleases as to conditions.

"The Senate can investigate any man or any set of men that it sees fit to investigate, and do it at its own sweet will, without suggestion and without let or hindrance. If the Senate will only do that once, then we will not be troubled with this condition very often in the future. The Senate ought to assert its dignity and its part and parcel in this great Governmental machine.

"Senators, I am not resenting the intimation contained in the President's letters about interfering with these investigations, but I am simply calling the attention of the Senate to the conditions that may confront them at almost any time. However, ise it entirely true that this investigation has done no good? Why, my friends, there has been a whole reorganization of the system since we started into it.

"Of course, the evidence tends to show that the reorganization was commenced before we got busy, but whether it was or not, they have changed the whole plans down there in hope of bettering a bad condition. For instance, with all due deference to my good old friend, General Sharpe, who is a splendid man and a patriotic citizen, he was wholly unfitted for the job. He has gone out of it, and they have put General Goethals in. That is a part of the reorganization.

"With all due deference to my friend, General Crozier, who has been a brilliant soldier and a brilliant man, I think that in these days, perhaps, that move so fast, he was not quite the man for the place. So he was practically taken out of the active control of the Ordnance Department, and General Wheeler was put in.

"What have they done? They have gone to work and gotten Mr. Eisenmann; in other words, they are putting strong men at the head and putting Mr. Eisenmann just where he was with the old régime. They have put into the Ordnance Department another distinguished gentleman, Samuel McRoberts, who is a very able man, and I think will possibly help bring order out of chaos."

Told the President the Facts.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the proposed War Council would bring order out of chaos and effect co-ordination. He continued:

"Senators, the President says that we have not consulted him about this legislation. I am very sorry the President said that. Now, speaking as a Democrat, and not as an American for a few moments—[Laughter in the galleries]—

"The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Hitchcock] and I, while these hearings were going on—I am stating this to the House Committee for the first time; they never heard about it, for things were coming out in that committee that were so bad that we thought we ought as Democrats, if not as American citizens, to tell the President something about them—it would not have made any difference to me if Roosevelt or Taft or anybody else had been President.

"I would have felt it my duty to do just the same thing—anyway, the Senator from Nebraska and I went to the White House and told the President the way things had been developing before the committee and that we thought he ought to know it. We went into it pretty fully I think we stayed there an hour. I think the President was surprised at some of the things we told him; in fact, he expressed surprise.

"The remedy was the thing that was in our minds. I said that the proposition for a Director of Munitions had been in my mind a long while; that I had been studying the British system and that something like that or some strong intermediary between the President and the army ought to be a pretty good thing. The conversation was not confidential, as I understood. We were simply talking about conditions. I would not even refer to it but for the fact that it is charged as to our committee—a splendid body of men—that none of them had discussed this legislation with the President. The President did not approve or disapprove, but he had the information, just the same.

Produces President's Letter.

"Several days afterward the President wrote a letter to me in reference to that bill. I would not give that letter to the public but for the fact that I am charged with untruthfulness and with a distortion of facts; and another thing charged to me, which I am not guilty of, is that of trying to force legislation through here without having consulted anybody in authority about it. Now I am compelled, in defense of my own reputation, as well as in order that the position of this committee may be understood, to put the letter in the record, and I am going to do so."

The Senator had the clerk read the letter, which is printed on the first page of THE TIMES. In it the President spoke of their conference, and gave his reason for opposing the bill for a Minister of Munitions. Senator Chamberlain asked:

"Was it quite fair for him to charge that he had not been consulted?"

Senator James asked: "Is it not true that the President when he stated that he had not been consulted referred to the 'superior War Cabinet' bill and not to the 'Munitions Ministry' bill?"

"That may be so," replied the Oregon Senator. "I think it is susceptible of that construction."

"I will say," said Mr. James, "that on hearing yesterday that he was construing the letter of the President, which referred merely to the proposed Munitions Ministry bill, as a reference to the 'superior War Cabinet,' and therefore that he intended to urge that position as rather questioning the President's statement, I called up the White House and told the President of my information. He sent me a letter which I am sure the Senator will not have the slightest objection to being read by the Secretary."

Mr. Chamberlain said he would be glad to have it go into the record. It follows:

The White House,
Washington, Jan. 23, 1918.

My Dear Senator: You have been kind enough to tell me that you had heard that I had written a letter to the Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee concerning the idea of a Munitions Minister and you asked me whether I did write such a letter. I did, and am glad to send you herewith a copy of it.

The consultation referred to with Senator Chamberlain, to whom the letter is addressed, was upon the subject of the various difficulties and delays that had been encountered by the War Department, as shown by the testimony before the Senate Committee, and the Senator merely mentioned to me that he had a bill in mind to create a munitions ministry. He gave me no detail of the bill he had in mind, and it was only when I learned afterward from others of the real character of the proposals that I felt it my duty to write to the Senator and apprise him of my attitude.

I assumed from what I heard later that that particular proposal had been abandoned and that I referred in my statement of the other day to the very surprising proposal to create a superior war cabinet of a type unknown to our practice or institutions.

I give you these details merely to reply to your kind inquiry and let you know all the facts of the case as you desire.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. Ollie M. James, United States Senate.

"I am very glad, indeed, to have that go into the Record," said Mr. Chamberlain. "The letter practically states the facts. The letter to me states them just as clearly, because it mentions the same proposal for the creation of a Director of Munitions."

"But it is true, I believe the Senator in perfect fairness to the President would like to say, that the President's statement that he was not consulted about the 'Superior War Cabinet' bill was true. He was not consulted about that, was he?" said Senator James.

"Well," said Senator Chamberlain, "that is subject to some qualifications. Without questioning the statement of the President, let me tell you what happened. The Military Affairs Committee on Friday appointed the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Hitchcock) as a committee of one to go down and confer with the Secretary of War, which he did. Whether the President was informed about it or not, I do not know."

Mr. James—Is it quite fair, does the Senator think, to charge the President with having information that was given by a Senator to a member of his Cabinet? Probably the Cabinet had not met and the matter had never been discussed.

Mr. Chamberlain—I did not intend to be understood as questioning the veracity of the President in any way. I am only stating what did happen.

Mr. James—I feel sure the Senator did not; but I believe that, upon second thought, the Senator will realize when he reads the letter the President directed to him, together with the letter directed to me, they make it perfectly clear that the President is absolutely right in his statement that he was not consulted.

Mr. Williams—Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. Chamberlain—I really should like to go on.

Mr. Williams—The President said that he had information about the War Cabinet bill, but that he got it second hand.

"Let us not be misunderstood about it," said Mr. Chamberlain. "Here is the President's language: 'I understand that reorganizations by legislation are to be proposed. I have not been consulted about them and have learned of them only at second hand.'

"I do not know whether that is broad enough to include the munitions bill or not; but that is the language used. I am just stating my version of it. It goes to the country just the same that I was trying to 'put over' something on the President without having let him know anything about it; that is all. I do not want that impression to go out. I am not questioning the veracity of the President even if mine has been questioned.

"There is much that I might say, but only one thing I want to say in conclusion. The President, in his statement, says that: 'To add, as Senator Chamberlain did, that there is inefficiency in every department and bureau of the Government is to show such ignorance of actual conditions as to make it impossible to attach any importance to his statement.'

Did Not Attack All Departments.

"As I undertook to show the President in my letter, I was referring to the military establishment, and my audience understood that I was referring to the military establishment. I did not want it understood that I impeached the efficiency of every department of the Government. The statement was really a little broader than I would have made it if I had sat down and had written the speech.

"It was a sweeping statement, impulsively and impetuously made, and intended by me to include the military establishment. I think I tried to explain that it was too sweeping, and now in this public manner I state that I did not intend to impeach the efficiency of all the departments of the Government. I was in no position to do that. I had not investigated as to all, but I intended to impeach, and I do impeach, the efficiency of the military establishment, and I think I have shown enough to sustain my charge of inefficiency.

"Now, it is said we have not done any good. Let me tell you that that very statement of inefficiency has done some good. My good friend, Secretary Redfield, very courteously inclosed me this letter. I will not have it read, but I will put it in the record, to show that my statement induced the Secretary to appeal to his whole office force to try to speed up and do better so that the charge of inefficiency might not rest on them. I admire the spirit in which Secretary Redfield took my suggestion. It was a suggestion made to help and not to hurt."

Secretary Redfield's letter advising all his men to speed up things in their departments was placed in the record.

"Et Tu, Brute!"

Concluding, Senator Chamberlain said: "God knows I have tried my very best to do things here to help speed this war, not as a Democrat but because my heart was in it, because I believed it was right. I have frequently done things in opposition to members of my own party and in opposition to many distinguished men on the Republican side, but together we have worked out a military establishment that is now boasted as the best that ever was.

"The last suggestion of the President is: 'I am bound to infer that that statement sprang out of opposition to the Administration's whole policy rather than out of any serious intention to reform its practice.'

"'Et tu, Brute; that is the most unkindest cut of all,' my colleagues. I have stood here in season and out of season to get through nearly every piece of military legislation that has been put on the statute books, and that my friend Baker now boasts of and that the President is proud of. I have taken charge of other measures here. I do not claim any credit for that; I give my colleagues credit for these things; but I happened to represent the committees on the floor, and I worked most assiduously all the time. I will say this, however, that I have not stood for any measure because it was any man's measure. I have stood for it because it was for America, to assist her in this crisis that now confronts her. That is why I have done it.

"I am not opposed to the President's policies. I was born in a county where Democrats were indigenous to the soil. I took my politics West with me to a State which was Republican when I first went there. I have been a Democrat ever since, and I am a Democrat now; but I have some convictions about these matters and other public questions. When I have supported all these measures, I have done it because I thought they were right, and not because I got orders anywhere.

"I have differed from the President on a number of occasions, and I have not hesitated to do so. I differed from the President when the Panama tolls question was under consideration; I differed very radically from him and did all in the world I could to keep the measure advocated by him off the statute books, not only because it was contrary to our platform of 1912, but because I did not consider it right. I have differed with our distinguished Executive on a number of nominations which he has sent here, but nearly all of the policies he advocates are Democratic, and nearly all the policies that he has proposed I have stood for.

"I think you will find that in very few instances have I separated from my colleagues; and when I have done so it has been because I felt I was right. I will say that frequently I have followed my colleagues and followed the President on matters of policy when I thought they were all wrong; but I did it just the same. However, whenever it comes to a question where a principle is involved and my conscience is enlisted I follow no man; I follow my conscience. I am doing that today, my colleagues, when I am undertaking to call the attention of the country to the dangers that confront America.

Points to Canada.

"In God's name, are we going to get over to France? Within ten months after the war broke out Canada had her gallant sons in the trenches assisting in some of the most desperate battles of the war. With her sparse settlements, with her lack of wealth as compared to that of the United States, she got her brave frontiersmen—and they are practically Americans, my friends—over there; but America cannot get there. Where is the trouble? My friends, if we do not get there, and get there quickly, it may be too late to go, and, as my good friend, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. Kenyon], said here the other day, it would be better for a man to lose his life and to see his family die than to see the Teuton invade America.

"You Senators know that there are men along the Atlantic seaboard that ought to have gone to France six weeks or two months ago. They do not go. Why is it? At Mineola there are a lot of Oregon boys who went from a Southern encampment to that bleak and barren place, where they practically slept on the ground, and where some of them were kept for over a month in cold, bleak weather, not sufficiently clad, and without the comforts that camp life ought to have furnished them, waiting to get over. There must be something wrong somewhere.

"If America is going to play any part in this war she will have to get at it pretty soon. France is expecting us, and the other Allies are expecting us, and it seems to me, my friends, that the only way to speed up our preparations—the only way to get 'over there'—is to arouse America to the necessity of the time and the danger of the crisis. When once aroused I have no fear but that America will rise in her might and make an example of sacrifice, of courage, and of patriotism that will make the brightest pages of our old history pale into insignificance as compared with the fighting of our boys on foreign soil.

"My friends, I apologize for having taken up so much of your time. You can realize that my reputation is all I have, and the love that my friends have for me at home. With that reputation destroyed and that love gone, life has no other attractions for me; but with my reputation assailed, with my country in danger, and my appeal made only in behalf of my country, I know that you will excuse me for having trespassed so long on your time and patience; and believe me when I tell you that there is no man here today, and there is no man in America, who would go to the relief of President Wilson more quickly than I and show a deeper interest in all that he is trying to do than I, who feel I have been grossly maligned by him in that public statement. I thank the Senate."

Senator Kirby Replies.

Senator Kirby, another member of the Military Affairs Committee, in defending the Administration, admitted there was a shortage of military equipment such as trench mortars and machine guns, but added that preparations were being made to deliver in quantity next month. Every man that has been sent to France has been properly equipped, he said.

"There hasn't been enough rifles in the camps recently because they couldn't be manufactured in sufficient quantities," he said. "The War Department has done well, and rifles are in the hands of the soldiers now."

Senator Kirby declared that the military department had not fallen down, and that where deficiencies occurred they had been remedied by volunteer boards composed of the best talent in the country.

"The Senator says," said Senator Kirby, "that in 1914, when it was apparent that war was going to come on, the Ordnance Department was absolutely quiescent, and that no move was made to manufacture heavy ordnance. He cites that as an instance of why the military establishment is inefficient. In 1914 the United States had not gone into the war, and since 1914 we fought out a Presidential campaign on the proposition that we should not go into war. Then why, in 1914, should the military establishment have insisted that we ought to manufacture heavy ordnance at that time?

"Another proposition that the Senator cites is this: In 1914 he said our Ambassador, Gerard, over in Germany, said that the German people were unfriendly, and that some day we are going to have trouble. Do you suppose that the Ordnance Department or the Secretary of War is going on what the Ambassador to Germany might have reported here in a secret way? Would we have expected anything of that kind? No. No man would have expected it, and no man would have excused it, if money had been expended along that line.

"The Senator said we were not able now to put our men in the trenches in France and supply them with heavy guns. We have them. They are there. They are in the hands of our soldiers today and can be used effectively when we see fit to put our men in the fighting front.

"Yes, but the Senator said we have to buy them from France. We have to buy them from France instead of trying to manufacture them, which would have taken a longer time. It seems to me that this is conclusive evidence of high efficiency. To get the thing that you need when you need it, and it makes no difference where, so you can supply it. That was done. I do not see any inefficiency there."

Senator Kirby said the uniform today was the same weight it always had been in the United States Army.

"Every man," he added, "on the other side, has been supplied with clothing, with ammunition, with rifles, with machine-guns, and everything else to best equip him for effective fighting.

"I want to assume entire responsibility for what I have said, and I say it to you as a man who as head of this investigation, as a man who is accustomed to reading testimony, as a man who is accustomed to rendering judgment, that my opinion of the condition as it exists today is that the military department has not fallen down."

BAKER REPORTS CAMPS NOW WELL SUPPLIED

Informs Chamberlain that Only Minor Clothing Shortages Existed on Jan. 19.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A chart based on reports from all army camps and showing only minor clothing shortages existing on Jan. 19 was sent by Secretary Baker to the Senate Military Committee today soon after Chairman Chamberlain made his speech in the Senate replying to President Wilson's denunciation of his criticism of the War Department. In his speech Senator Chamberlain referred to a chart of conditions on Jan. 1, recording many deficiencies which the later reports show no longer exist.

Secretary Baker said no statement would be issued in answer to Senator Chamberlain's charges, remarking "the War Department is in the unfortunate position of being unable to speak about certain things." He did comment, however, on several features of the speech.

In connection with a letter read by Senator Chamberlain telling of the death of a sick soldier under harrowing circumstances at one of the camps, he said several similar isolated cases had been called to his attention, and that every precaution possible to prevent recurrences had been taken.

As to the assertion that the Surgeon General was not consulted in the selection of camp sites, Mr. Baker said every site had been selected by a board consisting of one medical, one engineer, and one line officer, appointed by the departmental commanders. In only one case was the suitability of the site questioned on sanitary grounds, he added. Surgeon General Gorgas was then requested to send a specially selected sanitarian to look into the situation, and the recommendation of that officer was followed.

General Gorgas approved the original design of cantonment barracks. Later, after construction in many cases had been well advanced, the Secretary said, the American Public Health Association brought to the attention of Dr. Gorgas recommendations that the space per man allowed be increased, and after conferences, representatives of the association approved the suggestion that additional quarters be provided, reducing the number of men per building so that construction would be delayed as little as possible, and yet the space factor of fifty cubic feet per man recommendation be attained.

DEFENSE SOCIETY COMPLAINS.

Tells Chamberlain of "Deplorable State of Intelligence Service.

The American Defense Society, of which Colonel Roosevelt is now the honorary head, addressed an open letter to Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, yesterday, in which it calls his attention to the "deplorable state of affairs now existing in the intelligence service of the various departments of the Government." The letter urges the co-ordination of the various services, and contends that as at present organized they are undermanned, and continually competing with one another, resulting in confusion, lack of efficiency, and aid to the enemy.

The letter quotes an interview, with William J. Flynn, former Chief of the Secret Service, in support of its contention of a lack of co-ordination, and declares that at one time high Government officials were urged to provide a centralized intelligence bureau, but that nothing has been done toward bringing order out of chaos, and while the various intelligence agencies are working at cross purposes, German agents in this country are destroying millions of dollars worth of property and jeopardizing lives.

BRYAN LAUDS BAKER.

Also Agrees with President That Minister of Munitions Is Unnecessary.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 24.—William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State, came to the support of President Wilson here today, when he gave out a formal statement asserting that he believes a Ministry of Munitions is absolutely unnecessary. He gave out his statement at the Union Station while his train East stopped to change engines.

"I think the creation of a Ministry of Munitions is unnecessary," he said. "Mr. Baker has done all a human being could do to collect and put into shape the resources of the country in the prosecution of the war, and I can see no reason why it should be taken out of his hands. I share with the President the appreciation of Mr. Baker's ability, fitness, and accomplishments."

THREAT OF RISING TO FREE AUSTRIA

Continued from Page One.

probably would encounter no opposition in Austria-Hungary. He explained his agreement on the essentials of this, saying that "Austria-Hungary, like the United States, is composed of groups of States, with no opposing interests, a fact which invites the question whether an exchange of ideas between these two powers could not form the starting point for a personal conversation between all the States which have not yet entered into negotiations for peace."

A Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company quotes Count Czernin as saying in the same address:

"I have no intention to demand from Russia a single metre of territory or a single cent of indemnity."

Extremists Not Placated.

The extremists are not contented with the settlement reached as a result of the Government's concessions to the Socialists. They are circulating leaflets among the workingmen violently attacking the official party leaders.

A Reuter dispatch from Zurich reports that the Vienna newspapers of Monday indicated that the leaders experienced considerable difficulty in persuading strikers to return to work. Speakers at a huge meeting complained that the Austrian Socialists had been left in the lurch by their German comrades.

The Zeit says that the coal famine in Vienna is causing intense misery. Women wait for hours outside the coal dépôts and have to return home in despair, without fuel. Bitter weather adds to the general suffering.

The Vienna Reichspost, the leading military organ, asserts that the strike ended in failure, that the reduced flour rations will continue, and that the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk have not been advanced a single step.

DEMAND A PEACE PROGRAM.

Austrians Want Terms Stated—Berlin Resists Concessions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 24.—According to information from Austria received here, it will be necessary for the Vienna Government to adopt a definite attitude regarding war aims in order to allay the unrest. Austrians are dissatisfied with the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk and with the attitude of the German delegates and they demand a definite statement of Germany's policy, as do most of the parties in Germany.

The Lokal Anzeiger yesterday warned the German people about the collapse of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations as follows: "In parliamentary circles it is now doubted whether there are sufficient guarantees for a continuation of the conversations with men who are liable to be swept away by the anarchy they purport to represent."

The Cologne Gazette says that Germany is at the end of her patience with Trotzky, who is only making use of an excellent opportunity to talk to the world at large, and that the negotiations have taken on the aspect of a debating club.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung says that the delegates return empty-handed, but crowned with glory.

The Junkers are making a desperate attempt to deny the validity of the July 19 resolution and to shatter the Prussian Ballot Reform bill. The overthrowing of Valentini is part of the strong arch-reactionary movement, supported by the Patriotic Party. The Deutsche Zeitung remarks that the last remnants of the Bethmann Hollweg system have not yet disappeared, and demands that Admirals von Müller and von Reischack go also.

In the Stettin district the press is obliged to be passed by a military censor after having been passed by the usual censor. Vorwärts was suspended because it published Austrian news and the Tageblatt was stopped from publication for three days, whereas the Deutsche Zeitung has been allowed to publish Austrian news blaming the Social Democrats for the disturbances.

The Tageblatt, in an editorial on Austria, had said that military interference at Brest-Litovsk had caused unfavorable comment and that Austrians and a majority of Germans now refused to continue to fight for "war aims," demanding only peace without annexation or indemnities. The paper said that the Entente must not be deceived, as Austria could and would continue to fight to defend the country, but not for annexation or indemnities in any form.

"If the German politicians and military authorities do not desire to be surprised," said the Tageblatt, "they must take into consideration the feelings which caused the recent manifestations."

The paper advised watching the situation in Berlin and was somewhat pessimistic regarding the Austrian food situation.

The Munich Post publishes an article on the absurdity of "Hindenburg worship," saying that this worship is decreasing. At a recent disturbance, which broke up a meeting of the Patriotic Party at Frankfort, cries of "Down with Hindenburg!" were heard. How long this situation will last it is difficult to say.

VIENNA REVOLT STORY CAUSES MUCH COMMENT

Report from Petrograd Causes Penfield to Cite Parallel with Russian Rising.

The report of a revolution in Vienna carried yesterday by The United Press and sent out by wireless from the Bolsheviki headquarters in Petrograd aroused much interest among students of the Austro-Hungarian situation. In the absence of confirmation from other sources there was reluctance to credit it.

It was generally agreed that the food riots of which reports have reached America by way of neutral countries in the last few days were much more serious than usual, and attention was called to evidence that the dispute between the two partners in the Dual Monarchy over the Austrian demand for more food from Hungary was growing very sharp.

Frederic C. Penfield, former Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, said that it would require a better source of information than the Smolny Institute to convince him that any such rebellion had actually taken place.

"In my time in Vienna," he said, "I was a witness of many street demonstrations which were treated in the press outside of Austria-Hungary as riots of serious magnitude, when, in fact, the demonstrators were but a few half-starved women who would assemble in front of the City Hall to make loud appeals for food and for the return of their husbands and sons. These demonstrations were usually quelled when the police turned a fire hose on the crowd.

"However, every one in Austria-Hungary is heartily tired of the war, and for more than two years the scarcity of food has reduced all classes, high and low, to a condition bordering upon starvation. The Emperor Charles, who came to a mortgaged throne, has constantly striven for peace, as also has Count Czernin, and intelligent Austrians have always maintained that the Dual Monarchy could gain nothing by the war. This much may be safely said, that if Austria-Hungary 'falls down' Bulgaria and Turkey will be retired from the German alliance; and this will knock the Central Europe project into worse than a cocked hat.

"While this report from Petrograd seems somewhat vague and untrustworthy, it must be remembered that last March Vienna received the first news of the Russian revolution in the same roundabout fashion. That was not believed at first."

Similar doubts were expressed by G. H. Mika of the Slav Press Bureau, speaking for the leaders in America of the Czechoslovak national movement, which maintains a widely spread information service. He explained the possibility of a revolution, which, like that of the Russians, might be carried out by the troops.

"I am inclined to think," he said, "that the report from Petrograd is exaggerated and distorted. But it is evident that the food riots in Vienna are becoming much more severe, and it seems that, at present, they are combined with a desire to protest against the policy of the other German and Austrian representatives at Brest-Litovsk, who have attempted to nullify the Bolshevist demand for self-determination of nationalities.

"The quickest way for the Allies to get Austria out of the war is to extend their moral support to this movement, which now in various manifestations embraces the Czechoslovaks, the Jugoslavs, many of the Poles, the Rumanians, the Italians, and the Socialists, and much of the labor element in the dominant nationality. If they will apply to Austria-Hungary the principle of liberty and determination by the will of the people which they demand for others, and urge the calling of a constituent assembly, in which all the nationalities of the Dual Monarchy will be represented according to population, they will put the Hapsburgs and the ruling classes in a very serious dilemma. The Hapsburgs cannot afford to call such a convention, yet if they refuse it will give a powerful impulse toward the movement for revolution and the break-up of the empire."

FESS FORECASTS REVOLT.

Expects Far-Reaching Consequences from Austrian Unrest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Conditions in Austria promise a revolution of far-reaching consequences, Representative Fess of Ohio told the House today, commenting on the significance of foreign news dispatches of the last four days.

As a student of history, he said, he interpreted beneath the words of the dispatches that there was unrest and dissatisfaction because of industrial and economic conditions in Austria, which is "never free from revolution."

"If the Central Powers win, Austria loses; if the Entente Allies win, she loses no more than if Germany wins," said Mr. Fess. The differences between Germany and Austria on religious questions, he asserted, had always been acute, and Germany furnished today all the brains and money of Austria. Of the population of Austria only 10,000,000 speak German, he said, and the minority rule the majority in a country enmeshed in an inextricable financial slavery to Germany.

TELLS OF NEWS TRAP.

United Press Explains the Identity of "Secretary Nelotsky."

The United Press Association announced yesterday that the International News Service, against which The Associated Press recently secured an injunction to prevent the pirating of news, had walked straight into a trap set by The United Press to show that the International News was pirating the news of that organization. The International News incidentally brought into newspaper fame a hitherto unknown official, "Under Foreign Secretary Nelotsky," whose name, spelled backwards, reads "stolen," with the "ky" thrown in for "Russian camouflage."

Early in the day The United Press inserted "Nelotsky" in a dispatch from Petrograd, but soon "killed" this name for all its papers. Within a short time, The United Press says, papers receiving the International News Service appeared with "M. Nelotsky" figuring prominently in an alleged dispatch from London recounting in a general way the same facts set forth in the United Press cable from Petrograd. The United Press says it made sure that the Nelotsky story was sent over the wires of the International News.

The story was printed in papers receiving the International News Service in Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco and elsewhere.

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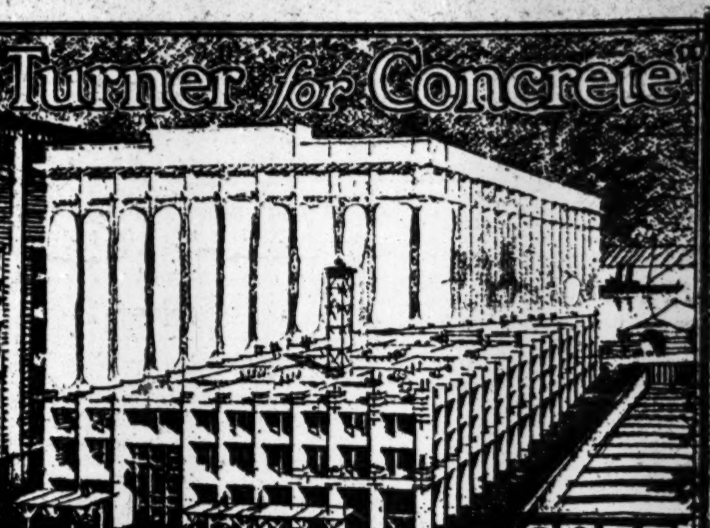

Merchants Refrigerating Co.'s Cold Storage Warehouse, New York City.
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$10, $9, $7.50 Silk Shirts	$6.45

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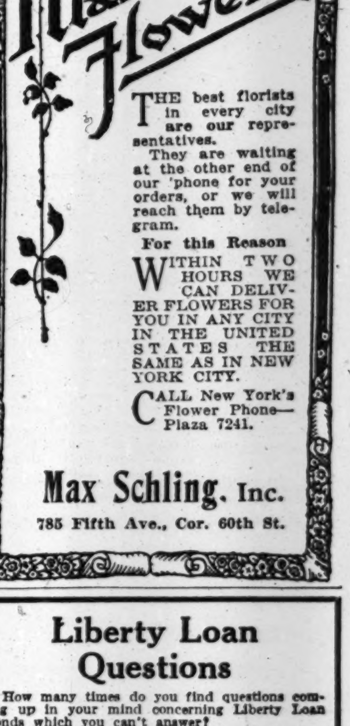

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Index

Above Par, 10.	"Dollar a Week," 15.
Accrued Interest, 17.	Excess Profits Tax, 5.
Baby Bonds, 16.	Exchanges, 6.
Banks, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16.	Face Value, 9.
Borrowing, 11, 14, 15.	First 3½ Bonds, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Conversions, 6, 8.	Free Safekeeping, 11.
Coupons, 12, 13, 15.	Future Value, 9, 10.
Dates of Maturity, 4, 8.	Germany, War with, 3, 6.
Dates of Redemption, 5, 8.	Higher Rates, 6, 7.
Dates of Interest, 7, 8, 17.	Etc.
Destroyed Bonds, 10, 11.	

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NEW YORK PAPERS GO TO TWO CENTS

All Morning and Evening Issues That Sold at One Cent Increase Price Tomorrow.

HIGH COSTS OF PRODUCTION

Due to War Expenses and Wartime Scarcity of Materials, Cited as Reasons.

Beginning tomorrow (Saturday) the price of all New York City newspapers, morning and evening, including THE NEW YORK TIMES, will be 2 cents on week days in the local territory in which they have hitherto been sold at 1 cent.

Emil M. Scholz, publisher of The Evening Post, said last night that, beginning next Monday, the price of The Evening Post would be 2 cents a copy, instead of 3 cents, as heretofore. The Post has been for some time the only three-cent paper in Manhattan. The Saturday edition will remain at the present price of 5 cents.

The reasons for the increase from 1 cent to 2 are thus given by the morning newspapers of New York in their issues of today:

Long Resisted in New York.

From The World.

Beginning tomorrow, Saturday, the price of The World, morning and evening editions, will be 2 cents instead of 1 cent as heretofore.

This step is made necessary for all New York newspapers by the tremendous increase in the price of print paper and the costs of production caused by the great war, which has been felt in every line of industry in the United States.

The newspapers of New York have resisted the tendency toward an increase in price up to the present, although months ago the newspapers of Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and other interior cities found it necessary to increase to 2 cents. In some cities this action was taken more than a year ago.

Every one-cent newspaper in New York and Brooklyn, morning and evening, including the German language newspapers, now finds it necessary to increase to 2 cents.

In addition to the great and unusual increased cost of print paper and of production forced upon the newspapers of New York by conditions beyond their control, the immensely increased burden of cable tolls and of gathering news in the various war zones of the great conflict, by means of highly organized staffs of war correspondents maintained abroad at extraordinary expense, is a factor that must be apparent to all.

The readers of The World will recognize the necessity of a change of price, which is compelling on all New York newspapers.

Last Big City to Increase.

From The Herald.

New York is the last of the big cities in the United States to increase the price of newspapers. There are no one-cent newspapers now in any of the large cities of the country. In Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, St. Louis, and hundreds of smaller cities throughout the United States the price of newspapers has been advanced for a long time. It was forced upon those newspapers because of the greatly increased price of publishing them. The same conditions obtain in New York.

Print paper, ink, metal, labor, cost of distribution—every element of production—has increased from 50 to 100 per cent. The cost of conducting and publishing a great newspaper is far greater than ever before, just as the cost of living is greater to the individual. War prices prevail for everything that goes to the making of a newspaper. * * *

The shortage of print paper is not temporary. There is no reason to believe the demand will be less or the supply greater as time goes on. And so it is with other materials and labor. The cost of these has kept increasing and experience has shown that the process of reduction, if it ever comes, will be long and slow.

Needs of the News Dealers.

From The Tribune.

This action is necessary, not only because of the greatly increased cost of production due to the war, but also because of the necessities of the news dealers, who in all sorts of weather faithfully deliver your paper to your home or sell it direct from their stands, and who have to meet the increased cost of living like every one else.

One-cent newspapers receive but half a cent for their product—far less than the actual cost of the paper stock itself. The other half cent goes to the news companies who distribute and to the dealer.

It is impossible to increase the margin of profit to the dealer at the one-cent price, and we believe the public will appreciate the fairness of the advance.

Need to Conserve Paper.

From The American.

The great advance in the price of news print paper, due to the war, has for many months entailed unprecedented costs to all newspaper publishers. The situation has recently been made more acute by a scarcity of coal that has compelled several large news-print manufacturers to close their mills.

The increased cost of all materials used in the production of newspapers has gradually forced the publishers in nearly all the large cities to advance prices to 2 cents.

A number of New York publishers resisted the change to the very last. But it finally became inevitable.

As the Government has closed this week the great Niagara Paper Company because it requires the power for other manufacturing purposes, and as several of the largest paper mills in the country have temporarily shut down under the National Fuel Administrator's orders, it will still be necessary to conserve the supplies of paper.

The publishers, therefore, urge all readers, as far as possible, to place a regular order with the most convenient news dealer or carrier in order that every dealer may limit his orders to the actual requirement. Such conservation is now necessary, and if it is practiced by the public generally there need be no shortage of papers anywhere, and no irregularity, delays or unnecessary losses.

Mr. Munsey Speaks for The Sun.

From The Sun.

For more than a year the owners of New York newspapers have fought against an increased selling price, hoping that some way somehow the cost of print paper and other materials used in publishing offices would come down to a point that would make it possible for us to continue selling our newspapers at 1 cent.

And we made this fight for a continuance of the old price in the face of the fact that nearly all of the other important cities of the country changed months and months ago to 2 cents. They were forced to make the change; we are now forced to make the change.

The cost of production this year, editorial, mechanical, and materials, considered as a whole, is emphatically greater than last year, and last year the cost made one-cent journalism impossible.

At the beginning of last year we were not in the war. Salaries and wages were on a pre-war basis, and advertising revenues were on a lavish pre-war basis. This year salaries and wages are on a war basis and advertising revenues on a shriveled war basis.

In these wartimes we must have bigger papers to carry all the war news in addition to the usual run of news. And this war news, much of which is gathered at great cost abroad and brought here by cable, mounts high in the expense of newspaper making. Altogether war newspapers are produced at a cost that compels a war selling price.

No business has been hit harder by the war and war costs than the newspaper business. The size of investment considered, and all wear and tear and risk considered, there is not a newspaper in New York now showing a decent return, and most papers so considered are running at an enormous loss. Hence this increase in price.

Our neighbors in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, St. Louis, and other cities months ago pointed the way for us and saved their newspapers from a hopeless fight.

FRANK A. MUNSEY.

NEWS PRINT OUTPUT GROWS

Trade Commission Reports 34,989 Tons Increase Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—News print paper production showed a substantial increase in 1917 over the previous year, amounting to 1,349,729 tons, compared with 1,314,740 tons, according to figures issued today by the Federal Trade Commission. Production of standard news was 1,269,723 tons in 1917 and 1,256,846 tons in 1916.

During December there was a decline of about 1,000 tons in stocks on hand at mills, due to strikes on the Pacific Coast and the Christmas holidays. Stocks held by publishers decreased 2,211 tons during the month, and there was a small decrease in sheet news held by jobbers. Stocks on hand at the end of December showed 9,098 tons in warehouses, 145,521 tons in publishers' hands, and 38,612 tons in transit.

Current market prices to domestic buyers ranged during December from $2.90 to $3.50 for rolls in car lots and $3.15 to $3.50 for sheets in car lots.

NAMES BURLESON TEN MONTHS LATE

Continued from Page One.

nation Senator Hardwick of Georgia called attention to a resolution he offered two weeks ago, in which the President was asked to inform the Senate by what authority his Cabinet held office without confirmation by the Senate for second terms. He said that every re-elected President at the beginning of his term had always sent his Cabinet nominations to the Senate.

The Constitution required that all Cabinet officers be confirmed by the Senate, he asserted, and hold-over officers ought to come under the requirement. The statutes, however, made it obligatory only in the appointment of the Postmaster General, whose appointment might hold over only for one month after the President took up his second term.

"As a matter of fact, the country, ever since April 4, 1917, has been legally without a Postmaster General," said Senator Hardwick. "I want to congratulate the country on the fact that the President has at last found out what the law is and has at last complied with it. I would still further congratulate the country and the President if the President would comply with the spirit of the Constitution about all these things as well as the letter of the law, and would follow the custom of his predecessors as well as obey the Constitution, by sending to the Senate nominations for the other Cabinet places."

Raymond Wilcox, manager of The New York Call, was asked last night if The Call, to which has been denied second-class mailing privileges by Postmaster General Burleson, would ask to have that order declared void on the ground that Mr. Burleson acted without legal authority when he barred the paper from the mails.

"I have known for some time," he said, "that the Postmaster General has been holding his office illegally. As to whether or not The Call will take any action in the case is a question that cannot be answered tonight. The publishers as well as Morris Hillquit, who is our attorney, will have to be consulted in regard to that."

The Irish World, Freeman's Journal, and Gaelic American, which had their last week's issues held up by order of the Post Office Department, are represented by John J. Rooney. It was said yesterday that he was in Washington to protest against the action of the Government.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, who was head of the company that published the suppressed monthly known as Bull, could not be reached last night.

PARIS ABSORBED IN CAILLAUX CASE

It Vies with the Expected German Drive as a Topic of Popular Interest.

MALVY TRIAL SECONDARY

Ex-Premier's Projected Coup d'Etat Is Held to Place Him in Highly Perilous Position.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Caillaux case vies with the expected German drive as a topic of interest in Paris. It is a tribute to the personality of Joseph Caillaux that the coming trial of former Minister of the Interior Malvy on such a charge as criminal interference with France's greatest offensive causes comparatively little comment. It is so fully realized that Malvy was simply Caillaux's man that the only importance attached to his case is its bearing on Caillaux's position.

Even Caillaux's enemies agree that this is no ordinary case of "intelligence avec l'ennemi." They know that at bottom the charge against the ex-Premier is of having as leader of the minority attempted to impose his policy upon the Government of the majority. Take the hypothesis that Roosevelt or Bryan had aimed at control of the United States with the avowed object of stopping the war and living in friendship with Germany—that gives a realization of Caillaux's status.

Even in peace time a coup d'état—for that is what his project amounted to—is a dangerous proceeding. War intensifies its gravity a hundredfold and removes it from the category of a political manouvre to that of an act which menaces the safety of the State. The question of the extent to which the project succeeds or whether it involves bloodshed no longer decides the degree of culpability. The same applies to motives. The fact of war put a plea of good intentions out of court.

In Caillaux's case his character makes it certain that personal ambition was the strongest incentive. An authentic "mot" of Premier Clemenceau at the time when he resigned from his former Premiership affords a striking illustration. Asked why he resigned, the "tiger" replied sardonically: "How could you expect me to stay longer in a council where I sat between Briand, who believes he is the Messiah, and Caillaux, who thinks he is Napoleon?"

Like Napoleon, Caillaux acted for himself first and France second, and it is that which has contributed not a little to the hostility against him in the past. Like Napoleon, he has not been particular as to the methods he employed. It is that which has put him where he is today. Whether the evidence against him be strong enough to produce his conviction or not, it remains a moral certainty that his aim was to be France's dictator and that he used his vast influence to protect those who would forward that aim, no matter what their character or what means they employed.

Knowledge of that certainty lends weight to evidence that might appear inadequate. As Caillaux's friends loudly assert, the Bernstorff and Luxburg telegrams were written by France's enemies. Therefore they claim that it is outrageous that a French ex-Premier should be condemned by a French court of law on the word of a Boche. It is a specious argument, and will be used to the utmost in building up a case for the defendant, but in wartime legal quibbles and sophistries lose their effect.

Another point raised by the supporters of the ex-Premier—for they exist in plenty, though chiefly in his old political gang or among the ranks of Clemenceau's opponents, like the Socialists, whose organ, Humanité, is loud in Caillaux's cause—is that the contents of the Florence safe prove nothing injurious to the ex-Premier. They declare that the alleged millions only total $90,000 in stocks, of which nearly half are unnegotiable Hungarian or Turkish bonds inherited by Mme. Caillaux from her father. Of the remainder, only $40,000 worth are salable for money—in fact, that there was absolutely nothing in the safe which warranted Caillaux's arrest.

Admitting this to be true, it remains highly probable that the seizure of the safe's contents by the authorities did cause that arrest, for it has been freely stated that the contents included documents compromising a certain important personage by whose possession Caillaux, following the classic system of French political blackmail, insured himself against danger. That such a practice was followed in the last year of the war was stated emphatically in an editorial a few days ago by Georges Berthoulat, editor of La Liberté.

There remains the famous "Rubicon"—Caillaux's notes on the details of his projected coup. According to what has been published, there is nothing in it as a document sufficient to condemn him. It is mainly valuable to the prosecution as evidence of his aims. This latter fact nullifies the defense his friends are trying to establish, that these aims were sincere and patriotic, and that Caillaux's wish to reinforce the authority of the central executive and establish something in the nature of a referendum was a broad-minded attempt to improve the French Constitution in line with that of the United States.

Here again is a plea that might suffice in peace time, but after three and a half years of war it is insufficient. Did Caillaux endanger the security of the State—and if so, by what means?—remains the paramount issue. On that he will be judged.

FIGHTING IN PROGRESS ALL OVER FINLAND

Government Militia Victorious So Far Against Red Guard and Russian Soldiers.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 24.—Dispatches from Helsingfors indicate that the situation in various parts of Finland is more critical. Battles of considerable proportions have been fought at several places and apparently are still continuing.

The most serious conflict seems to have been at Viborg, where Socialist Red Guards were assisted by Russian soldiers with artillery. Many peasants from the surrounding country came into the city and aided the Government militia, the formation of which was begun only last week. The Red Guards retired after heavy fighting, and apparently are now awaiting reinforcements.

The fighting at Davidstad ended in victory for the militia, but the Red Guards threaten to return with reinforcements.

Red Guards occupied the railroad station at Tammerfors. They opened a diplomatic courier's luggage, broke open the international mail cars, and searched the mail bags. Looting and murder by the Red Guard, Hooligans, and Russian soldiers are reported at many places throughout Finland.

The leaders of the Red Guard at Helsingfors have published a proclamation summoning the guard to be ready for action.

HERTLING TELLS OF HOPE IN PARLEY

Continued from Page One.

many did not differ greatly from that in Austria.

Herr von Graefe, Conservative, said that the Socialists' declaration of solidarity with their Austro-Hungarian comrades was a real threat against Chancellor von Hertling, but that he hoped the Chancellor would not heed the Socialists.

Protest on Tageblatt Ban.

The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette, according to a Reuter dispatch, says that the committee adopted a resolution, to which all parties subscribed, requesting the Imperial Chancellor speedily to rescind the suspension of the Berliner Tageblatt. An Associated Press dispatch from Stockholm explains that the suspension of this paper was undoubtedly the work of the military authorities because the Tageblatt's Vienna correspondent declared that the bread ration was not the real reason for the strikes, which constituted the expression of an urgent demand for peace and were evidence that the masses were dissatisfied with the manner in which the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk were conducted.

This correspondent further warned the people not to under-estimate the gravity of the situation, and that the supreme German command would be wise not to neglect the warning that Austria was not prepared to continue the war for mere annexationist aims.

Although the efforts of the German censorship to prevent public knowledge of the Austrian strikes and peace demands succeeded for a time, the news leaked through gradually, and Austrian events seem now to be widely understood by German workers. The Austrian hope that the latter would follow their lead has not materialized.

Nevertheless, according to The Morning Post's Amsterdam dispatches, the rebellious sentiments of German workmen, especially independent Socialists, are becoming stronger. This is partly attributable to the attitude of the German delegates at the Brest-Litovsk conference, which caused widespread discontent, as was manifested by the tumultous scenes at numerous meetings of the Fatherland party.

Workers in "Rebellious Temper."

The Dutch Catholic journal Tyd prints an article received through an indirect channel from its correspondent in Germany in which he says that "events at Brest-Litovsk and President Wilson's new peace formula, which in wide circles is considered a suitable basis for the regulation of society of the future, have prepared the ground for the Bolshevist tendency."

"It is recognized in educated circles," says the writer, "that the wooden horse has been brought in at Brest-Litovsk, and there is anxiety lest the German attitude in the negotiations may lead to a division among the people. The masses turn away from the veiled annexationist lust of power formulated by General Hoffman."

Continuing, the writer speaks of the rebellious temper of the factory population in the German industrial centres and adds:

"No wonder fear is expressed here and there that the people, disgusted with the postponed suffrage reform, furious with the Pan Germans, exhausted in body and fortune, and deprived of the hope of the restoration of national and individual happiness, will themselves take the settlement of their lot into their own hands if any great military setback is suffered. The failure of the separate peace with Russia would also give the signal for an incalculable reaction at a moment when the nervous strain is well-nigh unbearable."

An incident in the Saxon Lower House on Monday, the Tyd correspondent says, is indicative of the popular sentiment. The King of Saxony recently sent a telegram to the Fatherland party advocating "a safety peace." This was sharply censured by the Socialists of the Chamber. The Socialist Vice President Fraesdorf said that the King was badly informed and badly advised by his Ministers and that the people took quite a different standpoint from that of the Fatherland party.

220 LOST ON THE RAGLAN.

British Give Out Casualty List in Dardanelles Fight.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Two hundred and twenty members of the crew of the British monitor Raglan, one of the vessels engaged in the recent action with the Turkish cruisers Midullu and Sultan Selim at the entrance to the Dardanelles, perished, according to the casualty list as announced tonight. Fourteen men were wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Absolute denial is made here of the German claim that the Goeben sank a transport of 2,000 tons, as there was none of such character in that vicinity. As for the German claim of the destruction of a signal station, nothing is known of such an event and it is pointed out that "a signal station" might consist of a hut, a mast and a man.

The British naval authorities are well pleased with the result of this little action. Two important Turko-German vessels, supported by several Turkish torpedo boats and one Turkish cruiser, as well as an unknown quantity of submarines, have been put out of action by two old monitors, a couple of destroyers, and a few seaplanes. Unfortunately there has been some loss of life among the crews of the British monitors, but this is counterbalanced by those known to have been destroyed on the Breslau and the probable loss on the Goeben. As far as is known all the enemy sailors were German.

It is believed the Goeben and the Breslau were attempting "a sting" in the Archipelago after the fashion familiar enough in the North Sea, and, perhaps, impelled by the impatience in Constantinople at the inaction of these two powerful vessels. They were detected by the British patrol as soon as they put their noses outside of the Dardanelles and from that moment their fate was sealed. The Breslau, of course, finally was disposed of and there is very little doubt that the Goeben's fate also is sealed. Two hits by bombs were registered by a British seaplane as she fled back, and after one of them a great deal of smoke was seen arising from her deck, showing that a serious explosion had taken place aboard. Since then six other hits have been registered from airplane bombs.

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MOONSHINE WHISKY SOLD NEAR ARMY CAMPS

Commissioner Roper to Make an Appeal to Governors to Stop Illicit Traffic.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—An appeal to Governors and members of Congress to support a nationwide campaign against illicit liquor distillers was prepared today by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper, who reports that "moonshine" traffic is increasing rapidly. The campaign will be directed mainly against Southern dry States, where the location of most of the military camps has added a special reason for the clean-up movement. Commissioner Roper will ask Governors to furnish State agents to co-operate with Government Inspectors in putting illegal stills out of business.

In line with the movement to improve liquor and vice conditions about military camps, new restricted zone regulations have been prepared by the War Department and the Department of Justice, and will be announced soon. They have been drawn in an effort to make it more difficult for persons who buy liquor and give it to soldiers to escape penalties of the law. More severe penalties also may be imposed on soldiers who drink liquor.

The Department of Justice reported today that United States Attorneys have prosecuted more than 600 persons during the last six months for violating the barred-zone regulations about army camps. Most of the offenders were accused of selling liquor, and in many case the liquor was found to be of the moonshine variety.

728 NEW ARMY RECRUITS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The regular army obtained 728 recruits yesterday, bringing the total since April 1 up to 300,415. The showing for New York and neighboring States follows:

	Obtained Jan. 23.	Since April 1.		Obtained Jan. 23.	Since April 1.
Connecticut	3	4,566	New Jersey	18	9,033
Delaware..	2	726	New York..	194	38,753
Maine	1	2,126	Penn.	60	41,192
Maryland..	9	3,518	Rhode Isl'd	7	2,258
Mass.	28	17,847	*Vermont..	4	363
New Hamp. ..		1,180			

*Quota not obtained.

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Ceaseless Activity of the British.
Scenes showing the activity of the British Army in France in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week—24 pages rotogravure. On all news-stands 10 cents—$5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BOLSHEVIKI CRUSH PLOTS AGAINST THEM

Continued from Page One.

majority faction of the Social Revolutionists in the Constituent Assembly, which controlled the assembly in the single session which was held before it was suspended by the Bolsheviki. A battalion of death is reported to have been ready to support this movement.

The Bolsheviki found a large quantity of bombs, firearms, and documents.

A soldier and a member of the Red Guard were arrested today charged with the murder of A. I. Shingaroff and Professor F. F. Kokoshkine, former members of the Kerensky Government, who were slain in the Marine Hospital last week. A sailor who is said to have been the leader is still at large.

"Petrograd is on the verge of famine. Our purpose now is to make it come gradually, not suddenly; to have an organized famine, so to speak," said Mme. Smith-Falkner, a member of the Food Control Committee, in an interview yesterday with The Associated Press in connection with the reduction of the bread allowance.

"What are the chief causes of the scarcity of food in Russia?" she was asked.

"The chief causes are the war, civil war, and depreciation in the value of the ruble," she replied. "Forty months of war has proved too much for a country so backward in economic affairs and railway organization.

"As to Petrograd in particular, the movement of General Kaledine and the differences with Ukraine have made it impossible to obtain foodstuffs from the southern provinces, which are the main source of food supply for northern Russia. As to Siberia, we have been getting grain thence all the time, but recent snowstorms have delayed the arrival of trains, and consequently there is an acute shortage."

"Is there plenty of grain in Russia now?"

"Yes, but the peasants do not wish to sell it because paper money is worthless. They cannot buy anything for the ruble now."

"How are you going to remedy the situation?"

"We shall declare certain manufactured articles, such as clothing and metal products, to be State monopolies, and exchange them for grain. The peasants will thus have the things they need most, and so shall we."

When asked for a more detailed idea of the food scarcity, Mme. Smith-Falkner said that the twenty-two central provinces which always import grain received 400 carloads last month instead of the required 6,000. She added that owing to the disorganized state of transportation there would be a further reduction, and that hunger was inevitable.

The Food Control Committee was appointed by the Moscow Food Congress held in December. It is not recognized by the Bolsheviki. It is nonpartisan and includes members of various political parties. Negotiations are now being carried on with the Bolsheviki with a view to placing the committee in charge of food supplies.

The Bolshevist authorities have taken over the Russian Red Cross, which has been in the hands of nonpartisans. The heads of the organization, including N. Pokrobsky, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, have been arrested as counter-revolutionaries.

Colonel William B. Thompson, who headed the American Red Cross Mission to Russia, said yesterday that the taking over of the Russian Red Cross by the Bolsheviki had no important significance. The Russian Red Cross, he said, was started by Emperor Nicholas and supported by the royal family until the revolution, when the Provisional Government and the organization worked together in harmony. Later on, when the Soviet became a power, and toward the end of the Kerensky régime, the authorities compelled a change of personnel on political grounds.

The American Red Cross in Russia is not involved in any way with the situation, according to authorities in this city, and is continuing its work unmolested.

BURY PETROGRAD VICTIMS.

Funeral of Those Killed on Assembly Day Creates No Disturbance.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 23.—Yesterday passed without disturbance. The funeral of the persons killed on the day of the Constituent Assembly was not interfered with in spite of the obvious desire on the part of the promoters of the funeral to provoke the Bolsheviki to interfere with them.

There were seven coffins, which were carried by bearers on foot the whole way to the Preobrajensky Cemetery, where they were buried in the same grave as those who were killed on Jan. 22, 1905. The procession at first was a very small affair, but it increased considerably on its way through the factory quarters.

The Bolsheviki had arranged meetings in the factories, and very characteristically some factories sent wreaths for the funeral organized by the opponents of the Bolsheviki, but themselves remained en masse in order not to miss the Bolshevist meeting. In some factories, where the meeting had been arranged for early in the day, the workers were able to enjoy both the meeting and the funeral.

Owing to a thaw the roads were both slushy and slippery, and many only walked part of the eight miles covered by the main body.

RUMANIA IS HUNGRY BUT ARMY STANDS FAST

Discipline Maintained Despite Privations Which Are a Special Burden on Peasants.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 23.—British officers who have made a thorough investigation of conditions in Rumania returned to Petrograd today and gave an account of the food situation there. They said the Rumanian peasant women have been almost starving for months or existing solely on maize. The effect is shown particularly among newly born children, many of whom are deformed.

The effect of starvation on future generations is causing more concern to the officials than the present state of affairs. The Rumanians have sufficient maize to feed the peasant population until May, but this diet by itself will not give proper sustenance.

Notwithstanding this and other privations, the Rumanian Army is maintaining discipline. Information from authoritative sources emphatically contradicts rumors of any pronounced movement against King Ferdinand. It is declared that only the smallest minority seeks to overthrow the Government.

Rumanian troops are aiding the Russian commander in the gradual demobilization of the Russian army on the Rumanian front. The Rumanians are on guard against marauding bands of Russian soldiers, insisting that all give up their arms before being released from their units.

A battle took place four miles from Jassy between Ukrainian and Bolshevik forces. It lasted eight days. The Bolsheviki seized the important railway junction of Harkov.

Owing to happenings such as these it is difficult to send food to Rumania, or the Ukrainian cities, or the western and northern Russian fronts. Some food is now moving from Ukraine to North Russia by special agreement, but transportation difficulties are growing.

General Judson Leaves Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 23.—Brig. Gen. William V. Judson, Chief of the American Military Mission to Russia, who has been here since the visit of the Root mission, has left for the United States. His place is taken by Colonel J. A. Ruggles.

RIGHT TO CRITICISE, SAYS ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page One.

is no such thing now as an American with some alloy in him. Either he is straight United States or he is not United States at all. If he is not anti-German he cannot be pro-American. If he is not in favor of putting this war through to the peace of complete victory he is not a loyal American.

"Our rule should be the same for the nation as for the individual. Do not get into a fight if you possibly can avoid it. If you get in, see it through. Don't hit if it is honorably possible to avoid hitting, but never hit soft. Don't hit at all if you can help it; don't hit a man if you can honorably avoid it; but if you do hit him, put him to sleep.

"No man can be an American if he is not patriotic through and through; and at this time a man's patriotism should be absolute, and in all of our public acts it should mean an utter disregard of partisan politics. No public servant and no private man in his public relation has any business at this time to consider partisan politics. It is our duty to support every official just so long as that official does well. It is only less our duty to expose inefficiency wherever it is found and, therefore, to oppose every official who in any way falls short in his duty to speed up the war and make the strength of the United States as quickly as possible and as efficiently as possible felt in the conflict."

The Colonel here quoted from Wilson's "Congressional Government" to justify the investigations made by Congress committees. The then Prof. Wilson said:

"Unless Congress have and use every means of acquainting itself with the acts and disposition of the administrative agents of the Government, the country must be helpless to learn how it is being served, and, unless Congress both scrutinize these things and sift them by every form of discussion, the country must remain in embarrassing and crippling ignorance of every force which it is most important that it should understand and direct. The informing function of Congress should be preferred even to its legislative function."

Answer to Senator Stone.

The Colonel then said that he was acting on this principle and he hoped every "upright servant of the people in Congress" would act upon it. He went on:

"In the two houses of Congress during the year that is just closing there has been almost no attempt to hamper the prosecution of the war by injecting partisanship. The most conspicuous exception was furnished the other day by Senator Stone of Missouri. But the partisanship was the least offensive portion of his speech. It was also a mendacious speech, but the mendacity was not the most offensive portion of the speech. The really offensive portion was that it was an attack on the interests of the United States, and, therefore, an insidious effort on behalf of Germany.

"This is the same Senator Stone who a year from last Fall was defending himself from the revelations of Bernard Ridder as to his (Stone's) negotiations for the German vote, and his effort to persuade the Germans that he, Senator Stone, was speaking with authority when he said that the Government would only make believe to be against them, but would really be for them. This is the same Senator Stone who voted against the declaration of war last year. He is the same Senator Stone who engaged in filibustering operations against our taking action to defend ourselves—filibustering operations of the kind which drew public rebuke to those engaged in them from the President of the United States.

"Senator Stone did all he could to serve Germany against the United States by preventing the entry of the United States into the war against Germany; and he now does all he can to serve Germany by endeavoring to prevent the United States from becoming efficient in the war.

Praises Chamberlain Committee.

"I care not a snap of my finger for the politics of the man who is doing good work at this time. It is for that reason that I have supported and shall continue to support Senator Chamberlain and his associates in the committee who have been conducting the investigation into the management of the War Department. I have followed pretty carefully the actions of that Senatorial committee. I do not believe that any of its members have been influenced in the smallest degree by partisanship.

"I believe, (no, I am going to alter that statement; I am going to put it as it should be put,) I know that the Senate Investigating Committee has rendered the highest service to this country.

"There are few of the older members here who may recollect the things I said about the Cuban campaign and the failures in the administration of the War Department. I spoke when I was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. I spoke when I was a Colonel in the army, when I was asked to report.

"I should like any man to point any difference in frankness between what I then said of the Administration which I was a part of, the party to which I belonged, and what I said during the last six months, except that I have been more moderate and guarded in the last six months.

"In an official report in connection with the army in Cuba I said it, not to hurt any one, but because it was true, and in the same way I speak of the conditions that have led to the outbreaks of spinal meningitis and the outbreaks of pneumonia, of which the most distinguished victim has been ex-Congressman Gus Gardner. I speak of that now because it is true. I spoke the truth then in order to remedy the conditions. I speak the truth now in order to remedy the conditions and for no other purpose.

Says Navy Did Poorly for Six Months.

"It is our duty to tell the truth. If conditions are good, tell the truth. If they are bad, tell the truth. If they have been bad and become good, tell the truth.

"Take the Navy Department. In the first six months after this war opened the Navy Department showed poor work, very poor work, owing to indecision and delay—work so poor that if we had been pitted against any formidable enemy able to keep the seas we would have paid in disaster for it. Dating from about Oct. 1 there has come a remarkable change in the Navy Department. From that date to this, on the whole, the Navy Department's work has been well done.

"In standing by the Chamberlain committee, I mean that I earnestly hope that we will adopt legislation they have demanded, and enact into law the propositions for a war board and a head of the Munitions Department. I am well aware that no change in scheme of government can accomplish anything unless the right men are put in; and, after having a war board and a munitions head, if incompetent men are put in, or their powers are narrowly or loosely defined, and there is conflict among them, trouble will come in the future, just as in the past. But the proposal means that at least a proper scheme of administration will be adopted.

"At least we will recognize certain vital facts. One is the need of hurry. Nine-tenths of wisdom is being wise in time. Nine-tenths of efficiency is being efficient so quickly that the time for efficiency will not have passed before it becomes evident. It is a cruel thing and a bitter wrong to our allies to delay needlessly one day, let alone six months or a year, when the war-weary Allies are, with the blood of their best and bravest, fighting the battle to which, by every consideration of honor, we should now be sending our fighting men by the million. The prime need is the need of haste.

Would Have Taken Locomotives.

"Second only in importance to it is the need of organization. Here in Washington you have had a good many star players, but mighty little team work.

"Take, for instance, a matter that was authoritatively called to my attention. You all know the fuel shortage. You know it has been due largely to an insufficiency in the number of locomotives, and you know that ships needed to carry food to our troops in France have been at the docks for some weeks, because they could not load on account of the failure in locomotives. There are here 200 locomotives built for the Russian Government, and the Russian Minister here, as I am informed, (and if necessary, if the question is queried, I will give my informants' names,) assented to our taking them. The Russian Minister assented two months ago, and for eight weeks we have been leisurely discussing as to whether we could, under the circumstances, take these 200 locomotives and use them. I understand that the discussion is inching along to a favorable conclusion, and that in a few days, or a week or two, we will have the locomotives. But it will be two months after we ought to have had them. What I think, of course, in my views of the proper Governmental policy, should have been done, was to take the 200 locomotives and then discuss.

"That was the course that I followed, and to which I have ever since looked back with impenitent satisfaction, in reference to the Panama Canal. If you remember, Panama declared itself independent and wanted to complete the Panama Canal, and opened negotiations with us. I had two courses open. I might have taken the matter under advisement and put it before the Senate, in which case we should have had a number of most able speeches on the subject. We would have had a number of very profound arguments, and they would have been going on now, and the Panama Canal would be in the dim future yet. We would have had half a century of discussion, and perhaps the Panama Canal. I preferred we should have the Panama Canal first and the half century of discussion afterward. And now instead of discussing the canal before it was built, which would have been harmful, they merely discuss me—a discussion which I regard with benign interest.

Vital Need of Shipping.

"Gentlemen, every man of us in the country needs to understand that the first requisite is to get the ships. There is no use whatever in preparing everything on this side of the water if we cannot get it across.

"The submarines during the last few months have destroyed a greater quantity of tonnage than is being built. If that situation is not reversed sooner or later we shall be in the direst straits to feed our Allies, to feed our own army, to send over men or munitions. Certain things should be done at once. One of the great needs in establishing the War Board is that we should establish some man who should have complete control of the shipping operations. We have excellent men engaged in ship construction, but we have no trained expert directing the shipping operations. They are conducted under three or four conflicting organizations or bureaus.

"Here I speak not only of what I know and of what you know, but of things that have been told me in the last forty-eight hours of ships sent abroad without manifests, because the excellent army officers who were suddenly plunked down in the business of sending them did not know about manifests; a ship sent over with steel rails and returning with the same steel rails for ballast; of cargoes sent over and not unloaded; of ships, needed by one department and seized by another. I could give you a concrete instance of that which they were trying to remedy just yesterday, in order to keep a ship that was needed to send over food to our soldiers.

"The big steel manufacturers should be appealed to to drop all less important work and devote their whole attention to building frames, plates and angles, the essential components of the ships.

"Let the Government supervise the work of the ship construction men. Let it see that no improper profit is allowed to the big manufacturer. Shame and disgrace to the man who makes a fortune out of this war! Allow no profiteering. Allow simply the profit necessary in order to run the business to advantage.

Hold Workingmen to Responsibility.

"So much for the employer. Now for the employe. Let the Government have it understood that in work such as the shipbuilding works, the munition works, all the work done for the Government for the purpose of aiding on the war, the employer and the employe alike are to be held to the responsibilities of the soldiers in uniform. Give them the highest honor if they do the work well; give them medals such as were given for work on the Panama Canal; do everything for them if they do the work well, and do not permit for a moment any practice on the part of the big man or the small man that interferes with doing the work well.

"Protect the laboring man in every way. See that he has full representation and is allowed to organize, that he has his share in the control in the industry and of the profit from the industry. But in return see, by governmental action, that he gives the amplest return for the protection that he receives, for the wages which he gets.

"And now, you newspaper men, tell the truth. No man is to be excused, in peace or in war, if he does not tell the truth. Punish the untruthful man. Punish him a little quicker if he belongs to the newspaper profession than to any other, because he has greater power for mischief.

"Where the work of the censor is necessary for the world efficiency of the Government, it should be continued. But it is a perversion of the censorship to interfere with the telling of the truth when the truth is a necessity for the people to know. Have it clearly understood that the telling of the full truth is to be the rule; that though it may be and will be necessary, from the standpoint of expediency, for the censor to stop certain truths from being told, that the burden of proof must always be on him to show that it is for the public interest that such truths should not be told.

"The American people is a strong people. We are told now and then that the truth would frighten our people so that they would not go on with the war. If they are such a set of weaklings and cowards, then nothing can save us. On the contrary, I believe that the full telling of the truth will wake the American people up to a sterner realization of the task that is before them, and therefore to a sterner resolve that, cost what it may, every deficiency shall be remedied, every wrong undone, every failure by Government officials turned into an achievement and a success, so that as speedily as possible we may harden our giant but soft and lazy strength, and exert it to the fullest degree necessary to bring the peace of liberty in this mighty conflict for civilization and the welfare of mankind."

Saks & Company
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Announce, Beginning This Morning, an Important

Sale of Men's Angora Velour Hats at $1.95

¶These are all new hats, in the latest styles, made to sell at a much higher price.

¶They have a fine lustrous finish and look just like a regular velour. In every particular they will appeal to men of almost every taste. Choice of plain or fancy bands.

Colors: Green, Black, and Brown.

Also—Men's Soft Hats and Derbies at $1.95

¶The soft hats are in a splendid selection of colors, and there is a good assortment of those rough, hairy finish hats now so much in demand. The derbies are in Black and Brown.

REPINGTON PUTS BLAME ON PREMIER

Says Lloyd George and War Cabinet Are Responsible for Failure to Reinforce Haig.

OUTNUMBERED BY GERMANS

Allies on the West Front Are Menaced by New Teuton Divisions, He Says.

WANTS 1,500,000 MORE MEN

Military Critic, in His First Morning Post Article, Hints at "Gamble" on Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Morning Post today publishes the first article of Colonel C. A. Repington as its military correspondent. Surveying the military situation, he writes: "I have some things to say to the British public and am going to say them without mincing matters."

Colonel Repington says that the Germans have now accumulated 165 divisions on the western front, and "have already more divisions on that front than all the Allies combined, excluding the Italian theatre." He continues:

"These 165 divisions are being increased at the rate of seven to fifteen divisions a month, and may be expected to grow to 200 or 220 divisions within the time taken to concentrate them. The Germans alone may have a superiority of some fifty divisions when the necessary time has elapsed, but may attack at an earlier date, partly in order to forestall the arrival of allied, and particularly American troops, and partly because internal conditions in Germany may call loudly for an early decision."

After saying that the arrival of some Austrian forces on the western front is to be anticipated, Colonel Repington asserts that "nobody outside of the German main headquarters knows whether this immense force is accumulating for the purpose of supporting negotiations or for a grand attack." He says that, "certainly all the evidence I can obtain, including that of the German press for what it is worth, points to the impending delivery of a series of great attacks, and, in any case, our business is to be prepared for it."

Colonel Repington thinks that Belgium and Portugal cannot much increase their contingents, and that Italy will be occupied with her own front.

Expects American Delay.

"American troops," he goes on, "are not coming in as fast as some sanguine estimates foretold, but I feel sure that General Bridges, who accompanied Mr. Balfour to the United States, must have given the War Cabinet a pretty accurate forecast. The American Army can only be a contingent during the next few months, and this is all the more reason why we should place every available man in the field."

Colonel Repington says that the British armies in France have not been adequately maintained or reinforced since Kitchener's death and that, contrary to all principles of strategy, the British war cabinets have scattered the available forces about the world.

"Now that a crisis is coming in France," he continues, "we shall have to pay for these imbecilities. I give to political strategy the first place among the causes which have brought about the present critical situation on the western front. Not a single trained and competent soldier that I know of has approved the fatal dispersion of our forces represented by our adventures at the Dardanelles, Saloniki, in Palestine and Mesopotamia. These expeditions never promised a decision of any kind and are completely valueless except for the perpetration of a demagogue.

"Only second among the causes of the crisis, I place that failure of our war cabinets and particularly of the present cabinet to maintain the strength of our armies in the field and to prolong the Kitchener policy of continually reinforcing them with fresh divisions. This second error arose partly and automatically out of the first and is enduring owing to a lack of courage and candor among the ministers. I regard Haig's recent statements that his drafts did not reach him in time to be properly trained and that he had to fight 131 German divisions with half that number as the most damning indictment of the war cabinet that any man could have made.

Disappointed in Lloyd George.

"I rejoiced like most people when Lloyd George became Prime Minister because I thought that it meant a more vigorous prosecution of the war and particularly the utilization of three to four million men of military age in civil life in the United Kingdom. It meant nothing of the sort. Asquith had left the draft of a bill behind him for the better utilization of man power but after he left nothing more was heard of it. January, 1917, went by and nothing was done.

"I went out to France to see the fighting, and found then and later that our ranks were always incomplete and the divisions too few to allow proper relief and rest. The allied plan of November, 1916, had been put aside, and Haig had been forced by order of the British War Cabinet to become subordinate to General Nivelle. All the heavy losses of Arras were due to this order, and so was the resulting delay of the Flanders offensive, with its serious consequences.

"The War Cabinet of Lloyd George, by imposing upon Haig a certain course of action contrary to that agreed upon at the allied conference of November, 1916, incurred a grave responsibility. I saw a member of the present War Cabinet and told him what I thought. I had a promise from him that the strength would be maintained, and that when October came around, and if no peace had come about, the War Cabinet would take a masculine decision and ask for 500,000 more men. Neither promise was kept.

"The most favorable construction that I can place upon the Prime Minister's inaction is that he was gambling for a peace by Christmas, but, in spite of his innumerable speeches, no peace came. The gamble, if there was a gamble, had failed."

Calls for 1,500,000 Men.

Colonel Repington then examines the probable waste in 1918 from casualties and sickness, basing his estimate upon the figures of last year. He puts the German casualties on all fronts in 1917, according to the best evidence available, at between 1,800,000 and 2,200,000, as against the conjectural figure of 700,000 to 800,000 British losses in the west, and about the same number for the French.

"As the enemy is bringing much larger forces against us in 1918," he continues, "we should, I think, expect larger losses, and I consider that unless provision of 1,200,000 men is made for 1918 and a deficit of 300,000 is also made good, we shall not have done our duty by our armies, even so far as maintenance is concerned. This leaves us with a total liability of 1,500,000 men to find in 1918 for maintenance alone."

Colonel Repington feels no assurance that the new man power bill will meet more than a fraction of the army's needs. He says that in order to make up the deficit for 1918 "we should, first of all, attempt to draw 100,000 trained men from our distant expeditions, notably from Saloniki. We should increase this number by 320,000 men from such trades and occupations as Sir Auckland Geddes may select. We must call on our sister island to march with us, and from Ireland 200,000 men may be expected. Finally, we must, as a special measure for the year 1918 only, call on youths between 18 and 19, amounting to some 240,000. If we can obtain an American loan of men, these calls can be pro tanto reduced."

SAYS PREMIER LEADS INTRIGUE

Morning Post Predicts Crisis if Robertson and Haig Go.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Morning Post in an editorial says:

"For lack of men and material the Government, and the Government alone, is directly responsible, and it is at this crisis, when the whole country is beginning to perceive the impending consequences of the failure of the Government, that an attempt is being made to cast blame upon soldiers. Lloyd George himself set the lead in his public utterances, and, although he was careful to avoid direct references, his meaning was unmistakable and his total lack of appreciation of the services of the army, even his latent hostility toward it, became evident.

"The next step was to influence public opinion to depreciate the ability of the higher command, and the vehicle selected was a part of the press. We have already described the progress of these manoeuvres, which were (rather artlessly) designed to compel the resignations of Robertson and Haig.

"To this end the misfortune at Cambrai, an incident which marred the completeness of a great victory, was carefully described as a heavy defeat for which the chief of the Imperial General Staff was to be held responsible. That Robertson had nothing to do with it made no difference to the Prime Minister. In the course of his speech he described the battle of Cambrai as a German victory, although, as we remarked at the time, it was the exact contrary."

The Morning Post concludes:

"As for the whole intrigue conducted against the higher command, we have to say that if it succeeds the Government will be driven from office and (what is of more consequence) the war will be lost."

UPHOLDS ROBERTSON AND HAIG

Bonar Law Announces That They Have Cabinet's Confidence.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader in the House of Commons, replying to a crossfire of questions today, said that General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Field Marshal Haig had the full confidence of the Government and the War Cabinet, and that, so far as he knew no member of the Government was behind the attacks which were being made against those Generals in the press.

He declined to admit the accuracy of a suggestion made by Kennedy Jones that in January of last year Field Marshal Haig, by order of the War Cabinet, was made subordinate to General Nivelle, the French commander.

German Alliance Changes Its Name.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 24.—The German-American Alliance of Kansas City filed a petition in the Circuit Court today asking that its name be changed to the American Citizenship Association of Kansas City.

TEUTONS ABANDON MONTE TOMBA FRONT

Evacuation of Mountain Region Probably Means End of Effort to Break Across Piave.

RESULT OF FRENCH VICTORY

Austrians Retire Very Secretly, Leaving Dummy Soldiers and Guns to Deceive Italians.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, January 23 (Associated Press).—The Teuton forces have evacuated territory on the northern mountain front behind Monte Tomba, extending from the Piave River westward. Their defense lines have now been moved back to Monte Spinoncia.

Italian patrols making reconnoissances in the last few days, found that the enemy patrols and sentinels had been withdrawn, and later discovered that the Teutons had abandoned the entire region.

This retreat is a sequel to the brilliant victory which French troops recently obtained on Monte Tomba, inasmuch as the enemy's position thereafter became untenable.

The retirement is important as showing that the Teutons have given up their effort to force a passage to the Venetian plains by way of Monte Tomba and the west bank of the Piave, at least for the present. They are now constructing defensive works in the rear.

When the French made their drive at Monte Tomba some detachments were carried by enthusiasm through the Austro-German lines to the banks of the Piave River. They then found the hamlets deserted but believed that this was incident to the day's operations and it was not then known that the section was being systematically vacated by the enemy.

The reconnoissances made in the last few days showed that camps, material and supplies had been taken to the rear and that the long lines of forward trenches were deserted.

Italian patrols found that the Austrians had adopted a remarkable ruse to conceal their departure. They had lined the forward trenches with dummy soldiers topped with helmets, which protruded slightly above the trenches to give an appearance of occupation. In one position they had constructed machine-guns with zinc barrels mounted on wood while pieces of wood and gaspipe were shaped with the same object.

The section evacuated includes defensive positions along the valley of Ornio. The enemy's retirement takes him further into the mountains. The heights around Monte Tomba do not exceed 2,000 feet, while those in the vicinity of Monte Spinoncia are nearly 4,000 feet high and are further back from the plains.

While the Teutons still hold their advance positions on both slopes to the Brenta River, the voluntary evacuation of one of the chief lines of approach to the plain appears to indicate that they have given up hope of breaking through this winter.

ROME, Jan. 24.—The official communication of the War Office today says:

The relative calm along the whole front was broken by lively artillery action in the mountain areas, astride the Chiese and the Adige, on the slopes of Montello, along the Piave and toward the coast, and by patrol engagements on the eastern edge of Asiago Plateau and in the neighborhood of Cavazuccherina.

At Capo Sile small parties occupied by a surprise attack an enemy advanced post, driving back the garrison and capturing a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition.

It was on Dec. 31 that the French troops made their presence decisively known on the Monte Tomba front by recapturing the northern height in a dashing assault that netted 1,400 prisoners and is said to have cost the Austrian forces heavily in dead and wounded besides. This height, reaching an elevation of 2,400 feet, was taken by the Teutons in November in the course of their heavy drive at the Italian lines, and had been held by them since amid heavy fighting. The recapture by the French is said to have had a profound effect on the Austrians, who had not been accustomed to meet the dashing kind of warfare practiced by Pétain's trained men.

An additional factor in the Teutonic retirement on what amounts to about a four-mile front may be the fact that for five days the French have been gradually pressing up the right bank of the Piave. A surprise attack on Wednesday which yielded some prisoners and a machine gun placed them not only within measurable distance of Quero, lost on Nov. 15, but also on the left rear of the enemy's position on the northern approaches to Monte Tomba.

Ever since the Teutons reached Monte Tomba the angle of the front formed by the Monte Monfenera and Piave lines have been most threatening to the Italians. Only two miles to the south runs the great Pederobba-Possagno highway westward down to Romano and Bassano on the edge of the plains.

AMERICAN AIRMEN DOWN THEIR FOES

One Serving France Was Rejected Here—Lafayette Squadron Flying for Pershing.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Harry F. W. Johnson of South Bethlehem, Penn., and Landrum Ovington of Paris, who are serving with the Lafayette Squadron, engaged three German airmen on Jan. 19. Johnson was shot in the stomach, and descended. Ovington's machine was punctured by several bullets, but the aviator escaped uninjured.

Johnson, who is an undergraduate of Lehigh University, was operated upon. His condition is satisfactory.

David Putnam of Brookline, Mass., and Austin Crehore of Westfield, N. J., American aviators in the French Army, shot down German airplanes on Jan. 19. Trehore had been rejected by the American aviation officials on account of a defective ear.

The Foreign Service Committee of the Aero Club of America has voted to confer its special war medal upon Major William Bishop of Canada of the British Royal Flying Corps; Captain Baracca, an Italian Army aviator, and Lieutenant Thierry of Belgium, in recognition of their valor and bravery in bringing down 43, 21, and 10 machines, respectively.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 23.—Many former members of the Lafayette Flying Squadron, formerly under French colors, are back at the front, flying now in American uniform after their induction into the American Army. Among the fliers who have been out are Major William Thaw, Major Raoul Lufbery, Captain Robert Rockwell, and Captain Dudley L. Hill. The other members of the squadron have ordered their uniforms and will soon be in them.

A German airplane was recently brought down by the American fliers, one of its occupants being killed and the other being taken uninjured. The prisoner aviator was invited to luncheon, during which the new American officers obtained information from him which was believed to be of considerable value. The airman boasted that the German fliers would easily outclass the Americans.

Austin Crehore is one of four brothers now in war service. One is attached to the United States Engineer Corps in France, while two are attached to the Aviation Corps here. Austin Crehore was rejected by the aviation authorities at Newport News because of defective hearing. He was determined, however, to enter the war, and went to France, paying his own expenses. He was accepted, and has been flying a month or more on the war front.

VOTES MAN POWER; LABOR MOVE FAILS

House of Commons Unanimously Supports the Bill on Its Third Reading.

PREMIER REFUSES DELAY

Nottingham Conference Decides Not to Withdraw Laborites from Cabinet.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The House of Commons tonight passed the third reading of the Man-Power bill. The vote was unanimous.

NOTTINGHAM, Jan. 24.—Arthur Henderson, former member of the British War Cabinet, announced at the British labor conference here today that he had received a letter from Premier Lloyd George saying that the views of the labor executive had been carefully considered, but that in consequence of the urgency of the problem and on the advice of the military experts it was impossible to comply with the executive's request, and that the Government would proceed with the "man-power" bill.

The request of the labor executive was that the Government suspend consideration of the bill by the House of Commons until after the conference here, so that the members of the Labor Party in the House of Commons would be able to participate in the discussion of the measure.

While condemning the votes cast in the Commons on some occasions by George N. Barnes and other members of the Labor Party, the conference, by a large majority, shelved a resolution demanding the withdrawal of the Labor members from the Cabinet.

Henderson appealed to the conference not to pass the resolution. He said it would break up the Government and delay peace. Personally he would never again belong to the Government, he asserted, unless the Labor Party was predominant.

Extremist Speeches Are Hissed.

The attacks on the labor members of the Cabinet came largely from the fringes of the party, and were in many cases so fiery and anarchistic as to draw hisses even from such an extremely tolerant audience. The main body of the delegates stood firmly behind Mr. Henderson in his plea.

"For the present," he said, "peace is the supreme issue, and we must not allow its consummation to be interfered with or clouded by retracting the Labor Party's vote of the last two years in favor of the continuation of the coalition."

The speeches against the Ministers included one from a Manchester delegate, who urged everybody in the country to lay down his tools as a protest against the failure of the British Government to recognize the Russian democracy.

A Scottish delegate called the Labor members of the Cabinet traitors and demanded that the British Government recognize the German democracy, as well as the Russian. This delegate was "booed" into his seat.

Secretary Bromley of the Locomotive Engineers followed with "There is today a real and imminent danger of a great popular insurrection in this country. It will burst out if we shuffle along with this unsatisfactory coalition Government any longer."

Mr. Henderson brought the meeting back to earth in a convincing speech, in which he said:

"If these were normal times there would be no differences of opinion as to the undesirability of associating with the capitalistic parties. But these are decided that on the whole the advantages therefrom have outweighed the disadvantages. Let the present Government go on, and let us push them as hard as we can toward peace."

Will Compile War Aims.

The British Labor Party's war aims program, as outlined in its message to Russia, will be made the basis for a compilation of the war aims programs of the labor parties of the entire Entente allied world, which are to be adopted at a special international convention to be held at London in the latter part of February. Arrangements to this effect were completed today at meetings of the British leaders with fraternal delegates from France, Belgium, and Russia. No American representatives were present, but a cable dispatch was sent to the United States requesting the adoption of a similar procedure and the sending of delegates to the London conference.

Pierre Renaudel, the French Socialist delegate, made a statement that the program had been submitted to the French Socialist conference with a view to securing an agreement.

The Labor Party's reconstruction program, passed early in January, demanding the restoration of and reparation to Belgium, the right of the people of Alsace-Lorraine to determine their future, and pledging support of a league of nations and hostility to an economic war after the war, was submitted to the conference today. This program demands also absoluto autonomy for all parts of the British Empire, including Ireland and India, and repudiates all proposals for protective tariffs. It declares against plans for a closer welding of the British Empire by means of a federation or imperial legislature, "which would wield coercive power and include dangerous facilities for coercive imperial taxation and enforced military service." The report covers twenty-two closely printed pages.

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A choice of plain back and belted models, handsomely tailored in cheviots, tweeds, chinchillas and novelty mixtures. *Ages 3 to 10 years.*

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Boys' Winter Shoes

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Sizes 1 to 5; Widths A to D
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TAMMANY MEN DENY FORCING BUGHER OUT

Mayor Hylan, Leaders Assert, Acted on His Own Initiative in the Police Situation.

SCHNEIDER ASSAILS HIM

Deplores Removal of Commissioner and Foresees a Political Opening for Governor Whitman.

Just how much Tammany Hall was concerned in the latest police upheaval was the subject of discussion in political circles yesterday. Tammany leaders loudly disclaimed any previous knowledge of the ousting of Commissioner Frederick H. Bugher and denied that the Fourteenth Street organization was interested in the matter one way or another. The responsibility for the entire affair, they asserted, belonged to Mayor Hylan. At the same time Tammany is willing to profit by the situation and, it is said, is very well pleased at the turn of events.

A number of Democrats who belong to the Tammany organization, as well as independent Democrats who have at heart the welfare of the party, expressed great concern, on the other hand, at the Mayor's action, both in ousting Commissioner Bugher and in appointing Lieutenant Richard E. Enright in his place. The muddling of the police situation so soon after the party got into power, they said, would have a very bad effect upon the party's fortunes in the State, and particularly this year, when a Goxernor was to be elected. They were afraid it was said, that Governor Whitman would use the police affair as campaign material. At the same time these Democrats, it was said, were also concerned over the possible effect the situation might have upon the special election on March 5 of four Congressmen in this city.

Schneider Assails the Mayor.

Just what turn the political situation will take because of the feeling of these Democrats toward the Mayor was a matter of surmise yesterday, but that the feeling of resentment would take tangible form was forecast by the action of County Clerk William F. Schneider, who issued a statement attacking the Mayor and deploring the effect his action might have upon the Democratic Party generally.

Mr. Schneider is serving his third term as County Clerk. He was extremely active in bringing about the formation of the Democratic Fusion Committee of 170 which nominated Judge Hylan, and he was its Chairman. Mr. Schneider is an independent Democrat and leader of the Cleveland Democracy, which for years was the largest anti-Tammany Democratic organization in the city. The men who compose the Cleveland Democracy now have their representatives in the regular New York County Democratic organization.

Immediately after the Mayoralty election Mr. Schneider asserted that all Democratic political organizations should publicly announce that they would not suggest a man for Police Commissioner and that the responsibility for administering the Police Department should be the Mayor's alone. Later Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Brooklyn, made similar suggestions. In his statement yesterday Mr. Schneider said that Mayor Hylan had seriously imperilled the "brightening prospects" of Democratic success in the State by giving the impression to up-State voters that he was forcing politics into the Police Department. Mr. Schneider predicted that Governor Whitman would not fail to turn this situation to his advantage.

"No one was more gratified on New Year's Day than I was to find that the Mayor, by the appointment of Frederick H. Bugher, had taken the Police Department out of politics," said Mr. Schneider in his statement. "It is to be regretted that a man of Mr. Bugher's standing in the community should find it necessary to sever his connection with the city administration after only twenty-three days' service. It is a step backward, not forward, in Democratic progress. The effect upon the State is such that I think the chances of Democratic success this Fall have been very much lessened, and it will show itself in the special Congressional elections that will take place in March.

"Mayor Hylan owed it to his party to conduct such an administration of the affairs of this city as to heighten the brightening prospects of success for the Democratic State ticket and for increasing the number of Democratic Representatives in Congress from this State. Instead, when Mr. Bugher's letter is read by the voters of the State they will vision a Mayor forcing politics into the largest Police Department in the world, even to the position of assistant property clerk, at a time when the country is straining every nerve to meet foreign aggression and domestic turmoil.

"There is yet the possibility of Mayor Hylan so conducting his great office that the people of this State will take confidence in Democratic principles and leaders, as the details of the Mitchel-Prendergast slush fund fiasco are still fresh in the public mind. Mayor Hylan should remember that the voters cannot vote against a man without voting for a man, and the 309,000 votes he received in this city last November were undoubtedly more an expression of popular resentment against Mayor Mitchel than they were an indorsement of any action that John F. Hylan, as Mayor, might see fit to take for motives of political expediency."

It was a matter of speculation among politicians yesterday as to whether Mr. Schneider represented the views of others than the members of his own organization. It was reported that in his attack on the Mayor he had the support of William R. Hearst. It was recalled that few of the appointments made by Mayor Hylan were credited to Mr. Hearst, and that a coolness had already sprung up between the editor and the Mayor.

Senator Wagner's View.

No one at Tammany Hall would comment for publication on the police situation yesterday, but Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democratic leader of the State Senate, was at the City Hall, and when asked what he thought of the police situation said:

"It is ridiculous to put a Tammany stamp on this matter. Tammany had no more to do with it than you did."

A report was current yesterday to the effect that while Tammany took no hand whatever in the appointment of Mr. Bugher as Police Commissioner, the leaders had hoped that they would get many small favors from the department, such as had gone to Tammany leaders in the old days, but that Commissioner Bugher had put his foot down hard on every suggestion, and that the big men in the organization then served notice upon Mayor Hylan that Mr. Bugher would not do. Just how much Tammany expects to get out of the Police Department in the way of appointments under the new régime it is expected will be shown within a few days. In the meantime places in other departments continued to go to Tammany.

Willis Holly of 150 West Forty-seventh Street was elected Secretary to the Park Board yesterday at a meeting of the board. The salary is $3,500 a year. Mr. Holly succeeds Louis W. Fehr, who was Secretary of the board during the Mitchel administration. Mr. Holly was Secretary to the Park Board about twelve years ago. The board consists of Park Commissioner William F. Grell, who is President, and Commissioners John N. Harman of Brooklyn, Joseph P. Hennessy of the Bronx, and Albert C. Benninger of Queens.

It became known yesterday that Corporation Counsel William P. Burr had appointed Robert J. Culhane of Flushing as assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Bureau of Street Openings in Queens at a salary of $5,000 a year. Mr. Culhane, who is a member of the Queens County Democratic Club, succeeds Walter C. Sheppard, who received a salary of $5,850. Tenement House Commissioner Frank Mann yesterday appointed John P. Finnerty, of 229 East Thirty-first Street, First Deputy of the department. The salary is $4,000 a year. Mr. Finnerty is a member of the 14th Assembly District Democratic Club. He is an efficiency expert and familiar with the work of the department, having been superintendent of general construction work.

It was also announced yesterday that Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield had appointed Wood Loudoun of 321 West Seventy-sixth Street as Second Deputy Commissioner of Accounts at a salary of $4,000 a year. The office was created in 1916, but was never filled by Commissioner Leonard Wallstein. Mr. Loudoun has been an accountant for twenty-five years. For twelve years he was an accountant for the city under various Mayors, beginning with Mayor Strong.

PABLO CASALS ITS SOLOIST.

The Philharmonic Gives MacDowell's "Hamlet and Ophelia."

The Philharmonic Society had Pablo Casals as soloist at Carnegie Hall last night, when he had played with the orchestra Dvorak's concerto for the 'cello in B minor, Op. 104. It was a first appearance since his return from Spain, and the people showed by half a dozen recalls that they were glad to have him back.

Edward MacDowell's "Hamlet and Ophelia" was played in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the American composer's death. The piece was substituted for Richard Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," which had been dropped from the program after the Philharmonic Directors had voted to bar the works of living German composers.

The program began with Bach's Brandenburger concerto in F major, and Schubert's "Unfinished" symphony, and closed with another added number Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Caprice Espagnole."

WHITMAN COULD REMOVE ENRIGHT

Continued from Page One.

was resting under the City Club's charges when this investigation began, exerted every effort to make the Grand Jury investigation a success, and his activity in following the suggestions of Justice Goff apparently told in his favor with Governor Whitman, who has several times in the last six months held consultations with the District Attorney. Judge Swann was credited yesterday with suggesting the name of John W. Goff, Jr.

This appointment was significant in another respect. Deputy Commissioner Goff has been placed in charge of police trials, and he will handle the cases of the accused motor cycle policemen who were investigated by the Grand Jury under his father's direction. This appointment, therefore, was regarded as a move by Judge Hylan to emphasize the Mayor's concern in the motor cycle cases, as well as to impress Governor Whitman favorably.

Mayor Hylan's desire to keep on friendly terms with Governor Whitman was indicated by the visit which Mayor Hylan made to Albany before taking office, at which he took luncheon with the Governor and talked over municipal affairs. Other evidences of a wish on the part of the Mayor to get along well with the Governor gave color to the theory that the appointment of the Third Deputy was made to counterbalance any unfavorable impression that the appointment of Commissioner Enright and of Second Deputy Lahey might make.

William J. Lahey, as Police Inspector in 1912, was in charge of the District in which the Rosenthal murder was committed, following the revelation that gambling and disorderly resorts were running wide open in that district. It was brought out at the Curran Aldermanic Investigation after the Rosenthal murder that fifty letters had been received in one month by District Attorney Whitman complaining of conditions in the district. Lahey was reduced to a Captaincy by Police Commissioner Woods.

While there was no evidence yesterday that Mayor Hylan had modified his orders of "keep the lid on tight" and to prevent the reopening of gambling and other resorts, the members of the force were waiting to see what would happen. It was pointed out that about the first official acts of the new Commissioner had been to appoint new men in charge of the Tenderloin districts of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

One of these changes was announced yesterday in the transfer of Captain Himmel from the Bergen Street Station, the Tenderloin in Brooklyn, to the Old Slip Station, and the appointment of Captain Bernard J. Hayes in charge of the Bergen Street Station.

Captain Himmel was placed by Commissioner Woods in charge of the Bergen Street Station to clean up the district and carried out orders with remarkable success. The Inspectorship of the Tenderloin in Manhattan was left vacant by the appointment of Captain John Daly as Acting Chief Inspector and Captain Dominick Henry was placed in charge of this district.

Mayor Hylan granted a six months' leave of absence to Lieutenant Enright before appointing him a full Commissioner. Whether he could return to the force if he were removed as Commissioner is a doubtful legal question, on which the Corporation Counsel gave no assurances yesterday. Grover Whalen, the Mayor's secretary, said:

"That is a risk that Lieutenant Enright is taking when he accepts the appointment. I don't know whether he forfeits his pension and his right to return to the force or not. We have more important things to worry about."

By his appointment Commissioner Enright's salary is raised from $2,250 to $7,500. Deputy Commissioner Lahey will receive $6,000, instead of $2,750.

Devery Indorses Enright.

Commissioner Enright yesterday found his office banked with flowers sent to him from the police of various precincts. He received congratulations from veterans on the force and from retired policemen all through the day. One commendation of the appointment came from ex-Chief William S. Devery, who said yesterday when he was seen at the Tombs Police Court:

"The Mayor is on the right track. That is what the Police Department wanted—a man from the ranks, one who has been a cop on the street and who knows the ropes. It takes a former cop to make the department a go. Enright is the boy to do it. I am sure that Enright will make it the best Police Department in the world."

Commissioner Enright announced yesterday that he had appointed John C. Hackett, described as a magazine writer, as executive clerk of the Police Department and that he had transferred Lieutenant John Ayers from the East 104th Street station to the staff of the Commissioner at Police Headquarters. Lieutenant Ayers is the President of the Honor Legion of the Police Department.

John H. McCooey, the Brooklyn Democratic leader, denied yesterday that the Brooklyn organization had suggested the removal of Capt. Bugher or had suggested any appointments. He said that the Democratic organizations in Manhattan and Brooklyn had both adopted a "hands off" policy toward the Police Department.

ASSERTS WAR WORK IS NOW WELL DONE

Department Official Says President Has Put Through Real Reorganization.

BUSINESS MEN IN SERVICE

Declaration That President Will Soon Show Congress That Proposed Legislation Is Not Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 24.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The Journal is able to print this morning a statement from a high official of the War Department that President Wilson will prove to the country, in support of his declaration with regard to Senator Chamberlain's charges, that the reorganization of that department is complete, that it is running at a state of efficiency which will surprise the entire country, and that the President's defense of the department will be supported by the testimony of business men of national reputation.

"The statement, which was given to The Journal yesterday in Washington, is as follows:

"'While our critics have been talking the President has been working. He has realised the evils that have existed in the War Department and the grave necessity for overcoming them, and in less than sixty days has transformed the department from an inefficient and broken-down machine into such an organization as, when the facts are known, will force the admiration of the entire country. The President is ready to tell his story, and in a few days will give to Congress and the nation the details which will disarm further criticism and sweep the present charges into the ash heap of oblivion. He is prepared to make such a showing as to bring the universal verdict that to disrupt the present organization with any new scheme would, under the reformed condition of things, be little short of lunacy.

"No change more striking could be imagined than that which has taken place in the War Department during the past sixty days. Practically the entire acting executive force of the bureaus has been changed. Today the things that ought to be done are being done, orders are being carried out in a businesslike and efficient manner, and a vigorous production of power has been decided upon.

"The new system and the new idea have been brought about by a radical change in methods and the appointment of men big in the business world to positions where they can do things. The red tape has been cut, army officers have been succeeded by those men and the departments today are being run on a business and efficiency basis. Particularly true is this of the Ordnance Bureau, which has come under so much criticism. General Crozier has been eliminated from the bureau. Nominally he holds the position of Chief, but that is simply a title so that he may retain the rank of Major General.

"President Wilson and Secretary Baker will be able to show the members of Congress that at the present time, instead of being inefficient and unable to cope with the problems that confront it, the Ordnance Bureau is up on its toes, and that during the last sixty days its accomplishments have been remarkable.

"'Much of the time lost under the old régime has been made up, and a survey of the entire situation shows that the resources of the country are not being strained, that the production of arms ammunition, and supplies for the army are now so well under way that all the men now in training will shortly be fully supplied with all equipment.

"'Contracts for everything pertaining to the equipment of the overseas army now abroad and to be sent during the year have either been awarded or are actually in sight. In another six weeks the working of the Bureau of Ordnance will be very nearly 100 per cent. efficient.

"'Such men as Colonel Samuel McRoberts, formerly of the National City Bank of New York, and one of the most efficient men in the country, now heads a division of the Ordnance Bureau.

"'Colonel Tripp, formerly Chairman of the board of the Westinghouse Electric Company, one of the greatest business men of the country and of immense executive ability, is another.

"'Then there is General Charles Wheeler, who was picked out of his rank in the list of officers to succeed General Crozier, a man who has had a large manufacturing experience. He has won a reputation for his ability as an organizer and for his business efficiency, which is all quite unusual for an army officer.

"'And there is Colonel J. M. Dunn, who has been called back from the retired list and who has made a reputation in transportation problems that places him in the front rank of men of that profession.

"'Such men as these head the different divisions into which the Ordnance Bureau has been divided in this new scheme of efficiency and system, and this scheme has been worked out so carefully for the last month that no manufacturing concern with a reputation for efficiency could have its ideas and plans more carefully charted than have these men charted the working plan of the Ordnance Bureau.

"'General Wheeler heads the list as Acting Chief of the Bureau, and under the new scheme his office is divided into three bureaus—the general Administration Bureau, under Colonel Pierce, the Engineering Bureau, under Colonel Rice, and the Control Bureau, under Colonel Dixon. These bureaus are really executive, and care for the countless delays that must be handled, but pendant from General Wheeler are the operating divisions, and it is in these that the radical changes have been made, and men in civil life have been placed in charge for the purpose of getting action.

"'The two most important are the procurement division and the production division.

"'Colonel McRoberts is in charge of the procurement and Colonel Tripp of the production. Although no title but that of Colonel has been given to McRoberts and he is simply the head of the Procurement Division, the fact remains that, had there been a Director of Munitions appointed, the duties that he would have taken over would have been the duties of Colonel McRoberts.

"'Since the new regime has been in the saddle at the Ordnance Bureau orders have been given and work is now under way for the full equipment of the seacoast section of the Field Artillery, which includes guns of all calibres, carriages, accessories, tools, limbers, railway artillery, and other material, and without exception these materials have been ordered and the contracts let. The work upon them has been speeded so that deliveries would be made in ample time for any necessity.

"'Ten thousand rifles of the modified Enfield type are now being turned out every day by the United States arsenals and private concerns under contracts. These are more than sufficient to properly equip the men in the field and all those who are to be under arms during 1919.

"'The troops on the other side are now properly equipped. During the last eight weeks the army under Pershing has been supplied with sufficient machine guns for its use, and there is now a plentiful supply of rifles.

"'Contracts for 3,000 of the 155 mm. guns have already been let in this country, and hundreds of thousands of shells are under construction at the present time, with delivery promised before they are needed, as the French and English factories are turning out as many shells as our men at the front can use at present.

"'The sending of men across has been speeded up so far as transportation facilities are concerned, and at the present time the men in the Ordnance Department are turning their eyes toward the Shipping Board and wondering if that board will be able to keep up the pace and transport all the material and men now awaiting on the docks for transfer to Europe.

"'Forty-two thousand airplane guns of the Lewis type are being manufactured as fast as they can be turned out of the factory, and all this has been brought about by the fact that system, efficiency, and business methods under the supervision of thorough business men have been introduced into the Ordnance Bureau.

"'The department is now arranged like a manufacturer's chart and so far has worked out in such a manner that thousands of hours have been saved, munitions manufacture is already speeded up, and supplies of ordnance, rifles, machine guns, and other equipment are being distributed more rapidly.

"'Criticism has been made and much discussion occasioned by the fact that the 155mm. guns for our army in France and the 9.5s that have been delivered to General Pershing were made in France and England. The truth about that situation is that when the French Mission came to this country some months ago it asked as a favor from the War Department that the first orders for these guns might be given French manufacturers.

"'The reason being that the production of ordnance in France was so great that they could afford to turn over many of their plants to the manufacture of ordnance for the American Army.

"'"You need the guns," explained Commissioner Tardieu of the French High Commission," and we need the money."

"'So it was decided that the field ordnance should be made abroad, but the feeling of the War Department that criticism might arise in this country if such a deal was made public influenced us not to make it public, and a wrong impression was given when the fact became known that the French and English were supplying our overseas forces with field ordnance.'"

WOMAN INNKEEPER GUILTY.

Convicted of Selling Liquor Within Camp Upton Zone.

Mrs. Lucy Askins, a widow and owner of the White Oak Hotel at Medford, L. I., was convicted by a jury in the Federal Court in Brooklyn yesterday on a charge of selling alcoholic liquors within the five-mile zone of Camp Upton, at Yaphank, L. I. May Biernie, a waitress in the hotel, is to be placed on trial next week on the same charge. The maximum penalty is a year in prison and a fine of $1,000.

The women were arrested on Dec. 6 by United States Marshal J. M. McCarthy on complaint of Corporal Michaelsen of the national army, who testified that he and a private had purchased two drinks of "rock and rye," which had been served by Miss Biernie.

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The entire remaining stocks of our own wonderful Kuppenheimer Clothes and many more Kuppenheimer overcoats and suits purchased for this sale at special price concessions—offering

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How Rice and Coffee Hold Down the Price of Porterhouse!

RICE, coffee, canned fruits and vegetables, peanut butter and packaged fish—why does Armour sell these foods? Soaps, oils, drugs, banjo strings, curled hair and fertilizer are logical for Armour to sell; for they are by-products of the meat business. But why should Armour handle so many food lines which have nothing to do with meats?

THE answer, if you will but consider, is simple. It is a question of sales costs.

When Armour buys livestock from producers, the cost of its preparation for your use represents but one stage in making it ready for you. Getting it to you is fully as important. And that represents another cost.

Selling Expense Reduced

WITH the expense of factoring meat products reduced to the finest point that scientifically designed machinery and skill can bring it, the problem becomes one of getting these goods to you with the absolute minimum of charge.

To do this, Armour maintains some four hundred Branch Houses in the more important population centers, each in charge of a food expert and each with a corps of salesmen. Over these Branch House organizations, working much as a train dispatcher might, is the Home Office sending supplies here today, there tomorrow, somewhere else the next day—keeping the supply equalized throughout the country so there is no surplus or shortage, no glut one day, no prohibitive prices the next.

As a result, each salesman cannot be selling meat to his full capacity every day. But his salary must go on. And were it not possible for him to profitably employ his surplus time, that portion of his wage which represents unused time would have to be added to the cost of your meat. For the number of salesmen cannot be cut; there are times when the full force is needed.

Hence, the fact that Armour does sell these additional food products, keeps down the cost of your chops, steaks and roasts.

All Costs Kept Down

BUT the cost-reducing influence goes farther still. Just as selling fruits and vegetables keeps down the cost of meats, so does selling the two together keep down the cost of the fruits and vegetables. And, thereby, Armour can sell the highest quality at ordinary prices.

Moreover, because a test of one proves the quality of all these products offered under a single mark—the famous Oval Label—they sell almost automatically for the dealer and permit him to hold his prices down to fair figures.

Thus, when you insist upon Armour Oval Label Products, you share in these economies—and make it possible to pay maximum prices to the producer and still keep prices lower to the consumer.

Armour's QUALITY PRODUCTS

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

FIRE BOMB PLOT SPY HIRED BY SCHIMMEL

Ebling Got $25 a Week for Discovering Sailing Dates and Cargoes of Allied Ships.

INCENDIARY TUBE IDENTIFIED

Witnesses Connect Alleged Sugar Burners with German Scheme to Destroy Shipping.

When Carl Schimmel, now in Berlin, was masquerading about New York as "a poor down and out German" in the Spring and Summer of 1915 he had in his employ one Hermann F. W. Ebling, another "down and out German," whose particular job was that of waterfront spy for Schimmel and other high-placed plotters who operated in this country during the first two years of the European war. It was not until Schimmel was safely back in Germany that the American authorities learned that he was a vital wheel in the Kaiser's spy machine, and not the shabby derelict he pretended to be while in this country.

Ebling, who for some months has been employed as an orderly at the Bloomingdale Asylum, was called as a Government witness in the trial of Franz Rintelen, the plot master, and thirteen other Germans who are being tried before Federal Judge Howe on a charge of conspiring to blow up the British freighter Kirk Oswald in 1915. Ebling, it is said, will make startling disclosures as to the inner workings of the German spy and plot system in this country before he leaves the stand. He had just started his story when the court adjourned yesterday afternoon. He will probably be on the stand all day today.

Rintelen and the men who are accused with him looked with set faces at Ebling as he took the stand. They took in every word he said, but there was no indication of surprise at the trend the testimony was plainly taking. Ebling had reached a point in his testimony where the questions had to do with the placing of fire bombs on allied ships when the adjournment hour arrived. During the afternoon session of the court James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, occupied a seat on the bench with Judge Howe.

Identifies Fire Bomb.

Carl Gustafson, who was a carpenter on the Kirk Oswald when the destruction of that ship at sea was planned, was one of the first Government witnesses yesterday. Gustafson said the Kirk Oswald sailed from New York for Marseilles on May 19, 1915, laden with sugar for the French Army.

"When the Kirk Oswald arrived at Marseilles," said Gustafson, "the third mate found three tubes [the bombs were tubular in shape] in the sugar cargo. I was present when they were found, and when I picked one of the things up there was a burning sensation in my fingers, although there were no marks of a burn after I dropped it."

"Can you identify these bombs, and, if so, is this one of the tubes found on the Kirk Oswald?" asked Assistant United States District Attorney Osborne.

"That is one of the things we found at Marseilles. I marked that one myself. I could identify it blindfolded," the witness replied.

Cross-examination failed to shake his positive declaration.

According to the Government's contention, the fire bombs used by the plotters, of whom Rintelen was the alleged directing head, were manufactured in a Hoboken shop owned by a Dr. Walter Scheele. Dr. Scheele escaped from the country in 1916. When last heard from he was in Brazil.

Peter Madesen, who worked for Scheele, was a Government witness yesterday.

"I was a sailor and am now a rigger," said Madesen, "and in June and July of 1915 I worked in the Hoboken place owned by Dr. Scheele. I worked on the first floor. The floor above was used as a laboratory by Dr. Scheele. There was a sliding panel in the front door to the place, and whenever visitors came to the shop they had to identify themselves before the door was opened. After a man gave his name and other facts about himself Dr. Scheele would be communicated with, and if he said 'All right,' the visitor would be admitted. Otherwise he was barred. Von Kleist [one of the defendants] was always admitted. I have also seen the defendants Captain Wolpert and Ernst Becker in the place on a number of occasions."

After Madesen left the stand the Government called Charles J. Devlin, a stenographer, who was employed by the Fire Department at the time of the arrest of the defendant, Ernst Becker. He testified to the accuracy of his notes and the transcription of his notes of the examination of Becker by the authorities.

Detective George Busby of the Police Headquarters bomb squad testified that he had found on April 16, 1916, in Dr. Scheele's place a number of bottles containing chemicals. These bottles were admitted as evidence by Judge Howe. According to the labels some contained sulphuric acid, muriatic acid, hydrochloric acid, sodium nitrate, parawax, and potash permanganate. There were many others containing fluids, but without labels.

Detective Sergeant Henry J. Senff identified a transcript of the answers made by Ernst Becker to the questions of Fire Marshal Brophy after his arrest. The document was admitted in evidence and read to the jury by Mr. Osborne. The transcript showed that Becker after his arrest admitted having made the tubes which were used as fire bombs as charged by the Government. He said he was deck electrician on the liner Friedrich der Grosse, which was moored in Hoboken during August, 1914, and was instructed by Carl Schmidt, the chief engineer, to visit the home of Dr. Walter P. Scheele in Hoboken, as the latter had some work for him to do.

The testimony was that Becker in his story to Marshal Brophy said that Dr. Scheele gave him a sample of the tubes which he afterward made in large quantities. The work was done on board the steamship, and Becker said he was assisted by George Praedel, Fred Karbade, and William Parades, who now are co-defendants in the present trial. Dr. Scheele, Becker said, paid $40 for the work.

Becker said that on one occasion he saw the doctor pour a small quantity of fluid on some white powder and that the compound burst into flame. He said he did not know that the cylinders were to be used for fire bombs, but he suspected as much. He further said that when he read of the fires on steamships he suspected that his cylinders and the fluid and powder were responsible.

Sent Bombs to Wolpert.

On one occasion, Becker said, Dr. Scheele, in his presence, put several sealed cylinders into wooden boxes, and these in turn into a satchel. This satchel, the defendant said, was delivered by him to Captain Otto Wolpert, Hamburg-American Pier Superintendent, under instructions from Dr. Scheele. Becker further said that von Kleist told him money had been paid to the men who helped him make the fire bomb tubes.

Ebling, the last witness called, testified that he had been employed by Carl Schimmel in March, April, and May, 1915. He said Schimmel had instructed him to bring in information regarding the sailing dates of vessels from New York Harbor, and also the character of their cargoes. For this service he received $25 a week.

"One day when I was in Schimmel's office at 51 Church Street," said the witness, "Bonford Boniface asked me if I was hired to put bombs on ships, and I said, 'Not yet.' Then Boniface said to me: 'Don't do it. Throw them in the water and get all the money you can out of these fellows.'"

The witness said he left the service of Schimmel a few weeks before the sinking of the Lusitania.

At this stage of the tesimony court adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

The American Defense Society, according to a statement made by C. S. Thompson, Publicity Manager of the organization, has received information that fourteen, enemy spies have been put to death in the United States since Congress declared war on Germany.

"We are informed," said Mr. Thompson, "that up to the present time fourteen spies have been executed by direction of the military authorities. Two of the spies, we are informed, were from Detroit. In the opinion of the Defense Society this information should be made public as a warning to the enemies of the United States now in this country."

Mr. Thompson declined to designate the source of the society's information.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Major Gen. Crowder, Judge Advocate General and Provost Marshal General of the Army, said tonight that if any spy had been executed in the United States he had never heard of it. Reports on such cases in the army would come to General Crowder's office. At the Navy Department, it was flatly denied that there had been any executions for espionage by the naval establishment.

S O S CALL FROM STEAMER.

The Baykerran Badly Damaged in Storm and All Boats Lost.

A call for help from the British steamer Baykerran, badly damaged as the result of a storm, was received by radio at an Atlantic port yesterday.

The message said the steamer had lost all of her boats and was in need of assistance. The Baykerran's position was not revealed.

Dr. van Dyke Reports to Navy.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—Dr. Henry van Dyke, formerly American Minister to the Netherlands, reported for duty as chaplain at the Navy Yard today. He is a member of the Naval Reserve, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

Col. H. S. Johnson Deputy Provost Marshal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. — Colonel Hugh S. Johnson, national army, was designated today Deputy Provost Marshal General for such duties as the Provost Marshal General may assign.

ARREST 5 SOLDIERS OF AUSTRIAN BIRTH

Drafted Privates at Camp Upton Detained on Orders from Washington.

NOW HELD AT ELLIS ISLAND

Said to Have Been Outspoken in Their Sympathy for the Enemy —Affirm Buenz Conviction.

Five soldiers of the division in training at Camp Upton, all of them Austrian born, were arrested yesterday by Federal agents and taken to the enemy alien detention prison on Ellis Island, where they are held pending the completion of an investigation now under way. The men, three of them from Brooklyn and the others from New York, all reported at Camp Upton for duty the first week in December. The men detained are:

BRIEN, JOSEF, 30 years old, 235 Himrod Street, Brooklyn; drafted Dec. 1; private, 12th Company, 152d Depot Brigade, National Army.

LOWISCH, MORRIS, 27 years old, 145 East Houston Street, New York; drafted Dec. 2; private, 802d Ammunition Train, National Army.

MICHUL, SIDNEY, 23 years old, 102 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn; drafted Dec. 7; private, Supply Company of the 308th Infantry, National Army.

SCHWELL, MORRIS, 24 years old, 113 East 115th Street, New York; drafted Dec. 6; private, Company B, 307th Infantry, National Army.

STONITSCH, JOSEF, 27 years old, 175 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn; drafted Dec. 1; private, 12th Company, 152d Depot Brigade.

These soldiers are the first of the Camp Upton division whose removal from the ranks and transfer to the enemy alien prison, Ellis Island, has been publicly announced by the authorities. It is understood, however, that other soldiers of Teuton origin have been removed from Camp Upton as well as other national army cantonments, while others are detained in the cantonments under guard or surveillance. The men taken from Camp Upton were brought to New York by United States Marshal James M. Power of the Eastern District of New York.

It was said by Marshal Power that the men were arrested on instructions received from Washington. The warrant of arrest was issued, it is said, after an investigation at Camp Upton by the Army Intelligence Service. The five soldiers, according to the authorities, have been the objects of suspicion for several weeks, and some of them have been outspoken in their sympathy for the Central Powers, despite the fact that they are American citizens.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals issued a mandate yesterday affirming the conviction of Karl Buenz, former German Minister to Mexico, and subsequently Director in America of the Hamburg-American Line; Joseph Poppenhouse, and George Kotter, the last two also Hamburg-American employes, whose conviction for conspiracy to make New York a supply base for German raiders was confirmed several days ago. Poppenhouse is now in the internment camp at Fort Oglethorpe. Kotter, who has been at liberty on bail, was locked up in the Tombs last night. Kotter and Poppenhouse will both, under the mandate, be immediately transferred to the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta, Kotter to serve eighteen months and Poppenhouse one year and one day. Dr. Buenz, who recently suffered a stroke of apoplexy, was granted a stay of execution, following a report by eight physicians who examined him in this city.

In order to better guard the waterfront of New York against enemy spies and agents, Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill and Chairman George W. Loft of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense believe that the recently reorganized National Guard of New York should be utilized for this duty.

Request was made of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense several weeks ago to assist in recruiting the United States Guard. Before agreeing to support the new organization, Mr. MacDonald got into communication with General Sherrill and confirmed that the new State Guard had been recruited for the same purpose for which it is now proposed to form a Federal organization.

Volunteer workers are needed to give advice and aid to enemy aliens required under the law to register and make out affidavits at bureaus which are being established by the Standing Committee on Aliens at 4 East Thirty-ninth Street under the direction of Mrs. Henry Mosowitz, Chairman.

The work will extend approximately from Feb. 4 to Feb. 9, inclusive, and the hours will be from 10:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M., in three shifts. Applicants are requested to be prepared to register for definite hours of service each day. Volunteers for this work must be American citizens. The only other requirements are intelligence and goodwill, but it is desirable that they should understand and speak German.

WAR'S FIRST TREASON TRIAL

Paul C. H. Hennig Faces Court Charged with Torpedo Tampering.

The trial of Paul C. H. Hennig, a German-born American citizen, on a charge of treason began before Judge Thomas L. Chatfield in the Federal District Court of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. Hennig was formerly foreman of the gyroscope department of the E. W. Bliss Company in Brooklyn, makers of torpedoes for the United States Navy, and is accused of tampering with gyroscope parts for American torpedoes. His is the first treason trial in this country since the United States entered the European war. The penalty may be death and the minimum is five years in a Federal prison.

The case is being prosecuted by United States District Attorney Melville J. France and Thomas Cuff, one of his assistants. Hennig is represented by Arthur K. Wing and Daniel F. Nugent. The entire session yesterday was occupied with getting a jury. Mr. France asked the talesmen if they believed the United States was right in declaring war on Germany, their views as to the Lusitania sinking, and whether or not they were opposed to the death penalty. Mr. Wing asked the talesmen as to whether they would let the fact that the defendant was born in Germany prejudice their minds against him, as to their views concerning Germans as a race, and if the fact that the defendant's son is now in a detention camp would influence them against the prisoner.

Several of the talesmen pleaded that they were biased against Germany and could not give Hennig a fair trial. Several others were opposed to the death penalty. Seventeen talesmen were excused by Judge Chatfield. The defense used fourteen of its permitted twenty peremptory challenges, while Mr. France used four of the six challenges allowed to the prosecution.

Hennig was accompanied in court by his wife, Louise, of 14 Helen Avenue, Ozone Park, and three children, Theodore Roosevelt Hennig, 8; Paul Hennig, 6, and Harold Hennig, 4. Paul and Theodore were dressed in sailor suits with "U. S. S. Arizona" on their hat bands.

Hennig was arrested on Dec. 29. The evidence on which he was indicted was gathered by Lieutenant Francis Shea, U. S. N., in charge of torpedo inspection at the Bliss works. For some time Government experts, testing torpedoes, complained about the inaccuracy of those from the Bliss plant. Lieutenant Shea came to believe the trouble was in the supply room over which Hennig had entire control.

According to Lieutenant Shea, the gyroscope parts were closely inspected immediately before they passed through Hennig's hands and immediately afterward. The second examination, according to the indictment, disclosed that the parts had been tampered with so as to make torpedoes on which they might be used harmless to an enemy, if not dangerous to the ship discharging them.

Hennig's defense, it is said, will be that the entire case is the result of spite work on the part of men under him, who resented his strict discipline.

CHICAGO ART CRITIC HELD.

Member of the Examiner's Force Arrested as an Alien.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Count Albrecht Montgelas, art and literary critic of The Chicago Examiner, was arrested today as an enemy alien and is held in jail here pending the arrival of a Presidential warrant ordering his internment for the duration of the war. The Count's father, until his death last November, was Bavarian Minister to the Court of Saxony.

The Count came to America shortly before the war, and during the last two years has been employed by The Examiner. When President Wilson issued his proclamation that all enemy aliens must get permits to come within restricted zones and produce letters from their employers, Count Montgelas appeared at Marshal Bradley's office with a letter signed by William Randolph Hearst vouching for his character and saying that the writer had known him for several years. The letter asked that the permit be granted to allow the Count to continue his work as an art and literary critic for The Examiner.

Everything went well for a few weeks and then the Count was summoned before Hinton G. Clabaugh of the Department of Justice and asked why he had been using his permit to enter the loop and other restricted areas. He complained that he did not understand the order. He received a lecture and was allowed to go. Today he was definitely placed in custody.

SINKING OF OWASCO TOLD BY THE CREW

American Steamer One of Three Torpedoed When Outlined By Lighthouse Beam.

The American steamship Owasco, formerly the German steamer Allemannia, which was seized here when the United States entered the war, was sunk by a submarine in the early part of December while in Mediterranean waters near the Spanish coast, according to survivors of the ship who arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday on a Spanish liner. It was said that two members of the crew lost their lives.

The Owasco is the American ship recently reported as having been one of three vessels sunk while passing a lighthouse, with the submarine lying off shore and picking the vessels off as they passed through the beam of light. The two other ships sunk were a Norwegian and a British ship. Another vessel in the convoy escaped.

The Owasco went down fifteen minutes after being struck, "blazing like a torch," as one of the survivors put it, for she carried more than 50,000 cases of gasoline. The crew took to the boats, and out of ninety-seven men on board all were saved except a Norwegian seaman named Albert Jacobsen and a Spanish messman of the name of Garcia, who are believed to have gone down with the ship.

MAX BREITUNG INTERNED.

Nephew of E. N. Breitung Held on Presidential Warrant.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—Max Breitung, a nephew of E. N. Breitung, who was arrested in this city last Monday, was ordered interned for the duration of the war today. Breitung is under indictment in the ship bomb plot and is named as one of several Germans who entered into a conspiracy to destroy allied ships by attaching time-bombs to the rudders or other vital parts of those ships.

Breitung was arrested by Secret Service agents after a chase that covered half the United States and lasted more than ten months. A Presidential warrant was issued by the Department of Justice for his internment.

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27,000	5%	5 & Ba's't	Brick	Apartment	6,744	45,000

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¶Style that is individual and not of the stereotyped variety, which makes most popular-priced clothes look as if all were "cast" in one mould.

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¶Those big, roomy, comfort-giving ulsters for which the Saks' tailoring organization has long been famous. In military effects that are **different**—full or half-belted, with raglan or set-in sleeves. Bellows, patch or muff pockets, and large collars that just won't let the North Wind bite.

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¶ They give a de luxe finish to your ulster. We now have them in Beaver, Otter, Raccoon, Nutria, or Seal-dyed Muskrat.

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Just In—

1,458 Big Oil Heaters!

Just in—and already going out fast!

Each will heat a large room or office comfortably.

Today is *your* day to make sure of warmth for the rest of the winter.

Made of heavy material. Improved oil reservoir holds about one gallon.

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Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street
New York
Established 1879
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presenting an unusual opportunity to secure a high grade garment at a price that will prove an investment for future wear. *Second floor*

Former Price		*Sale Price*
$325	PERSIAN LAMB COAT, skunk collar, cuffs and border.	$250
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Four hundred and eighty-six Suits and Overcoats are offered in this select assortment. They are from our regular stocks and were positively never reduced before. Of such perfection is the tailoring, so authentic are the styles, and so dependable are the all-wool materials that we could not duplicate these garments today at their original prices.

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OLD-FASHIONED CORN MEAL

and Southern White Corn Meal—fresh from the mill—with all of the heart and germ ground in it. Delivered free within 300 miles. Recipe booklet sent with order.

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Urgent need for Warm Knitted Clothing for the Navy and Army.

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88-HP Limousine of the current model, used very little and good as new, at a substantial saving in price. New car guarantee, of course.

Some of the best bargains we have ever had in Limousine cars are ready now at $2750, $2000, $1500, $1000.

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For information as to hotels, rates, etc., write
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Take Advantage of This Sale! It Means Dollars in Your Pocket.

Following our custom of 16 years, we are now holding our 32nd semi-annual

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Sale Ends Tuesday, January 29th

Many of our fabrics are woven exclusively for us, at special inside prices. We've every weave, shade and pattern. Each suit and overcoat a remarkable value—and a **still greater value compared with future prices.**

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

$30.00	VALUES	$25.50
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Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Each garment designed and sewed on our own premises. YOU pocket the middleman's profits.

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WITTY BROTHERS

50-52 ELDRIDGE STREET Near Canal St. Subway and "L" Station.

Open Evenings Until 7—Saturdays Until 8.

Special Sale Men's Shirts at McCutcheon's

Rep. Trade Mark

Sale ends 6 P. M. Saturday.

This sale includes Manhattan and McCutcheon's Own Label Shirts, and presents a favorable opportunity to secure excellent quality goods at economical prices, as follows:

Sale price	$1.35	$1.65	$1.85	$2.15	
Former price	1.75	2.00	2.50	3.00	
Sale price	2.85	3.15	3.85	4.85	6.35	7.65
Former price	3.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.50	10.00

White Negligee and Dress Shirts, included in the above sale.

Special in Men's Neckwear

Irish Poplin Scarfs, together with extensive assortment of high-grade imported Brocade and Self-Figured Silks in designs that appeal to men of conservative taste, *$1.35 each, $7.50 half dozen.*

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets

BLOW IS DEALT TO BLEACHERITES IN BASEBALL WAR TAX DECISION

BLEACHERS DOOMED BY WAR TAX PRICES

Time-Honored Institution of "Two-Bit" Admission at Baseball Games to Go.

LOWEST CHARGE 30 CENTS

Internal Revenue Department and Leagues Agree Change in Pennies Should Be Avoided.

When the officials of the Internal Revenue Department make their announcement from Washington within a few days on the tax on baseball tickets, it will mark the end of the 25-cent admission in the major leagues. The famous "two bit" ticket for the bleachers, which is an institution as old as the game itself, will be no more. It is expected that the new scale of prices to include the war tax will eliminate the penny, for the baseball committee in Washington last Monday explained to the officials that if pennies were handled at the turnstiles at the baseball parks, hopeless confusion would result and it would be an impossible task to handle the big crowds which flock to the parks on Saturdays, holidays and on double-header days.

So the 25-cent admission has gone forever, and hereafter the lads who decorate the bleacher seats will have to pay 30 cents, and the 75-cent admissions will be 85 cents. The handling of pennies was the thing which worried the club owners, so they have decided to do away with it. It was calculated that it would require about $180 in pennies to make change on the 25-cent and 75-cent admissions on a big day if the 10 per cent. war tax were collected on the basis of the old prices. Consequently, it was deemed advisable to boost the price of the bleacher and stand admissions and thus do away with the pennies. The club owners pointed out that it would be impossible to get pennies enough to go around.

While the new scale of prices has not been definitely decided upon, it is very likely that it will be 30 cents, 55 cents, 85 cents, $1.10, and $1.65.

For many years, the baseball club owners have been trying to do away with the "two bit" admission to the bleachers. Each year the number of 25-cent seats has been cut down until at parks like the Polo Grounds and at Ebbets Field the number has been reduced to a minimum. In cities like Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, where the greatest number of bleacher admissions have been retained, the club owners have found it a difficult task to cut down the allotment. A 25-cent admission to a baseball game is a time-honored institution, and with the war tax boosting it up to 30 cents there are sure to be violent protests from the fans who have limited their investment to 25 cents per game for many years.

The way for the elimination of the 25-cent charge having been opened, it is not likely that it will ever come back, even after the termination of the war. Club owners insist that the high cost of parks and the high cost of maintenance and the increased salaries of players make it impossible to continue the game any longer with the lowest priced tickets at 25 cents. So it is only a question of time before the minimum at the major league parks will be 50 cents.

The bleacher seats at baseball parks have been growing constantly in popularity among fans. Once only the super-fans, the young men with the high-powered voices, occupied the sunny seats in the outfield, but the bleachers have never been as popular in New York as in other cities.

It will be different in the future, however, for many men who usually go to the grand stand were forced to occupy bleacher seats at the world's series games at the Polo Grounds last Fall, and they were so pleased with witnessing the game from the outfield angle that it is doubtful if many of them will want to return to their grand stand places again. The fact is that many enthusiasts never believed that they could get a good view of the game from the outfield bleachers, and when they discovered that they could see just as well from the cheaper seats, they immediately became converted and hereafter will occupy the bleachers.

ALEXANDER WANTS A SLICE.

Pitcher Tells Head of Cubs He Will Insist on Share of Sale Price.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 24.—Charles Weeghman, President of the Chicago National baseball team, conferred with Grover Alexander here yesterday concerning the recent purchase of the pitcher from the Philadelphia Nationals, and had left before his presence became known.

Alexander said that nothing developed from the conference. He said he assured Weeghman that he had filed a claim for military exemption on account of having a dependent mother, but had been put in Class A.

"I told him I couldn't think of working for him unless I got part of the purchase price, and he said I'd have to take that up with President Baker of Philadelphia," said Alexander.

A.A.U. COMPETITION BARRED

Dr. Raycroft Rejects Plan of Title Contests at Service Camps.

A damper has been placed upon the efforts of the Amateur Athletic Union to provide competitive athletics for the soldiers and sailors in the training camps and naval stations throughout the country, and the activities of the A. A. U. in this respect will be held in abeyance until members of the Board of Governors have expressed their views regarding further action in the matter.

At the annual meeting of the A. A. U. held at St. Louis last November an appropriation of $5,000 and such additional amounts as were considered necessary was made for the purpose of encouraging athletic activities in the various army and navy camps and training stations, especially in the giving of A. A. U. camp championship medals for boxing, wrestling, and cross-country running.

The national Championship Committee drew up the preliminary plans for the conduct of these championships at the thirty-two camps and naval stations, and in order to have the plans officially approved by the War Department the two local members of the committee, Chairman Frederick W. Rubien and Justice Bartow S. Weeks, conferred with Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, the local member of the War Department's Commission on Training Camp Activities. The details were discussed, and after giving the matter consideration Dr. Raycroft put his veto on the proposal.

Dr. Raycroft gave as his chief reasons for rejecting the plan the fact that it would tend to overemphasize the importance of individuals when the aim of camp athletics is general development, and that the preliminary contests necessary would interfere with the athletic work already organized, in which all participate.

RARE PIGEONS ARE BENCHED

Judges Award Special Prizes in Show at Bryant Hall.

In all 367 pigeons were benched at the annual show of the American High Flyer Pigeon Association, which will come to a close at Bryant Hall this evening. Many rare birds are among the exhibits, which include the highest types of pigeon breeds.

Among the special prizes awarded yesterday was a ribbon for the best young bird of the show to E. A. Schroeder of Jersey City. The honors for the best old bird of the show went to the exhibit of C. Plincock of Astoria, L. I. The ribbon for the best black bird was won by the entry of R. Adler of New York.

SYRACUSE DROPS ROWING.

Heatless Gymnasium Forces Oarsmen to Quit Training.

The fuel shortage at Syracuse University has so seriously interfered with the training plans of the Syracuse oarsmen that Coach Jim Ten Eyck has been forced to abandon all hope of having a 'Varsity crew in the Spring. Annapolis recently invited Syracuse to row on the Severn in 'Varsity, junior 'Varsity, and freshmen crew races, but this offer had to be declined at Syracuse because there is not coal to heat the gymnasium, where the oarsmen are developed during the Winter time on the machines. It has been so cold that the oarsmen were unable to use the machines at all.

Of all intercollegiate sports, rowing demands the longest and most conscientious training. The form of the oarsmen is perfected by constant practice on rowing machines. Jim Ten Eyck, at Syracuse, has developed a plan of Winter training which is even more extensive than that followed at other colleges. The oarsmen row on machines which are placed on a stationary shell in the gymnasium tank. It is because of constant blade work in the water that the Syracuse oarsmen have so often been perfected at this important phase of rowing.

With no coal to heat the gymnasiums, the indoor work of the oarsmen at other colleges is likely to be seriously impaired and the training may be so retarded that crew work may have to be abandoned until Spring. If the other colleges are in the same predicament as Syracuse, it is not unlikely that the development of 'Varsity crews for next Spring will have to be stopped.

In this event, there will be no college rowing next Spring, because if the indoor work is entirely eliminated, it will be impossible for the coaches to have their crews into any kind of shape when the Spring racing season comes on.

All the members of the 1916 Syracuse crew which won the intercollegiate regatta, with one exception, are in the Government service, and also all the members of the junior crew, except two. In spite of this handicap, Coach Ten Eyck had enlisted a number of green students to take up rowing, and the institution would have been represented by a 'Varsity crew if the coal shortage had not put a stop to indoor training.

CUPID BLACK'S FIVE LOSES.

Newport Naval Reserve Quintet Beaten by Crescent A. C., 31 to 22.

Cupid Black's aggregation of basket ball players from the Newport Naval Reserve Training Station met defeat last night at the hands of the Crescent Athletic Club five by 31 to 22. This victory gave the New Moon quintet its thirteenth of the season out of a total of fifteen games played. The Brooklyn players were hard pushed, however, by the Newport sailors, who showed no lack of familiarity with the game, and managed to keep always within a few points of the Crescent team in the score. The first half ended with the New Mooners in the lead by 13 to 10.

The lineup:

Crescent, (31.)	Position.	Naval Res., (22.)
Heath	L. F.	Berthoff
Nicklas	R. F.	Feree
Butler	C.	Vickery
Trenkman	R. G.	Lawler
Coltan	L. G.	Kerwin

Goals from the field—Heath, (2,) Calder, (2,) Nicklas, (2,) Butler, (3,) Trenkman, (4,) Colton, Berthoff, (4,) Cohn, (2,) Lawler, (2,) Kerwin. Goals from foul—Nicklas, (2,) Calder, Berthoff, (3,) Feree. Substitutions—For Crescent A. C.: Calder for Heath. For Newport Naval Reserves: Cohn for Berthoff. Referee—E. Goate, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

JEWEL OF ASIA'S EYES WIN.

Unusual Shade of Optic Green Gains Prize at Silver Cat Show.

Among silver cats, green eyes mark one of the highest points of beauty. The best green eyes in the Silver Society Cat Show at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday belonged to a silver tabby named Jewel of Asia, which is owned by Mrs. Vincent W. Cornell. The judges detected a shade of green in the Jewel's eyes which was strikingly unusual. This green-eyed feline is extremely jealous, and when it came in contact with other aristocratic cats its disdain for them was almost human.

Yesterday's judging at the show was entirely under the rules of the Cat Fanciers' Association, and several of the entries which were not judged Wednesday won prizes yesterday. The cats of the Argent Kennels, owned by the Misses Champion of Grymes Hill, S. I., won several prizes. Argent Kennels' Argent Mooncloud was named the best female shaded silver cat of the show, while the same owners' Argent Glow was the best kitten. The best champion prize was awarded to the Misses Champion's Argent Dazzle. These kennels' team of four shaded silvers was judged the best team of the show.

The Cat Fanciers' Association awards were distributed by the judge, Mrs. W. L. MacCammon of Boston, as follows:

Chinchillas.—Best male, Mrs. David Sturdevant's Donaffvera; best female, Mrs. G. A. Kinsloe's Gloria Victis.

Shaded Silvers.—Best male, Mrs. E. S. Gerberich's Cramrench II.; best female, Argent Kennels' Argent Mooncloud.

Silver Tabbies.—Best male, Mrs. L. B. Sturgess's Commander Stripes; best female, Mrs. V. W. Cornell's Jewel of Asia.

Silver Smokes.—Best male, Mrs. Helen Brayton's The Conqueror; best female, Alfred Nelson's Billboard Mascotte.

SEELEY ADVANCES TO FINAL

Will Meet Rolfe for Honors in January Golf Play at Belleair.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR, Fla., Jan. 24.—W. P. Seeley of Bridgeport maintained his consistent golf gait today and won his match in the semi-final of the annual January tournament. He and R. T. Rolfe of Chicago will meet tomorrow in the final of the first sixteen. Both won comfortably this morning. The only match in any of the sixteens that went to the eighteenth hole was in the fourth flight. Seeley and Rolfe both did under eighty. Seeley and R. S. Porter, Baltusrol, of the second sixteen, are the only metropolitan players remaining uneliminated.

The scores:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—W. P. Seeley, Bridgeport, beat A. J. Carty, Pine Valley, N. J., 4 and 2; R. T. Rolfe, Chicago, beat Burton Preston, Mansfield, Ohio, 4 and 2.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—R. S. Porter, Baltusrol, beat G. L. Bradshaw, Chicago, 3 and 2; W. L. Allen, Philadelphia, beat John B. Brennan, Wollaston, 4 and 3.

Wellington to Join Wanderers.

After a wait of nearly a year and a half, New York hockey enthusiasts are going to see in action Alexander Wellington, the famous Canadian wing, barred last year but now reinstated by the International Skating Union. Wellington will be in the lineup of the Wanderers Hockey Club on Monday night at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink, when the local seven meets the Arena team of Boston in a game of the three-city series.

KINSELLA IN FINAL OF SQUASH TOURNEY

Champion to Meet Mullins for Laurels in Handicap Event at the Yale Club.

Walter A. Kinsella of the Squash Club and James Mullins of the Racquet and Tennis Club attained final round brackets in the handicap professional squash tennis tournament at the Yale Club yesterday. Kinsella, holder of the world's championship, showed to marked advantage over William Ganley, professional at the New York Athletic Club, registering his victory in straight games at 15—8, 15—5, 15—3. Less than a week ago in an exhibition match at the New York Athletic Club Ganley defeated Kinsella, and the squash men from the athletic club expected to see him duplicate his victory. Even the most sanguine of Kinsella's supporters, however, did not expect to see him win as easily as the score shows.

The victory of Mullins was gained at the expense of Frank Lafforgue, professional at the Yale Club. Lafforgue, even though defeated, battled hard all the way. The score in favor of Mullins was 15—7, 18—17, 15—10. The second game at 18—17 is the first that has been set in the tournament.

How superior Kinsella was to Ganley in actual play is shown by the addition of the points which were made. The champion played from minus five aces, so that to win he actually had to gain 20 points in each game. For the three games this gives him a total of 60, while the points for Ganley mount only to 16. Kinsella outplayed his rival by nearly four to one.

The scores:

Walter A. Kinsella vs. Wm. Ganley.

FIRST GAME.

Kinsella—0 0 1 5 1 0 2 0 0 5 2 2 0 2—20—5—15
Ganley— 2 0 1 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—8—0—8

SECOND GAME.

Kinsella—
0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 5 1 0 0 1 0 2 1 2 0 3—20—5—15
Ganley—
1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 x—5—0—5

THIRD GAME.

Kinsella—0 1 0 1 3 2 6 2 5—20—5—15
Ganley— 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 x—3—0—3

James Mullins vs. Frank Lafforgue.

FIRST GAME.

Mullins—
4 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 1 0 2 0 1—15
Lafforgue—
0 0 0 2 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 x—7

SECOND GAME.

Mullins—
1 0 1 0 1 3 0 0 0 2 2 1 0 2 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 1—18
Lafforgue—
0 3 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 4 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 x—17

THIRD GAME.

Mullins—
3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 1 2 0 0 2—15
Lafforgue—
0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 x—10

YALE CLUB OUT OF TOURNEY

Withdraws from Class A Squash Team Competition.

It was announced yesterday that the Yale Club had withdrawn from the Class A team matches in the Metropolitan Squash Tennis League. The reason given was that it was impossible to get together a group of five Class A men for the competitions. Columbia was to have played the Yale men yesterday, and, in view of the withdrawal of the Yale Club, the contest will probably be awarded to Columbia by default.

The Harvard Club was to have played the combined Princeton Club-Squash Club team at the Harvard Club, but this was postponed.

MOTOR LIFEBOAT PLANNED.

Power Craft May Be Built for War Relief Purposes.

There was a decided increase in the crowd at the Motor Boat Show at Grand Central Palace yesterday, and the ideas of those connected with the industry took a practical turn in keeping with the times. The builders of boats, which have been looked upon hitherto as luxuries, believe that in the compact and speedy craft they have a medium tending to alleviate the conditions resulting from the U-boat menace, and also to relieve the coal congestion.

Practical men at the show yesterday discussed the project of evolving a standard motor-driven lifeboat, to be produced in great quantities and carried by all large craft on the high seas. The plan has the sanction of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, and was presented by Vice President Henry R. Sutphen at the luncheon which followed the annual meeting of the association, held at the Engineers' Club yesterday. In his address to the members of the association Mr. Sutphen said:

"I have been asked what one thing I consider the industry as a whole would be most interested in exploiting, and which would do most good to the greatest number of our manufacturers. My thoughts led me to the motor lifeboat to be carried aboard the cargo ships and the American merchant marine that we are going to put on the seas shortly.

"I don't know of anything better that our association can stand behind and help to standardize and develop than a successful power lifeboat. That can be known as the National Association Lifeboat, if you want to give it the name, and after we have done that we ought to be able to get Washington to recognize it. This is worthy of the most serious consideration, and such a boat ought to be placed on every one of those ships."

THREE TIE IN TRAP SHOOT.

Pinehurst Event Finds Field Closely Bunched.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 24.—The two chief events on today's program at the Pinehurst trap shooting tournament were the Maplewood Hundred and the preliminary handicap. The former, at sixteen yards, resulted in a quadruple tie at 98 among George E. Fish of Lindonville, N. Y.; W. H. Patterson of Buffalo; L. C. Richards of Livingston, Wis., and R. D. Morgan of Washington. The tie will be shot off tomorrow.

Charles H. Newcomb of Philadelphia, who led the field in the 600-target contest last night by a margin of four birds, broke 95 today, and now stands at 481. George Fish's 99 brought the Lindonville man to second place at 179, only two targets behind Newcomb. Chauncey M. Powers of Decatur, Ill., who stood second last night at 382, also outshot Newcomb, breaking 96, and now stands third at 478.

Stuyvesant Five Downs Bushwick.

The Stuyvesant High School basket ball team defeated the Bushwick five on the City College court last night by a score of 14 to 10.

DE ORO MAY FORFEIT TITLE.

Refuses to Defend 3-Cushion Laurels Against Kieckhefer Today.

August Kieckhefer of Chicago yesterday laid claim to the three-cushion billiard championship of the world when Alfredo De Oro, who has just returned from Cuba, refused to play him for the title today. Kieckhefer acted on instructions from his backer W. P. Mussey of Chicago. Charles Miller, Vice President of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, donors of the three-cushion emblem, heard both sides of the case in his office yesterday, and said that he would announce his decision in the matter today.

Kieckhefer revealed the fact that a number of the three-cushion men are preparing to boycott De Oro. He said that there were ten Western players ready to challenge any one who could defeat De Oro, and that each was prepared to default his match so that the present three-cushion emblem would go out of competition without De Oro having another chance to play for it. To attain permanent possession of the trophy it must be successfully defended for a period of a year.

The claim of Kieckhefer for the championship arises from a technical interpretation of the rules, which provides that a champion must defend his title within forty days of the time of his last match. When De Oro played Otis in Havana it was necessary to postpone that match beyond the time scheduled for it, this being done with the consent of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company and with that of each of the players. It was stipulated by Charles Miller, however, that the match with Kieckhefer would have to played by De Oro within forty days of the time originally set for the De Oro-Otis match.

When De Oro went to Havana he left it to Mr. Miller to arrange for a hall in which the match could be played. Mr. Miller tried to arrange for several halls but met with no success. Finally he discovered that Bryant Hall could be obtained for the contest, provided it was played on Jan. 30, 31, and Feb. 1. It has been customary in the past for challengers to concede something in such cases, particularly where the intent to secure the hall was so manifest as in the present instance, and Mr. Miller notified De Oro that the match would take place in Bryant Hall, the champion then being in Cuba. De Oro arrived from Cuba only yesterday to find Kieckhefer in the city prepared to play or demand the forfeit money and the championship.

De Oro said flatly that he was in no condition to play after his long trip, and that he would not compete. He further intimated that if the ruling was adverse to him he would take the matter to the courts for decision. Maurice Daly was present at Mr. Miller's office, and said the men could play in his room today. This Kieckhefer would not accede to. His letter of instructions from Mussey was to the effect that the match at this late date could be held only in a public hall or else in the warerooms of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. It was further stated that only a limited number of spectators should be admitted, half of them to be supporters of Kieckhefer and half for De Oro.

BILLIARD PLAY ADVANCES.

Three New Yorkers Win in National Class C 18.2 Tourney.

New York players stood to the fore in the national Class C 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at Lawler Brothers' Academy yesterday. The winners were Augustus Gardner, Louis A. Servatius, and George Spear. Gardner opened the string of New York victories in the afternoon, when he defeated Joseph Neustadt by a score of 150 to 141. Servatius defeated S. Brussel in one of the evening matches by 150 to 146, and Spear won the second evening match from F. W. Boyd by 150 to 113.

The match between Servatius and Brussel was a keen contest from the start. The lead frequently changed, and as the close of the game approached Servatius was leading by the scant margin of 146 to 141. The winning shot for Servatius was a three cushion effort, cleverly executed.

The scores:

Afternoon Game.

Gus Gardner—4 6 1 8 0 7 0 8 1 11 0 0 1 0 0 1 4 0 14 2 0 13 3 2 0 0 21 3 9 0 3 3 0 3 6 0 1 1 2 2 0 3 4 1 0 0 1 1 5. Total—150. High runs—21, 14, and 13.

Joseph Neustadt—0 12 0 2 0 2 16 2 0 4 1 0 0 6 0 2 0 6 9 2 1 3 2 4 1 1 13 0 2 0 1 8 0 3 0 1 14 0 2 4 1 0 5 0 1 0 7 1 2. Total—141. Average—2 43-49. High runs—16, 14, and 13.

Evening Games.

L. A. Servatius—3 1 7 1 0 0 0 0 1 3 14 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 3 2 1 1 4 0 2 20 2 3 3 6 4 0 1 0 0 11 1 2 0 0 1 0 10 3 4 1 5 12 0 11 2 2. Total—150. Average—2 44-53. High run—20.

S. Brussel—3 2 1 0 1 1 1 1 14 1 9 2 4 0 4 2 0 1 1 2 1 1 4 1 0 1 8 0 0 0 14 0 0 2 12 2 4 7 5 0 0 3 0 0 3 2 10 5 0 6 3 2. Total—146. Average—2 42-52. High run—14.

G. W. Spear—0 18 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 11 0 3 5 0 6 31 5 5 0 0 3 0 12 1 1 8 0 12 3 0 2 0 0 22. Total—150. Average—4 14-34. High runs—31 and 22.

F. W. Boyd—0 0 1 7 20 0 1 7 4 0 1 5 13 0 1 1 5 0 3 2 5 0 7 0 1 3 0 0 10 3 4 1 3. Total—113. Average—3 14-33. High run—20.

U. S. G. A. TO MEET TONIGHT.

Officers Will Be Elected at Annual Session in Philadelphia.

Although indications point to an unusually quiet and formal meeting of the United States Golf Association at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia tonight, several New York enthusiasts expect to make the journey. New York is especially interested in this annual meeting, since a metropolitan district golfer is to be elected President of the national body. He is Frederick S. Wheeler of Apawamis, one of the best players at his club and one of the few executives of the national association who ranks as a player of merit. Mr. Wheeler has been Treasurer of the organization for two years and has been nominated to succeed Howard W. Perrin of Pine Valley, who has been President for the last year.

Outside of the election of officers there is little business that is expected to come up. It is the sense of the delegates that the Executive Committee should decide all questions of tournament play next season, and since the clubs selected for the annual fixtures last year did not get a chance to hold the championships these clubs will have first choice if the tournaments are played this year. There is to be no banquet at this meeting.

W. M. G. A. ABANDONS TITLE TOURNAMENT

Local Women Golfers Decide at Annual Meet to Substitute Patriotic Event.

There will be no Women's Metropolitan Golf Association championship played next Summer, but in its stead there will be a Red Cross tournament, which is expected to bring out all the leading feminine experts of the district. This was decided upon at the annual meeting of the association held at the Biltmore Hotel yesterday. Although the championship was held at Piping Rock last season and Mrs. William A. Gavin won the title, it was thought best not to attempt another event of such order until after the war.

The Apawamis Club, home of the Seniors' Golf Association fixture, has offered its course for the women's tournament, and in all probability the Red Cross tourney will be played at the picturesque Rye course. The delegates did not decide definitely on the Red Cross tournament nor the place, but the matter was left to the newly elected Executive Committee for decision at an early date.

The interest in war relief work has taken many of the women away from golf and has limited the hours of recreation of the others. Because of this it was decided to abandon the annual team matches for the year, but to hold the usual one-day tournaments. Several events of this kind already have been arranged by different clubs. Montclair, Ridgewood, Glen Ridge, Fairview, Siwanoy, Baltusrol, and other clubs informed the delegates that dates would be set aside for invitation tournaments for the women as well as one-day contests.

The team trophy was not awarded to Baltusrol this season, although the representatives of the Short Hills course composed the leading team in the district. The reason advanced for withholding the laurels was that most of the clubs were unable to place a team in the field and many were unable to complete the season because of war work. Nassau, which won the Long Island division title, did not defend in the final round robin involving Knollwood, Westchester, and Baltusrol besides Nassau.

Mrs. L. C. Stockton of Raritan Valley won the low gross laurels for the season in the one-day tournament and Mrs. S. A. Herzog of Fairview carried off the low net prize. Both were acclaimed leaders by the delegates, Mrs. Stockton having won the low gross prize for the second successive year.

All officers of the association were re-elected unanimously. Mrs. F. E. Donohoe of Montclair was named President. The other officers re-elected were: Vice President, Miss Marion Hollins, Westfield; Secretary, Mrs. Charles F. Uebelacker, Hackensack; Treasurer, Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Nassau. The Executive Committee members are Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Dunwoodie; Mrs. C. F. Waterhouse, Ardsley, and Miss Grace Wood, Englewood.

Johnson Ill in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 24.—The work of the Schedule Drafting Committee of the National and American Leagues, which is in session here, was suspended late today by the sudden, but not serious, illness of Ban Johnson, President of the American League. No announcement has been made as to the date of the opening of the major league season or other details of the committee's work.

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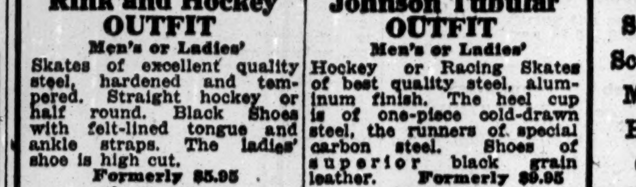

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of M. H. STOKES, INC., Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 622 Fifth Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of waists, sweaters, woolens, silks, yarns, novelties, pillows, etc.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Receiver.
SIMON S. HAMBURGER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS ABRAMS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy sells this day, Friday, Jan. 25, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,464 St. Nicholas Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a general line of groceries, fixtures, &c.
AARON L. PALMER, Assignee.
LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES S. POST and BENJAMIN WIGDEROWITZ, individually and as copartners trading as "Broadway Dress Co.," bankrupt. Charles Shonwood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Jan. 25, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 107 Bleecker St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dresses, coats, piece goods, linings, trimmings, machines, furniture, safe, fixtures, &c.
H. A. HEROLD, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STERLING MIRROR AND BEVELING WORKS, Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Jan. 31, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 507 West 50th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of glass, silver, liquid, stones and grind stones, silver polishing tables, mills, shapers, motors, safe, fixtures, &c.
WILLIAM E. BUCKLEY, Receiver.
ROBERT P. LEVIS, Attorney for Receiver, 42 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS SOLINSKY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1918, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 45 West 25th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piece goods, woolens, silks, ladies' coats and suits, trimmings, machines, power table, safe, office fixtures, etc.
MYLES PURVIN, Receiver.
ROBERT P. LEVIS, Attorney for Receiver, 42 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of PHONOGRAPH SPECIALTIES MANUFACTURING CO., INC., Alleged Bankrupt.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE that the creditors are required to show cause at a Term of this Court, held at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, Room 235, on the 30th day of January, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock, why the offer of Frederick B. Duda to purchase all the assets of the alleged bankrupt and pay 10% to the unsecured creditors, and assume the payment of the chattel mortgages which are not to exceed $3,500.00, and all preferred claims and costs of administration should not be accepted.
ASA B. KELLOGG, Receiver.
MARTIN GOLLUBIER, Attorney for Receiver, 115 Broadway.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy—No. 25,225. Notice is given that HENRY SALINSKY and THEODORE SALINSKY, individually, and as copartners, trading under the firm name of Henry Salinsky & Son, a bankrupt, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 27, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, January 24, 1918.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25496. —In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM GOLDFINGER, Bankrupt.

William Goldfinger was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 14, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on February 7, 1918, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25196. —In Bankruptcy.—HENRY COHEN, Bankrupt.

Henry Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 19th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on February 5th, 1918, at 3 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25183. —In Bankruptcy.—MOE WEINTRAUB, Bankrupt.

Moe Weintraub was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 13, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on February 7, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy—No. 25,286. Notice is given that HENRY S. PRAGER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 27, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, January 24, 1918.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York—No. 25,122. —In Bankruptcy.—JOHN CORT, Bankrupt.

John Cort was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on October 2, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on February 7, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—WALTER A. BURKE, as executor and trustee under the last will and testament of MATILDA B. BROWN, deceased, plaintiff, against GIBRALTAR REALTY CO. and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 31st day of December, 1917, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Henry Brady, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

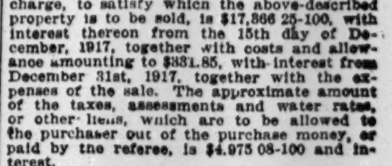
Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Arden Street distant 125 feet west of the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Arden Street and the westerly line of Sherman Avenue, running thence westerly along the south line of Arden Street 225 feet, thence southerly and parallel with Sherman Avenue 80 feet, thence easterly and parallel with Arden Street 225 feet, thence northerly and again parallel with Sherman Avenue 80 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances more or less.

The said premises hereby described being a portion of that certain plot of land designated as Plot Number 55 on a certain map entitled "Map of 128 acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dyckman, deceased, known as the Fort George property," dated Sept. 15th, 1868, R. Rose, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, November 7th, 1868, as Map Number 697.

Dated New York, January 17, 1918.
JAMES A. BEHA, Referee.
HILL, LOCKWOOD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; it has no street number.

Arden Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $17,366 25-100, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1917, together with costs and allowance amounting to $331.85, with interest from December 31st, 1917, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $4,975 08-100 and interest.

Dated New York, January 16th, 1918.
JAMES A. BEHA, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Plaintiff, against ENRIQUE GALLARDO, Defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, Judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 19, 1917.
LOUIS H. PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To ENRIQUE GALLARDO, Esq.,

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice Edward J. Gavegan, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of January, 1918, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in his office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Dated, New York, January 3d, 1918.
Yours, etc.,
LOUIS H. PORTER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

CHICAGO COMPANY SINGS 'THE JEWELS'

Rosa Raisa, New Prima Donna, Makes Theatre Ring in Wolf-Ferrari's Opera.

HER VOICE OF BEAUTY, TOO

Giacomo Rimini, Baritone, Makes His Debut Here as Rafaele—Mr. Gaudenzi in Tenor Role.

THE JEWELS OF THE MADONNA, an opera in three acts, in Italian. By Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari. At the Lexington Theatre.

Gennaro	Giuseppe Gaudenzi
Carmela	Louise Berat
Maliella	Rosa Raisa
Rafaele	Giacomo Rimini
Biaso	Francesca Daddi
Ciccilo	Giordano Paltrinieri
Stella	Marie Pruzan
Concetta	Alma Peterson
Serena	Jeska Swartz
Grazia	Annetta Pelucchi
Totonno	Octave Dua
Rocco	Rodolfo Fornari
A Morra Player	Desire Defrere
A Father	Vittorio Trevisan

Conductor—Marcel Charlier.

The Chicago Opera Company marked the second evening of a month's stay in New York by reviving at the Lexington last night a work which had been the last farewell of this company at the Metropolitan four years ago, "The Jewels of the Madonna." There was a cast of three dozen name parts, nearly all added to the Campanini forces meanwhile, and including not only a great array of the Western company's young American singers, but also in leading rôles some European artists who are among Chicago's popular stars.

Giulio Crimi was in a hospital when the troupe came East, and his place as tenor was taken by Giuseppe Gaudenzi. Giacomo Rimini, a baritone, was new here. The important member, as proved by the interest of the audience, was the new prima donna, Rosa Raisa, a dramatic soprano, who had made her stage début in September, 1913, at Campanini's theatre in Parma, having fled to Italy to escape persecution in her native Russia. Last night's opera itself was welcomed by a large and demonstrative audience.

Miss Raisa has a voice of uncommon richness, power, warmth, and natural beauty, and she displayed the heedless prodigality of youth in her use of it. She seized in extraordinary fashion an opportunity to make the theatre ring with that voice as she climbed the stairs in the Naples hovel in Act. 2, while pouring down top notes, plaintive, passionate, hateful, hysterical, less to Gennaro's edification than to the delight of the house, and to its frankly invited ovation, which was a hearty one. Maliella is not a sympathetic character, the second act ending, as the girl sinks into one lover's arms while murmuring another name, is a damper to most audiences. Nevertheless, Miss Raisa received a dozen curtain calls, three of them alone, after that episode, and her singing in other operas will be awaited with much interest.

Mr. Rimini, a handsome fellow and good actor, showed less of musical quality in voice, and Mr. Gaudenzi replaced creditably the absent tenor. The stage lighting was less effective last night, the stage crowd also troublesome, and the chorus and orchestra at war in the scene of the Madonna's procession. The opera began late and ended at 11:30 with the last calls of welcome to the woman star.

There are brilliant touches in the almost abnormally clever treatment of "The Jewels" score, melodious introductions to the several acts, rhythmic intermezzi, a baritone serenade, among those which the opera's early audiences here demanded instantly to hear again. In the more brutal parts of the story, of course, lay the reason for strong differences of opinion as to the rest of the play. There are stretches of the vocal and the orchestral music that have worn threadbare, yet the drama's vivid color, its daring bit of what many would hold sacrilege, and its wholesale deaths in the den of the Camorra, can hardly be witnessed without a certain popular excitement, even as events on the mimic stage.

The original cast of "The Jewels" here, Carolina White, Amedeo Bassi, and Sammarco, later succeeded by Polese, were not with the company last night, nor did Campanini then conduct the opera, as he had the original production here March 5, 1912, at the Metropolitan.

"The Jewels of the Madonna" was sung three times by the Chicago Opera Company at the Metropolitan, the last on Feb. 25, 1914, when the Western company took its leave as an ally of the older house. On that evening the same composer's lyric comedy, "The Secret of Suzanne," was sung in English at the Century Theatre, where "The Jewels" had previously run for two entire weeks.

Wolf-Ferrari was a name unknown in New York when the Oratorio Society in 1896 first produced here his beautiful cantata, "La Vita Nuova," after Dante's poem. He produced operas of as delicate charm, but his most sensational one since then was frankly written as a thriller. Boston and Chicago received "The Jewels" with more favor in influential quarters than did the public of New York or of its leading opera house. The Metropolitan never took over the veristic music drama of low life in the Naples Camorra. It did adopt "The Secret of Suzanne," and Director Gatti-Casazza brought Wolf-Ferrari from Italy to assist at one of his later productions, "Le Donne Curiose" and "Amore Medico."

'A TRENCH FANTASY' ACTED.

An Interesting Slice of War Life Added to "The Gipsy Trail."

The span of "The Gipsy Trail" being a trifle less than the allotted number of minutes, Arthur Hopkins more than made up the deficit at the Plymouth last night by adding an afterpiece. The new piece is a timely little sketch by Percival Knight entitled "A Trench Fantasy"—hardly a play, for it is dramatically static, but interesting as a slice of trench life and significant of the times in that it reveals Poilu, Tommy and American as dugout companions. The piece graduates to the Plymouth from the Lambs' clubhouse, where it was performed at a recent Sunday night gambol.

To the three men in the dugout appear, on Christmas Eve, the figures of Santa Claus and Death, and in the manner of the visitors' reception the author conveys simply and effectively something of the spirit of the armies in the trenches. The fidelity of the setting is attested by Major Wallace McCutcheon, lately returned from the front, and the play is capably acted by the author, as the Englishman; Ernest Glendinning, as the American; Roland Young, as the Frenchman; W. H. Gilmore and Robert Cummings.

Hulda Lashanska's First Recital.

Hulda Lashanska, soprano, heard with the Symphony Society once in the Century Theatre, gave her first song recital last evening at Aeolian Hall. Her concert represented a devotion to ideals established by Marcella Sembrich here rather than any announced purpose of a public musical career, though the voice is a charming one and intelligently used. Miss Lashanka's four-language program included a Lithuanian song of Chopin, some in French by Liszt, Cottenet's "Along the Road," and a pair by the singer's accompanist, Frank La Forge.

Verdi's "Il Trovatore" Repeated.

Verdi's "Il Trovatore" was sung for the second time this season last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, the usual large audience being notable for a full attendance of boxholders of the Golden Horseshoe. The cast last evening included Muzio, Matzenauer, Martinelli, De Luca, and Rothier, and Papi conducted.

WILLETT IS RESTORED TO FULL CITIZENSHIP

Governor Lifts Disabilities from Man Convicted of Buying Nomination from Cassidy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Former Congressman William Willett, who was sent to prison for buying a nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court in 1911, was restored to citizenship by Governor Whitman today, the fourth anniversary of his conviction. Joseph Cassidy, former Democratic boss of Queens, convicted as the other party to the transaction, was restored to citizenship about a year ago.

Among the many letters indorsing Willett's appeal was one from Speaker Clark of the House of Representatives, which, with other letters, was made public by the Governor. Here is Speaker Clark's letter:

The Speaker's Room,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., April 30, 1917.

Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Albany, N. Y.

My Dear Governor: I join with many other citizens in asking you to restore William Willett of Far Rockaway, N. Y., to his citizenship. It seems to me that no good can be accomplished from still punishing Mr. Willett. I served in the House with him and found him to be an intelligent and an able man and, as far as I was able to ascertain, he was an honest one. So I hope his citizenship will be restored to him. Your friend,

CHAMP CLARK.

Among others who signed the appeal were Surrogate Daniel Noble, County Judge Burt Jay Humphrey, Municipal Court Justices Kennedy and Denton, and Dr. William H. Nammack, former Coroner's Physician, all of Queens.

Letters were sent also by Jarvis S. Hicks, President of the Long Island City Savings Bank, and H. G. Heyson, President of the National Bank of Far Rockaway, who was a witness in the proceedings against Willett and Cassidy. A number of lawyers who had asked clemency for Cassidy and real estate men in Queens joined in the appeal for Willett. Some letters also came from prominent residents of Nassau County.

Governor Whitman made no statement as to Willett. When he restored Cassidy to citizenship the Governor said that any offender who, after serving his term and leading a blameless life for a year, applied for restoration to citizenship, would be restored if properly indorsed.

The offense for which Willett and Cassidy were sent to prison was committed in the campaign of 1911 when Willett bought the nomination to one of the two vacancies on the Supreme Court bench in the Second Judicial District from Cassidy.

He was convicted before Justice Jaycox in the Supreme Court on Jan. 24, 1914, and on Feb. 4 was sentenced to serve at least one year in prison and pay a fine of $1,000. After a vain fight through the higher courts he served the minimum term, paid the fine, and was released under parole on April 12, 1916. On July 12 of that year he was fully discharged, and soon after applied for restoration of his citizenship.

Willett was confined first in Sing Sing, where he was Judge of the prison court, and later at Great Meadow. He was a witness in the hearing of the charges against ex-Warden Thomas Mott Osborne.

JAPANESE PREMIER WARNS RUSSIANS

Asserts Disorders Must Not Spread to Far Eastern Possessions—With Allies for Honorable Peace.

TOKIO, Tuesday, Jan. 22, (Delayed.)—"Japan holds herself responsible for the maintenance of peace in this part of the world, and, conseuently, in the event of that peace being endangered to the inevitable detriment of our interests, the Government of Japan will not hesitate a moment to take the proper measures."

Thus Count Terauchi, the Japanese Premier, spoke at the opening of the Diet today in referring to the internal disorders in Russia spreading to the Russian possessions in Eastern Asia.

The Premier declared that the situation in Russia was causing him the greatest measure of anxiety. "As the true friend of Russia," he said, "Japan earnestly hopes that that country may successfully settle its difficulties without much further loss of time and establish a stable Government."

The Premier said also that Japan joined unreservedly with the Allied Powers in the determination not to sheathe the sword until an honorable peace is secured.

Premier Terauchi said the war in Europe had increased in scope and magnitude. The Imperial Japanese Government was fully alive to the gravity of the situation, and constantly was making efforts to maintain peace in the Far East and co-operating in the war operations with the concerted plan of action of the allied powers.

It was the Government's intention to pursue the same policy with absolute loyalty and fidelity to the Allies and for the maintenance of the national safety, the Premier added. He said he was happy to say that Japan's relations with her British ally and the other powers with whom she was fighting side by side constantly were being strengthened.

The Premier said he was especially gratified to report "the splendid results of the visit of the special imperial envoy to the United States last year in promoting a good understanding. "I have no doubt," he said, "that the financial commission dispatched to the United States will be productive of the good results of establishing closer economic relations between the two nations.

"With regard to the conference of the allied Powers at Paris, the Japanese Government was properly represented there, and the delegates succeeded in obtaining a general agreement of views with their colleagues of the other Powers."

TAX DEPARTMENT GETS ROCKEFELLER FIGURES

Ohio Official Sends Property Estimates Here Following Hylan's Letter to Cantor.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 24.—County Auditor Zangerle today sent figures and information on the property holdings of John D. Rockefeller in Cuyahoga Country to Jacob A. Cantor, President of the New York City Tax Department. The figures show that Mr. Rockefeller holds 247,692 shares of Standard Oil stock, worth $569,000,000, and held real property in Cuyahoga County worth $311,000,000 in 1914. Mr. Zangerle says Mr. Rockefeller owns many other millions in United States Steel and other stocks, and has paid less than $10,000 taxes here in four years.

Mr. Cantor could not be reached last night. Mayor Hylan in a letter on Jan. 10 to Mr. Cantor suggested that real estate taxes might be lessened by heavier personal property taxes, and added:

"You may recall that the Tax Assessor in Cleveland, Ohio, levied on John D. Rockefeller to the extent of $400,000,000 personal wealth. Mr. Rockefeller escaped taxation in Cleveland on the ground that he lives here. Here he pays on $5,000,000 personal property. Do you not think this assessment should be increased?"

Mr. Cantor refused at that time to discuss his plans regarding the taxation of John D. Rockefeller, but he said: "I am considering not how to drive men from the city but how to bring them back."

URGED TO PAY TAX AS PATRIOTIC DUTY

Credit Men Told to Support Present Federal Law to Help Win the War.

ASKS STUDY OF RESOURCES

Banker Says Present Need of Government is the Adoption of a Scientific Budget System.

A scientific budget system in the framing of Federal tax laws was advocated last night at the January meeting of the New York Credit Men's Association at the Hotel Astor, attended by 700 credit men from mercantile and banking institutions. W. F. H. Koelsch of the Bank of United States presided.

The present income tax, excess profits tax, and stamp taxes were discussed. While it was freely conceded that many features of the tax laws were open to criticism, the consensus of opinion among the speakers was that, pending the adoption of a more scientific method of fixing Federal taxation, it was the patriotic duty of citizens to support the measures now on the statue books and pay their quotas to help the Government meet imperative financial outlays for the winning of the war.

J. G. Jennings, Assistant Secretary of the Metropolitan Trust Company, who discussed the existing revenue laws, paid especial attention to the excess profits provision. The excess profits tax is a war meaure and at best can only be justified on that theory," Mr. Jennings said. "It is not based upon the same general economic principles as the income tax. Of course these taxes are direct in their nature and their operation can be seen and felt, hence they will probably never prove to be as popular as the indirect taxes. But when we look at it properly we are probably safer in paying a tax the operation of which is direct and open than in paying one that is indirect and covered up.

"Finally, a grave question arises as to whether this tax is theoretically correct in imposing a heavy tax upon business initiative and the machinery of wealth production. For the most of us an investment in Liberty Bonds or in the savings bank is safest if we wish to keep what we have. Otherwise we would have to find or create a business that would enable us to make a taxable profit, which, apparently, is not an easy thing to do.

Calls Restraint Unwise.

"But there are men all over the country who are already engaged in profitable business, making themselves money and producing wealth for the country. By the exercise of proper initiative and investment of their surplus earnings in additional plants and machinery, greatly increased earnings could be made, their own tax paying ability enhanced and the wealth of the country multiplied, and this, because they are producing economic goods. But many of them are restrained from doing what their opportunities really demand that they should do by being compelled to withdraw their most liquid asset, cash, from their business for the purpose of paying the tax. At the moment such a restraint on industry seems unwise.

"If, on the other hand, the excess tax was levied on the individual after he had received the disbursements made by prosperous industries and those industries taxed only at the normal rate, with the law providing for a heavy tax on undivided profits not used in the business, such a theory of excess taxation would tend to stimulate entrepreneurs to continue to invest their funds along lines which experience had shown them to be profitable.

"The war revenue law probably is the best measure that could have been expected from Congress, acting under its present unscientific method of enacting financial legislation.

"The greatest present need of the national Government is for the adoption of a scientific budget system whereby the responsible Executive will present to Congress a comprehensive budget, including a work plan prepared after a thorough study of the resources of the country and its relative needs, and with recommendations as to the methods by which the funds and revenues shall be raised.

"Instead of the financial plans of the Government, originating in irresponsible committees, subject to politics and log-rolling tactics, that so often obtain in them, the executive financial plan or budget should be presented to the houses of Congress acting in a committee of the whole and there considered in the open with the executive departments at all times subject to being called into the discussion of the bills for the purpose of defending the details of the plans and methods suggested. If it were possible under our system of Government to thus use the ordinary methods of business planning and administration, a higher order of men would be attracted into statecraft and a new and better type of leadership developed.

Would Draft Best Ability.

"In framing our tax laws under a budget system the best financial ability of the country would be drafted into the preparation of the measures, because the executive being responsible for their practicability and administration would thus protect himself at the start."

In conclusion, Mr. Jennings said that whether criticism was destructive, or constructive, it must be frankly admitted that the Government was right in its one big idea, "that it would be entirely unfair to the boys who are preparing to make the extreme sacrifice to expect them to do the fighting today and to bear the burden of paying for the war in later years as would be the case if all the money for this war should be raised by long-time bond issues."

Walter A. Staub of Lybrand, Ross Brothers & Montgomery said the excess profits tax law was not as hopeless as had been depicted in some quarters. At the same time the speaker said he thought this law would inflict hardship in some cases.

"It is extremely difficult," Mr. Staub said, "to formulate legislation on a subject of this kind, which must be on broad lines, applying to hundreds of thousands of different cases, each with perhaps a peculiar angle to it, without sometimes causing a result which was not intended by the legislators."

Mark Eisner, Collector of the Third Manhattan Internal Revenue District, explained the provisions of the tax laws as they related to deductible losses, inventory, tax on dividends, inventories, and other features.

"The Indestructible Wife" Coming.

Another comedy by Frederic and Fanny Hatton, entitled, "The Indestructible Wife," is announced for production at the Hudson Theatre next Wednesday night. The piece was recently acted out of town by Grace George, but the title rôle will be played here by Minna Gombel. Also in the cast will be Lionel Atwill, Mrs. Jacques Martin, Howard Kyle, Frederick Esmelton, Jane Houston, Clay Clement, Norah Lamison, John Cromwell, Esther Howard, Ronald Byram, and Edward Le Duc.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A musical version of Margaret Mayo's farce, "Baby Mine," will be put into rehearsal by the Selwyns in a few weeks, and probably will be the opening attraction at the new Selwyn Theatre, in Forty-second Street, some time in March. The music of the new piece is by Jerome Kern, and the adaptation of Miss Mayo's play has been made by Edgar Allan Woolf.

Beginning next week, two matinees will be given every Monday at the Keith vaudeville houses. The performances will start at 1:30 and 4:30.

"Doing Our Bit" will begin its last two weeks at the Winter Garden on Monday. Al Jolson, in "Sinbad," will be its successor.

George Sidney has been engaged for the leading comedy role in "The Love Mill," which will be seen here early next month.

Annette Kellermann will be next week's headliner at the Palace Theatre in an elaborate revue.

Next week will mark the end of the engagement of "Over the Top," on the Forty-fourth Street Roof Theatre. The attraction will be sent on a coast to coast tour.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM TO SAIL.

Dutch Also Hear That Germans May Blacklist Shipping Firms.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 24.—The Holland-America Line steamship Nieuw Amsterdam has obtained permission to sail for the United States.

The Handelsblad says it learns the German Government intends to place all Dutch shipping firms on the blacklist as a result of their agreement with the United States and to refuse Dutch vessels supplies of coal. This, says the Handelsblad, referring to the stoppage of the coal supply, would be tantamount to the cessation of outward sailings.

The steamer Nieuw Amsterdam has been lying in Rotterdam for some time, prepared for the voyage to the United States. At first it was said the steamer was being held up by storms, but a dispatch last Monday asserted that she was being detained owing to the refusal of Germany to guarantee her safe passage. It was even declared that passengers had received warnings not to make the transatlantic voyage on the vessel. Originally the steamer had 2,000 passengers on board, among them thirty Americans. Whether any have debarked during the long hold-up in Rotterdam is not known.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2
DOING OUR BIT
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT MONDAY.
Sunday Night Concert
An Extraordinary Bill of Features.

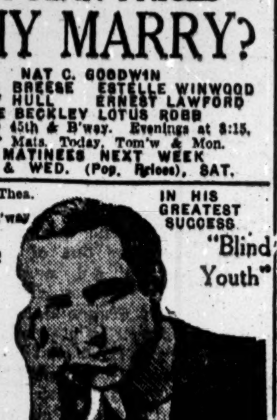
44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61
Nightly at 8:30. Mat. Tom'w & Mon. 2:30.
Lee and J. J. Shubert's Musical Production
OVER THE TOP
Ed. Wynn, Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell, Laurie & Bronson
50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls
As swift as a motor at full speed
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT MONDAY.

"An entertaining novelty."—Evening Sun.
The Stuart Walker Co. in BOOTH TARKINGTON'S 'SEVENTEEN'
BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. Tel. Bry. 6100. Mts. Tom'w, Mon., Wed.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w. Mon. & Wed.
SOMETHING STIRRING AT LAST!
THE HERITAGE
An Unusual Play by Eugene Walter. With Cyril Keightley—Lowell Sherman.
EXTRA $1.50 MATINEE NEXT MONDAY.

SHUBERT 44th, west of Broadway. Eves. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME
THE LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT MONDAY.

SPECIAL MAT. TODAY
POPULAR PRICES
WHY MARRY?
NAT C. GOODWIN
EDMUND BREESE, ESTELLE WINWOOD, SHELLEY HULL, ERNEST LAWFORD, BEATRICE BECKLEY, LOTUS ROBB
ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Mon.
3 MATINEES NEXT WEEK MON. & WED. (Pop. Prices), SAT.

39th St. Thea. nr. B'way
73d Time Tonight Mat. Tom'w

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Pop. Mats. Mon. & Wed., 50c to $1.50.
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ALL-COMEDY BILL
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"Four Comedies—Among Best of Season."—Sun.
"Excellent Entertainment."—Times.
"Players generously applauded for excellent work."—Telegram.
And MORE TO SAME EFFECT
3 Weeks Only. Bargain Mat. Mon.

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Last 3 Perf'ces MAT. SAT.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM, MAXINE ELLIOTT, IRENE FENWICK, MACLYN ARBUCKLE
in "LORD AND LADY ALGY."
BEG. NEXT MON. NIGHT
OLIVER MOROSCO will present
EMILY STEVENS
in THE MADONNA of the FUTURE
by ALAN DALE.
SEATS NOW ON SALE

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tm'w, Mon. & Wed.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
in "EYES OF YOUTH"
Extra Pop. Price Mat. Next Monday. 50c to $1.50

—HIT—
"The Gipsy Trail"
With Ernest Glendinning, Phoebe Foster, Roland Young, Effie Ellsler.
PLYMOUTH 45, W. of B'way. Bry. 40. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15.
BEST SEATS AT THE BOX OFFICE.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. 2:20.
EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEE MONDAY
Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation.
LOMBARDI, Ltd.
with LEO CARILLO.
BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed.
SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES
OH, BOY!
Prices: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.
POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT MONDAY.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Harry Watson, Jr., Lillian Lorraine, Jack Norworth
Opens Norworth Thea., 48th St., Next Mon. Mat. 2:30. Seats Now on Sale. Tel Bryant 48

BIJOU Theatre MON. EVE., JAN. 28 Seats Now
Elisabeth Marbury & Messrs. Shubert will present an intimate Musical Comedy
GIRL O' MINE

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Tel. Bryant 23. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed. 2:20
POP. 50c to $1.50 MATINEE MONDAY
YES OR NO
A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. at 2:20.
EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY
FLO-FLO
Looks, Life, Lyrics and Laughter.

EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE CORT THEA.
Today 3:30; Tomor'w 10:30, and FEB. 1 AND 2.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Eves. 25c to $1. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in
Mat. Sat., 25c to 75c. "Once Upon a Time."
Next Week—"Fair and Warmer."

Loew's 7th Ave 125 St. Eves. 25c to $1. EMMA DUNN in
Mat Sat., 25c to 75c. "OLD LADY 31."
Next Week—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Eve. 8:10. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
SPECIAL MATINEE NEXT MONDAY
Greatest Musical Comedy on Earth
THE COHAN Revue 1918
—ALL THE HITS IN ONE—

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC TONIGHT 11:30
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. TONIGHT at 8. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. at 2.
SPECIAL MATINEE MONDAY
ETHEL BARRYMORE | THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. 2:15.
Extra Pop. Mat. Monday, 50c to $1.50.
Laurette Taylor
in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners. "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Eve. 8:20. PRICES Mts. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. 50c to $2
SPECIAL MATINEE MONDAY.
GOING UP
"A SKY-SCRAPING HIT."
A MUSICAL COMEDY DELIGHT.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed., 2:20.
GENERAL POST
Wm. Courtenay, Thomas A. Wise
A love comedy by J. E. Harold Terry.
TODAY SPECIAL MATINEE FOR STAGE WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Eve. 8:30. Mts. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. 2:30.
SPECIAL POP. PRICE MAT. MONDAY
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

"Miss Anglin in 'Billeted'
makes us forget the meatless, wheatless, coalless, drinkless days and the new tax laws."—Life.
FULTON THEATRE, W. 46 St. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Today, Sat. & Mon. 2:20.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evgs. 8:30. Last Mat. Today, 2:30. LAST 3 TIMES.
THE NAUGHTY WIFE
OPENING WITH A POP. PRICE MAT. MONDAY, JAN. 28—Seats Now
"SUCCESS" with BRANDON TYNAN

ELTINGE W. 42 St. Tonight 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. Extra Pop. Mat. Mon.
LONGEST RUN OF THE SEASON
BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE
with BARNEY BERNARD & ALEXANDER CARR

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Tom'w Mon. & Wed. 2:20.
SPECIAL POP. PRICE MAT. MONDAY.
FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS
A Tailor-Made Man
with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Today, Fri. & Mon., 2:30.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:30
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE
EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St Eves. 8:15. LAST WEEK. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:30
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
The Land of Joy
NEXT MON. EVE.—SEATS NOW.
ARNOLD DALY ANNOUNCES
JOSEPHINE
A NEW SATIRICAL COMEDY.
MISS VIRGINIA HARNED as Josephine
MR. DALY as Napoleon

BELASCO W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Today, Fri. & Mon. 2:30.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY With a Past
EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY.

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. Mts. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed. Extra Pop. Mat. Mon.
PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH
with Florence Moore and John Cumberland

PATRIOTIC PUNCH!
The Military-Naval Melodramatic Hit
7 DAYS' LEAVE
Notable Cast. Beautiful Stage Production. See the Battle Scene!
PARK THEA. Columbus Circle. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Tom'w 2:15
PATRIOTIC PRICES 25c 50c $1.00 $1.50
Seats at Box Office 8 Weeks in Advance.
TONIGHT G. A. R. Night. 150 Veterans of the Civil War with their battle-scarred flags will do honor to the Allies.
Special Matinee Monday, Jan. 28

FRED STONE JACK O' LANTERN | GLOBE Mat. Tom'w, Mon. & Wed.
SPECIAL MATINEE MONDAY.

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466 GRAND ST. Tel. Orch. 1171.
FOUR ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCES | SAT. AND SUN. EVES., JAN. 26-27—FEB. 2-3.
The Neighborhood Players
in "PIPPA PASSES"
TICKETS 60 and 30 CENTS

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
THEODORE KOSLOFF | MOLLIE KING
Joe Jackson, Franklyn Ardell & Co., Florence Tempest, others & Stella Mayhew

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ST. NICHOLAS RINK—3 SESSIONS DAILY
Open Mondays—Closed Tuesdays. 69 W. 66th St. ADM. 50c. Sun. a.m. $1.
ICE SKATING
Beginners Taught.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th St., Near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 8888.
Eves. 8:30. Sat Mat. 2:30.
Adolf Philipp presents Joh. Strauss' Operetta
On the Blue Danube

LOEW'S American Roof 42 St., W. B'way. Every Eve. 8:15.
VERNON FIVE, GLEASONS & HOULIHAN, GORMAN BROTHERS, & 6 OTHERS.
All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE
4th St. & 7th Av. Karen, 4-act Drama. Tel. Spring 6409. Prices 50c, $1, $1.50. Eve. 8:45. Mat. Tom'w 2:30
Special Pop. Mat. Every Monday, 50c & $1.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily. 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices.
THE SIGHTSEERS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8:15, Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Althouse, Scotti, Reiss. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. Mat. 2, Double Bill. L'Oracolo. Easton, Braslau; Scotti, Althouse, Didur. Pagliacci. Muzio; Caruso, Amato, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. Eve. 8 (75c to $3). Aida. Rappold, Matzenauer; Kingston, Chalmers, Mardones. Cond. Papi.
Sun. Eve. Concert. Zimbalist, Russian Violinist. Muzio; De Luca. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
NEXT WEEK'S REPERTORY:
Next Mon. at 8:15, L'Elisir d'Amore. Hempel, Sparkes; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi.
Wed. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Peterson; Martinelli, Whitehill, Segurola, Reiss, Bada. Cond., Monteux.
Thurs. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Braslau; Lazaro (debut), De Luca, Mardones. Cd. Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8:15, Lodoletta. Farrar; Caruso, Amato, Didur, Segurola. Cond. Moranzoni.
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Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....2,109 Seventh Avenue
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1918.

FOREIGN TRADE'S PAST AND FUTURE.

Neither politician nor prophet, neither statesman nor economist, dared to predict the future of our foreign trade as embodied in the facts just reported. But the welfare of the nation requires that somebody should foresee the result of the reaction from conditions which cannot possibly continue, and be prepared with provision for control. That is even more true of the merchant than of the official, for the official will deal with the situation at the risk and for the account of the merchant and the wage earner. When the change comes, results will follow as quickly as men can trade, and in importance will correspond to the figures which describe the past and contain the germ of the future. Going back to the time when the recovery from the distressful 1893 put this country into the billion-dollar class of foreign trade, this is the record:

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.
1917—	$6,226,000,000	$2,952,000,000	$3,274,000,000
1916—	5,480,900,931	2,381,716,335	3,089,184,596
1915—	3,554,670,847	1,778,596,695	1,776,074,152
1914—	2,113,624,050	1,787,276,000	324,348,049
1910—	1,886,258,904	1,562,904,151	303,354,753
1905—	1,626,990,795	1,179,144,550	447,846,245
1900—	1,477,916,118	829,149,714	648,796,393
1896—	1,005,837,241	681,579,376	324,257,865

No nation ever had such a total trade, or such a credit against the world. No nation ever had such an unbalanced trade in character as well as in totals. England is the world's standard trader. Its exports and imports normally exceed five billions of dollars, with a large excess of imports due to the collection of credits from the world for goods and services made possible by means of the accumulation of wealth for generations. The growth of German trade before the war was as surprising as the total of British trade. Not even the United States showed such vigor, although for different reasons. Germany thrived by science and services, promoted in unprincipled ways which are one of the issues of the war. We thrived by the expenditure of our natural capital, the gift of GOD, mainly, and only in small degree the creation of man. Thus Germany's trade was more nearly balanced than England's, for it lacked accumulations of wealth and could not endure adverse balances of the exchanges. For the year before the war Germany's exports were 2,403 millions of dollars. Germany's imports were 2,563 millions of dollars. The contrast with the American figures is impressive.

What will be the result of the world's running into our debt in a single year by over three billions, approaching the world's debt to us before the war? We know the result has been that the world sent us gold in such a flood as the world never witnessed before. Before the war we gained or lost gold by scores of millions, or after panics by a hundred millions. The recent movement has been by hundreds of millions, and for the war by billions. In the single year 1916 we imported net over a half billion of gold, and there was left two and a half billions to be balanced by the invisible movement of securities and services. The world has not the gold to maintain this movement. It would embarrass us to receive the gold, if it could be sent, so demoralizing would it be to our price structure. It would embarrass us hardly less to receive such balances in goods and services, for that would tangle our economics as the gold would snarl up our finances. In short, the present condition of our international trade reflects that sort of prosperity from which it is prudent to pray to be delivered.

On the one hand we have enlarged our means of production under the stimulus of war demand to a capacity exceeding our ability to consume. Even before the war we were under the necessity of exporting a surplus, and that surplus is now multiplied. On the other hand, the world is in our debt to such an extent that it must pay if it is to remain solvent. It cannot pay gold, for it neither exists nor is possessed, and we do not want it. But if the world pays in goods and services, we are thrust into overproduction, the other name for underconsumption, which means unemployment and the unsettlement of our economic basis. Yet we cannot stop our credits. We are in the war to the last dollar, and war is the antithesis of economics. We are committed to the war and its economic results by principles which are superior to considerations of profit and loss. We have no choice but to sustain our national character. Needless to say, the calculation of our great credits is not the basis of a prophecy of either defeat or loss. The indication rather is that it will be prudent for us to cast our international accounts leniently. Translated into economics, that means that our post-war customs should be as liberal as we can endure in the way of allowing payments to us in goods without disturbing domestic trade. Translated into finance, that means that we should not collect our credits rigorously. By funding or reducing the rate of interest we may reduce the sums to come to us in goods and services. By collecting some part of the debt in the establishment of democracy rather than in gold we should do humanity some such service as we have done Belgium by our charity. In the past England has been so rich that it was the target for the world's dislike. That is now our rôle. Let us play it in a manner to disarm fair criticism.

THE NEW DYE INDUSTRY.

After the manufacturers, merchants, and chemists who represent our new dyestuffs industry had decided, at their recent convention, to form a national association for cooperation, the adoption of standards and defense against foreign competition after the war, they took up the subject of tariff duties. The debate was introduced by Dr. JONES, dyestuffs expert of the Tariff Commission, who said the commission realized that the new industry "presented one of the most important problems" which it would have to consider. It intends to lay before Congress a special report, for which it has been collecting information by thorough inquiry. Duties upon a majority of the products are now 30 per cent., with small additions in the form of specific rates which may be discontinued in 1921 if the President finds then that our domestic output is less than 60 per cent. of the quantity consumed.

The prevailing opinion expressed in the debate was that the duty should be increased from 30 to 50 per cent., to enable the manufacturers to defend themselves against sales at very low prices by German producers after the war. Time is needed for complete development of the industry. The United States, one delegate said, could not be expected to do in three years what Germany had accomplished in sixty. There were predictions that German products, made by cheap labor, would be offered here at cost or less, to break down our manufacturers and regain Germany's old market. In the last year before the war our imports of coal-tar colors alone from that country were about $6,000,000.

Those who asked for higher duties did not take into account our law designed to prevent the dumping here of foreign products at prices below the cost of manufacture and transportation. The present duties, together with this statute, may be sufficient to defend the new industry. It is clearly shown by the attitude and interest of the Tariff Commission that its recommendations for legislation will be satisfactory to the manufacturers. The question is one that stands by itself and it should not be considered strictly in its relation to the economic requirements of protection or low tariff as a national policy. A large sum has been invested in the making of these dyestuffs, because they were greatly needed. It is reasonable for the investors and manufacturers to expect that the nation will not permit the industry to be wrecked by attack from Germany. American enterprise cannot be encouraged and American ingenuity stimulated in that way. We think the makers of dyes may be confident that the Tariff Commission and Congress will support them, and that such legislation as may be required for their safety and welfare will be approved by the American people.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST.

Time passes and there is no German offensive on the western front. French intuition set the date as of Jan. 20. Certainly the German General Staff has made no announcement. In fact, intimations of any offensive at all came from an inspired press in Germany months ago. Whether the purpose was to intimidate and dishearten war-worn France, France bled white, as the Germans persuade themselves to believe, or whether the design was to strike when the enemy, relaxed from the tension of expectancy, might be caught napping, can only be conjectured.

But that a supreme offensive has been planned, and that political and economic conditions in Germany demand it, that, in short, it is a case of now or never, the submarine campaign holding out no more illusions, is not open to question.

Transportation of veteran troops from the eastern front has been more than rumor. The Russians, or rather the Bolsheviki, who have abandoned the censorship, permit dispatches that tell of the stripping of the eastern front of all German soldiers but men too old for such fighting as would have to be done in the west. French and British airmen have reported troop train sections in considerable numbers moving through Belgium, and further south toward the battle sectors. Also, it is known that the German engineers have been preparing the country behind their lines for great concentrations of men, paying special attention to strategic and supply railroads.

The mobilizing of troops in towns and cantonments, intensive training, and rehearsals of tactics are now reported. Artillery activity, feeling out the enemy positions, that is to say, are most significant. Raids at night are common all the way from the sea to the Vosges. The purpose is to take prisoners for examination, which is not a humane business with the Germans. But the offensive hangs fire. There is reason enough in the fluid state of the terrain in Flanders, Picardy, and Champagne. More than one offensive by the Western Allies has stopped after encountering a swamped soil in which guns stick, supplies are stalled, and troops flounder. Blizzards piling the snow to a depth of two feet have been followed by thaws that flood the country.

JOSEPH REINACH, the most distinguished of French military critics, has advanced the idea that the Germans, who were checked at the Grand Couronne when they struck at Nancy in 1914, will seek revenge by attacking at that point, and he calls attention to "concentrations of troops in the forests of German-held Lorraine." VON HINDENBURG, if he commands, which may be assumed, is too hard-headed to concern himself about sentiment. Political reasons will hardly control the German offensive, the last throw in the game.

A breach in the neighborhood of Nancy would, it is true, open an attractive road to Paris, but there are indications of a drive for Calais, a pet idea with the Kaiser; and there has been "nibbling," to use the descriptive phrase of Marshal JOFFRE, at many points on the long front. We know that VON HINDENBURG is an adept at feinting; his campaigns against SAMSONOV and RENNENKAMPF prove it.

Probably the German commander will have men enough for feints on a scale never before attempted, with heavy reserves to launch at the point of contact where he hopes to break through on a front of several miles. As he is not frugal with his human material, in fact can throw battalions into the furnace in rivalry with any butcher-soldier the world has known, he will be ready to sacrifice as many men as the emergency seems to call for. In losses the supreme offensive, if an unexpected peace does not avert it, will doubtless dwarf all that has gone before.

If the Germans have made elabrate preparations to launch their blow, the French and British have long believed that it was coming and are ready and awaiting the ordeal. A vast deal of work must have been done by the Allies in constructing railways to bring up supplies; also they have sought to perfect their field positions, one behind the other, for miles toward the rear. With their aviators constantly in the air, the enemy cannot surprise them by a major movement. They know their ground, its strength and its weak points, better than the Germans can know it. Finally, they have wrested from the enemy many commanding heights, and he will attack at a topographical disadvantage. They have a superior artillery and their stores of ammunition should be ample for any test the enemy cares to challenge them to.

DISILLUSIONMENT.

Mr. TROTZKY at Brest-Litovsk has discovered that it takes two to make a democratic peace. When the peace negotiations were opened the Germans were ready to assent to the democratic principle or any other. By whatsoever name it might be called, they wanted peace with Russia, in order that they might, for their immediate need, get access to her food stores, and, as an ulterior aim, bring her under German economic and political control. In their first moments of elation, the Bolsheviki disbanded a large part of their army, disorganized the rest of it, and prepared themselves to enjoy the blessings of peace negotiated and concluded on a democratic plan.

Difficulties arose some days ago when the negotiations reached the stage of stating detailed terms. The Bolshevist principle of "no indemnities, no annexations," was accepted by the Germans with reservations that alarmed the negotiators from Petrograd. Germany would continue to occupy Courland and the Baltic provinces, subject to "self-determination" of the peoples concerned. Self-determination controlled by German soldiers, when more than 100,000 of the natives had been driven out of the provinces, as even TROTZKY could see, meant simply handing over a good deal of Russian territory to Germany. General HOFFMAN is immovable. He obligingly draws a line on the map under the eye of TROTZKY, a line that makes Courland and all the Baltic provinces German, and tells him that if Russia will not accept that, German troops within a week will occupy Reval. They might occupy Petrograd but for the worthlessness of the prize, for Russia is no longer in a position to offer resistance.

It is impossible to say whether TROTZKY is surprised by the sheer brutality of the German terms or whether he will learn anything from this rather instructive lesson as to the value of the fine democratic theories upon which the Bolshevist Government is founded. Blinded as the Lenine Government is by its ardor in the class struggle, it could hardly fail to see that Germany would not give up any territory it had occupied. The Germans had even changed the gauge of the railroads in the conquered territory, a pretty good sign that they intended to retain it. The Bolsheviki have promised the factories to the workingmen, the land to the peasants and soldiers. Those promises they can keep by proper decrees of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils. But to the Russian people they have promised peace, a democratic peace, and that pledge they cannot keep until Germany becomes a democracy, a transformation of which only they themselves see any sign.

It is a bad beginning for government of the people through self-constituted councils and commissaries. The people undoubtedly constitute the nation, but when the people undertake to govern they are prone to make a dreadful mess of the business unless they take pains, as they always do in well-ordered democracies, to choose as their agents and officers men of probity and understanding. A Government organized for the class struggle can never be democratic. The worst Russian autocracy was never so fanatical and futile, so despotic and destructive, as the Bolshevist Government.

THE BOLSHEVIKI OF VIENNA.

The Bolsheviki in Petrograd have been so long expecting the internationalists in Vienna to rise and overthrow the Government, or at least to set up a Government of their own and defy the authorities, that the wireless message to the Smolny Institute reporting a "revolution" needs confirmation. The wish is father to the thought. But Vienna is the capital where sympathy with a Bolshevist "peace" is most rampant among the organized workmen and radicals generally.

The present strike of 200,000 men and women is more persistent than such demonstrations usually are, and it has a very ugly look. The poor are on the verge of starvation, and are freezing with the bitter cold of fuelless tenements, than which there are no more squalid in Europe. In Vienna the women are the most rabid of the agitators, and their influence under wretched living conditions, made incalculably worse by the privations of war, is a menace that the Government has to reckon with. The Viennese women show a remarkable capacity for organization.

Socialism had become a powerful factor even before the war. Its growing strength was indicated in the general election of 1907 by an increase of members in the Upper Chamber from 11 to 87, and the representation of the capital was notably strong. The Austrian Socialist in that city and the other industrial centres is not a moderate like his German comrades, but displays many of the characteristics of the Russian Maximalists. The present temper of the Viennese type may be judged from the outburst of VICTOR ADLER at the turbulent session of the Austrian Chamber on Wednesday:

> We did not desire war, but there are some in this hall who did. We must now get out of it what is possible. The monarchy must be entirely reconstituted. It must become a democratic Federal State of nationalities, for which the people are enthusiastic and ready to fight.

From a leader not generally regarded as an extremist, this is ominous talk. The Socialists, as well as the anarchists, of Vienna are taking a feverish interest in the Brest-Litovsk conference, and there is no doubt that the Bolshevist element at the capital includes many thousands of the strikers. That the spirit they display is also found in the garrison, raising the question whether, in the event of a general outbreak, the troops would fire on the rioters, may or may not be assumed. There are signs that the soldiers are as desperately tired of the war as the workers at the rear. Conditions in Vienna bear such a resemblance to those that existed in Petrograd just before the rising of the masses that the metaphor of the powder magazine is justified.

A LABOR QUARREL SETTLED—MORE UNIFORMS.

Secretary BAKER has dissolved the Board of Control for Labor Standards which he established for the sake of protecting the makers of army uniforms from exploitation. In that object he was sustained by all of humane instincts. He will be supported also in abolishing the bureau, which worked so differently from the intention. Its activities were shown in keeping the jobs for the right sort of labor, which meant the exclusion of some workers from employment and the stirring up of strife between rival unions. Standards of conditions of employment were raised so high that some could not comply with them. There is even ground for fear that some were allowed to work under lower standards than others, and that still others were found to be substandard for no better reason than that their work was not wanted.

No outsider would attempt to decide upon the merits of the recriminations and strikes which delayed the making of uniforms while our soldiers suffered from cold and consequent disease. But judgment is epitomized in the fact that the board is dissolved without complaint even against the army member of the board, while the other members are numerously and variously charged with conduct inconsistent with patriotism or loyalty to the real interests of labor.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Violated the Law of Politics.

If Captain BUCHER had been an office holder of the common, or at least of the not uncommon, sort—that is, if office holding were to him something between a profession and a trade out of which he expected to make his living and in which he intended to remain if he could—his course when Mayor HYLAN demanded his resignation would have been quite different from what it was. He would have accepted his dismissal in silence as the fortune of politics, which is much the same as saying the fortune of war, and he would have treated the matter as one entirely between himself and the man who appointed him.

That the public was interested in the change, and that the public had a right to know the reasons for it, would not have occurred to him, or at any rate the thought would not have been sufficient to make him break the solidarity which exists among politicians of the older sort, even when they belong to opposing parties. In other words, "class consciousness" would have enabled him to submit without protest to the carrying out of the Mayor's evident intention not to let the public know why he had determined to get a new Police Commissioner, and thus would the Captain have kept himself eligible for other appointments from other administrations.

But, just as Captain BUCHER took pains, when he accepted the Commissionership, to let the public know why he did it and on what terms, so now he has informed the public of all the circumstances connected with his accelerated departure from Police Headquarters. In both cases, and in the second no more than in the first, he violated the unwritten law of the political game as it has usually been played by the experts, and for all the rest of his life the political experts of the older school will view him askance, as not to be trusted. He will have, however, as he will have well earned, the respect and gratitude of the nonpolitical part of the public, and he has set an example which, it is to be hoped, will be followed by some other office holders who find themselves confronted by the same problem of a divided allegiance.

Possible Only for Bolsheviki.

It is not quite the same thing, of course, for one of the Petrograd newspapers to threaten with arrest the Ambassadors of France and of the United States, as well as of Rumania, as it would be for the Bolshevist leaders as a sort of de facto Government to do the same thing. The difference, however, is not very great, for the Petrograd newspapers at present are in effect the mouthpieces of LENINE, TROTZKY & Co., and print nothing except what is pleasing to those remarkable statesmen.

To all intents and purposes, therefore, the threat to commit this atrocious crime was made by the leaders in question, and to threaten it was hardly less atrocious than to commit it. Neither could be done except by men who had determined to overthrow or ignore with the rest of international law a part which everywhere and through all recorded time has usually been observed even by savages and brigands and has been held sacred and inviolable by everybody else as absolutely essential to the conduct of human affairs.

Whether or not the Bolsheviki have a real grievance against these representatives of foreign nations need not be asked or considered in judging the proposal to arrest them. Had they done all that is charged against them, their diplomatic immunity would not have been in the slightest degree affected, though their guilt, of course, would have justified whatever Government or approach to Government is possessed by Russia in a demand for and insistence on their recall by their own Governments. Indeed, even suspicion that they were interfering with the conduct of Russian affairs would have justified that. The very thought, however, of imposing any restraint on their movements is an appalling offense against civilization and against humanity itself.

It is a thought that would have occurred only to the Bolsheviki of Russia—and elsewhere.

He Isn't Alone in Grief.

No little sympathy is deserved, unquestionably, by the chauffeur who was charged with stealing mail which he did not steal, and who, as a result of this false accusation, lay in jail for several days and was subjected to the fierce questioning of inquisitors who presumably treated him as certainly guilty. Such an experience is painful as well as humiliating, but, as prima facie cases go, that against the man was a good one, and there were several circumstances, including his own confession of carelessness and his seemingly significant throwing up of his job, that combined to give it plausibility.

His arrest and detention, therefore, were entirely justifiable, and his sufferings were only such as might befall anybody whose unlucky chance it had been thus to fall under reasonable suspicion. The "wrong" to which he has been subjected should not be exaggerated and the fallibility of the law and its executives should not be too hotly denounced. Indeed, no denunciation at all is fair, and lamentations over the inability of the law to give compensation in case of such mistakes are needless.

For one thing, such mistakes are extremely rare—rather more rare than might be expected, considering how far from infallible even the wisest of mortals are. For another thing, this chauffeur has now acquired an amount and sort of fame which he probably can use to some material advantage, as all martyrs can, and there must be some consolation for him in thinking about the figures now cut in the public eye by the police and certain Post Office officials who are convicted of having leaped to over-hasty conclusions.

Paper Blankets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Paper keeps heat in. Three or four large newspapers, spread between the coverings of a bed, will give as much warmth as an extra blanket. In these times of cold weather and high prices this is a secret worth knowing.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 22, 1918.

POINTING OUT MISTAKES.

Criticism That Seeks to Add Strength to Our Cause.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this hour of the world's agony, when Governments are changing and thrones falling, there is no place for faultfinding. No good citizen would be justified in criticising unnecessarily the President and those in responsible positions. This, however, is a war of the whole people and not of a party, and every citizen should be alert and ready to help improve conditions for our sons in camps, cantonments, naval stations, in the army and navy, at home, on the sea, and across the sea.

Every good citizen earnestly desires to assist the President and the Government to "help win the war." We are, however, coming more and more, day by day, to realize the seriousness of the task before America and the Allies of weakening and destroying Prussian insolence, disregard of the rights of others, uncontrolled ambition—in a word, Prussian militarism. This is no time for party politics, but for unity on the part of all parties. We must work together and hit hard or we will fail.

I trust that the influence of your editorial article, "When the People Speak," will be felt in the halls of Congress and in the White House, and that its wisdom will be promptly heeded. DAVID G. WYLIE.

New York, Jan. 23, 1918.

Loyalty to President and Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Wilson's opposition to Senator Chamberlain's patriotic efforts to increase our war efficiency is extremely unfortunate. The incapacity and exquisite unfitness of the men he has appointed to important posts of great trust and responsibility are nationwide facts. President Wilson can hardly intend to convey to the public the idea that he intends to retain his subordinates in spite of their repeated demonstrations of incompetency.

The Administration has given the American people a false sense of security. It is time we awakened. We too little realize the enormity of the task that is confronting us and the terrible consequences that await us if we fail. There is a loyalty we owe our President, but there is another and a higher loyalty we owe our country. The bigness of the task requires big men to execute it, regardless of party. Let us hope our President will see the folly of opposing that which is no curtailment of his authority or power, but which is, on the contrary, a distinct guide and aid for the successful prosecution of the war.

BENJAMIN CARLOS KEELER.
Oyster Bay, L. I., Jan. 22, 1918.

Lincoln and Wilson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It must be granted that the most disastrous event since the United States entered the war—surrender in the face of the two enemies, Germany and anarchy, of our morale—seems now to have suddenly taken place. Nothing but treason or corruption in high places could justify, it would seem, the deplorable movement. Our one great hope of success was unity and loyalty to our leader. If investigation proves, as it is believed it will, that delays, errors, official arrogance, or inertia have been things of the past, natural, even inevitable, in the tremendous effort to place the country on a war footing, easily condoned in consideration of the wonderful achievement and present hopeful conditions, will it not be needful to trim the sails, with remorse for losing time, perhaps jeopardizing a safe arrival, by this unlucky tack? Senator Chamberlain already acknowledged "careless haste," which in a crisis like this is really a crime.

Are we to depose Presidents in South American fashion and have a Jacobin "War Council"?

For one I write to President Wilson, as I wrote to President Lincoln fifty-five years ago, that there are many who earnestly invoke a victory for him over the enemies in the rear as well as those in the front.

ERVING WINSLOW.
New Haven, Jan. 23, 1918.

The Field Artillery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an added incident to the shortcomings of Secretary Baker I suggest his ignoring of appeals from officers of the Field Artillery, the most important arm of the service, to appoint a Chief of Staff for that arm. All other arms have their Chiefs. There exists much confusion in that arm as to methods and no officer to decide. Appeal after appeal has been sent to the Secretary but without any response. CRITIC.

New York, Jan. 24, 1918.

Support and Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have need of judicious and forcible criticism, which, while absolutely supporting the Administration in its war aims, will unhesitatingly condemn departmental incompetency. H. W. ALDEN.

New York, Jan. 19, 1918.

ANY WOMAN TO ANY MAN.

I cannot use the bayonet or sword,
Nor take the Life that it is mine to give:
My spirit dares—but ah, my flesh is weak,
And you—you would not have it otherwise.
A woman's strength lies not in force of arms;
In loving me, you love my weakness, too,
That challenges the manhood of the race
To fierce protection of its womankind.
So you must go, and I must stay. For you
The mighty exultation of the fight,
The wild exhilaration of the fray;
For me, to ply the task that once was yours,
And fill your place, as best I can, at home.
But, now that you are gone, all men should go—
All, all! My heart is filled with bitter hate
To see a man, still young enough to fight,
Doing the work that women well might do.
Away! away! and let us drive the car,
And run the engine—yes, and mine the coal!
Think not that when white Peace shall come again,
Like Morning after Nightmare, we shall wish
To keep the places only held for you.
Ah, never, never shall our homes afford
A sweeter shelter than when War shall cease;
The household tasks, once tiresome, then shall be
As altar service in a sanctuary,
Where you and I, and many more, please God,
Shall break the bread of life with tremulous hands,
And taste the wine of life with tremulous lips,
Remembering those who left a home like ours,
And now have gone to the great Home of all.
So speed you, speed you, Hero of my Heart,
Upon the mightiest Quest the world has known;
And I, if I be cold or hungry here,
Shall smile to think I share the loaf with you,
And warm your body with my meagre fire.

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

ART NOTES.

Manufacturers to Have a Part in the Architectural League Exhibition.

The Architectural League has taken a very important step in its inclusion of manufacturers among the exhibitors at the exhibition opening in February. The move was made by the artists themselves, and the manufacturers probably may not realize until after they have had practical proof the great advantage of exhibiting their product in such surroundings as the artists are preparing at the Fine Arts Building. The general idea has been to show the American public what beautiful furnishings of a house may be made and are being made in America by the artists who are working for the manufacturers; and how desirable it is that a spirit of enthusiasm for American art should be created, so that there will be no temptation for the dealer in wares into which art enters to offer American designs as imported, or, in the case of dealers of a higher sense of honor, to import designs in order to cater to an artificial public taste.

There will be criticism of the exhibition by conservatives who would like to keep business out of art, but the supporters of the new movement feel that the time has come to prove that art cannot be kept out of business, and that co-operation between the business men who sell art and the artists who make it, to show the public who buy it the best things in the best way, will be to the advantage of all.

The ideal method of arranging such an exhibition would be, no doubt, to have each object catalogued under the name of its maker as well as under the name of the firm contributing it; but this is an ideal that hardly will be upheld by a community in which a name's importance is more apt to be established by commercial than by artistic success. We shall have to grow to it. At all events, it seems to be worth while to let the public see what things among those to be found in the commercial show rooms find favor in the eyes of artists. The latter are doing their best to make the Fine Arts Building a true palace of art for the occasion. It is being transformed into a beautiful and spacious series of large and small galleries, each adapted to the character of the particular exhibits assigned to it, and each in itself a little triumph of architectural tact in planning and color. If the public is not pleased it will not be the fault of the artists.

The Lotos Club Exhibition.

At the Lotos Club is an exhibition of paintings from the collection of James G. Shepherd, which will open to members of the club Saturday evening. The collection contains a large number of lovely and quiet pictures that make no boast of their merit, but leave it to be discovered by art lovers. There is one of the loveliest of Corots, which, by the way, was included in the One Hundred Best Pictures by the master, compiled after the fashion of numerical minds. The fact makes it none the less a very great little Corot. A goat and a tree with fresh young leaves play out the drama of Spring, and the lilting line of the composition is in itself a lyric of the season. There are two other Corots in the exhibition, but neither is so engaging as "Le Chevrier." The Millet is from the Alexander Young collection, the "Hagar and Ishmael," full of the devout faith and reverence and pity planted in Millet's heart during his boyhood.

A number of the paintings of Matthew Maris are also shown, and the more familiar landscapes by his brother William, excellent examples by Josef Israels, and two fine landscapes by Marius Bauer, the most impressive a water color of the walls of Jerusalem, are other items in the collection that emphasize its character.

The Dry Days in Rochester.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Jan. 19th there appeared a few paragraphs relative to the closing of the saloons during the five days covered by the recent Governmental order suspending industrial activities. The writer evidently gained the impression from news dispatches that Mayor Hiram H. Edgerton had ordered the closing of the saloons.

Mayor Edgerton has too clear a comprehension of the duties and the powers of his office to issue such an order. This is what occurred:

A representative of the Mayor appeared at a meeting of five or six hundred of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association and "requested" that the saloons be closed during the five days covered by the order from Washington. After simple statements by the Mayor's representative and two officials of the Liquor Dealers' Association, a resolution was unanimously adopted that all saloons in Rochester be closed from 10 o'clock Thursday night to 6 o'clock Wednesday morning. There was no dissenting vote.

The resolution, which covered service bars in hotels and clubs, was ratified by the Executive Committee of the Rochester hotel men. The Brewers' Exchange notified the saloon proprietors and hotel owners that no beer or ale would be delivered during the five days.

As a result of the voluntary action by the saloon and hotel men Rochester was absolutely dry for the five-day period covered by the Federal order. Not a single complaint relative to the dry spell was made to the Mayor's office by saloon keeper or other citizen. BERNARD J. HAGGARTY,
Secretary to the Mayor.

Rochester, Jan. 23, 1918.

Dietitians to Go to France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I state that I want four certified dietitians to go at once to France to take charge of the dietary kitchens built for Le Bien-Etre du Blessé by the French Government in the new large military hospitals near the front? They must be graduates of Johns Hopkins or Red Cross, must speak some French, be between 25 and 40, highly recommended, very strong and fearless. They will have to pay their own traveling expenses, and whatever they choose to spend on leave, but otherwise will be taken care of. All work, however, is volunteer. I have a picture of the first of our units in uniform, the first diet cook ever sent into a French military hospital. The kitchens are painted red and white, are spacious and complete, and, being French, are artistic. Heretofore our foods have been cooked by the nurses. These new kitchens cost us $800 a month.

These four dietitians asked for must be prepared to go at once, as Mme. d'Andigné cables that the need is imperative. Please write to me care of Mr. T. R. Turner, 360 Madison Avenue, New York (eighth floor.) GERTRUDE ATHERTON,
American President Le Bien-Etre du Blessé.

New York, Jan. 23, 1918.

A Pacifist Plea to Clergymen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am in receipt of a letter from the National Civil Liberties Bureau of 70 Fifth Avenue, among whose Directors is Amos Pinchot, addressed to clergymen, which seeks to arouse their zeal for pacifism by "the contempt for the church by many radicals because of its approval of violence in the conduct of the war." Permit me to register a protest against such use of the mails by people either aiding the foes of democracy or sufficiently mentally deficient to see that against a mad dog none but arguments that will appeal to him are possible. Or is it possible that they are content to be parasites enjoying the freedom whose continuance depends on the suffering and death of others of their fellow-citizens as soldiers? In the first case the Government should suppress them; in the second they should be put into schools for the defective. They might be left alone but for the fact that they are endangering the continuance of democracy.

KENNETH G. GUTHRIE.
New York, Jan. 13, 1918.

GEN. BLISS IN FRANCE TO SIT IN COUNCIL

Will Be Our Permanent Representative on the Supreme War Board.

TO DISCUSS GERMAN DRIVE

Chief of Staff Will Inform Allies of Our Ability to Contribute to Operations on Western Front.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—General Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, arrived in Paris today to represent the United States Army on the Supreme War Council. Secretary Baker in making this announcement tonight disclosed the fact that the General is accompanied by high officers of every branch of the service to advise him about any questions that may arise.

General Bliss attended the first meeting of the council, and the decision to send him back to Europe as a permanent representative in that body was made because it was recognized that General Pershing's duties in organizing and commanding the ever-increasing American Expeditionary Forces were too great to permit him to undertake the presentation of American views on military operations, and to sit with the council in framing plans of strategy that cover all fronts and all armies.

No word of the departure of General Bliss had been published until the news of his safe arrival came today.

General Bliss will furnish the War Council with a minute report on what the United States will be able to contribute to operations on the western front this Spring and Summer. His report in this regard has been forecast to some extent by President Wilson's statement to Congressional visitors that there would be in Europe, in June, twice the number of American troops which it originally had been planned to send by that time.

General Bliss also can inform his conferees exactly the situation in which the United States finds itself now as to delivery of supplies of all sorts to the Allies. This information probably will have great weight in the shaping of war plans.

While Secretary Baker's statement merely said that General Bliss had arrived in France to represent the army on the council, there have been intimations that renewed recommendations for vigorous offensive operations on the widest possible scale were included in the instructions the General received before sailing.

Probably the primary consideration before the council, when it reconvenes, will be the widely advertised proposed German offensive on the western front. A mass of information has reached the allied powers from many quarters, indicating an impending drive against the British or French lines, or both, which will be carefully reviewed. Ways and means to meet such a concentration of German and Austrian forces, as is indicated, undoubtedly have been considered.

The possibility suggested by Colonel Repington, the British military critic, in his initial article in The London Post today, that the German concentration may be "to support negotiations" rather than for an assault, is in line with views held by some American officers here. They feel that had Germany really intended to make a great drive they would not have given advance notice of it, and are inclined to the opinion that the German high command is endeavoring to set up the bogey of a great attack as a preliminary to another peace drive.

The possibility is suggested here that the Allies may anticipate the German attack with a great drive as the British once did in Flanders.

MAY END PACKING DISPUTE.

Joint Conference of Employers and Men Called by President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Principals in the packing house labor dispute will meet tomorrow in their first joint conference since the President's mediation commission undertook to compose differences arising from the alleged failure of the packers to observe an arbitration agreement signed last month.

Secretary Wilson extended the invitations for the conference, after the employes' representatives had presented a letter for transmission to J. Ogden Armour and other packers now here, requesting an immediate joint discussion of "matters of grave import to the nation." James G. Condon, counsel for the packers, said tonight that the letter was not delivered to his clients, and that the packers were going to the conference at the request of the Secretary of Labor.

In accepting the invitation, Mr. Armour and his associates declared it was their understanding that the meeting was not to be a conference with union representatives or in any sense recognition of any union.

CLARK GIVES ART PRIZES.

$5,000 to be Awarded at Exhibition of Oils in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—For the encouragement and development of American art, former Senator William A. Clark has given to the Corcoran Gallery of Art $5,000 for prizes to artists at the seventh exhibition of contemporary American oil paintings to be held here in December.

The Corcoran gold, silver, and bronze medals and honorable mention certificates will accompany cash prizes of $2,000, $1,500, $1,000, and $500. Former Senator Clark's total gifts for this purpose amount to $31,000.

NEW CANADIAN FOOD CHIEF.

H. B. Thompson Succeeds W. J. Hanna, Resigned.

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.—W. J. Hanna, Food Controller of Canada, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted, it was announced tonight. He will be succeeded by H. B. Thompson of Vancouver.

Mr. Hanna explains in his letter of resignation that he could not continue to exercise the duties of Food Controller without serious impairment to his private interests. The Prime Minister, in accepting the resignation, expressed regret that Mr. Hanna had found it necessary to relinquish his duties, and paid a tribute to the ability and devotion he had brought to the administration of his office.

CHINA OFFERS APOLOGY.

Agrees to Make Reparation for Attack on American Gunboat.

PEKING, Jan. 24.—The Foreign Office has expressed regret for the attack on the American gunboat Monocacy in the Yangtse-kiang River last week, in which one sailor was killed and two others were wounded. The Foreign Office has promised to make an investigation and to give reparation.

A patrol of the river by foreign warships is likely to result from recommendations made by the diplomatic body.

ETHEL HARRIMAN TO WED LIEUT. RUSSELL

War Nurse, the Daughter of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Betrothed to New Yorker.

NUPTIAL TO BE IN PARIS

Fiance Is the Son of Charles H. Russell, Lawyer—Bride-to-be a Debutante of Last Season.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel M. B. Harriman, daughter of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of New York, to Lieutenant Henry Potter Russell, son of Charles H. Russell of New York. The marriage will take place in Paris in the near future.

Miss Harriman sailed last June for France at the same time as Mrs. Vincent Astor, to serve as a war nurse, having completed an intensive course in training a few days before sailing. She was a débutante of last season, and was among the few girls of that year to be presented at Newport, New York, and at Washington, D. C., where her mother resides.

Several entertainments were given for her here during her débutante year. At the annual entertainment given by the Junior League last January, called "Around the Clock," she made the hit of the extravaganza in the rôle of Madame Benthurnstein, a fashionable modiste. The Summer of her Newport presentation she gave a thrill to society by making an airplane flight over Narragansett Bay.

In the Winter of 1914, shortly after the death of her father, Miss Harriman accompanied her mother to Colorado on a visit to the strike zone. Mrs. Harriman was formerly President of the Colony Club, from which she resigned, and of which her daughter is a member. She was chosen by President Wilson a little more than four years ago as a member of the Industrial Commission, which investigates and reports on the relations between capital and labor, and has made her home in Washington since that time. During the last national campaign she was Chairman of the Organization Committee of the Woman's National Wilson and Marshall Organization of this city.

Mr. Russell, now in France, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howland Russell of 109 East Seventy-third Street, and is a graduate of Harvard, class of '15. He belongs to the Knickerbocker Club. His brother, Charles H. Russell, Jr., is attached to the American Legation at The Hague. Miss Geraldine Russell is his sister. His father is a prominent lawyer, and has taken an interest in many movements that had to do with the preservation of the fine arts, having been a member of the Municipal Art Commission.

SEES WAR DECIDED IN A FEW MONTHS

Canada's Minister of Interior Says Unmistakable Signs Show End Is in Sight.

What Canada has suffered in the war was described last night by the Dominion's Minister of the Interior, Arthur Meighen, at the dinner given by the Canadian Society of New York in honor of Sir Frederick Black, K. C. B., and his associates on the British War Mission here. Mr. Meighen declared that in spite of her unparalleled sacrifices, which had left scarce a Canadian household without its badge of mourning, Canada was determined to fight. She wanted more war and more sacrifices, he asserted, until the peril of German autocracy was forever removed from the earth.

"This is the year that the war must and is going to be won," said Mr. Meighen. "There are unmistakable signs which show to a keen observer that the war is to be decided within the next few months. I can't emphasize enough the joy with which we welcomed the advent of America to our side in the struggle, but we now must put forth every effort to accomplish our purpose and beat the German hordes.

"In the Dominion of Canada the people are demanding action and more action. They demand compulsion and more compulsion, regulation and more regulation. They have made sacrifices. They want to make more sacrifices. They want war and war to the bitter end.

Tells of Our Friendship.

Thomas W. Lamont, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., told of the increased understanding and friendship for Canada which had grown in the United States during the war. He told of how America had stepped to the front with financial help for her neighbor and sister, Canada, when the exigencies of war forced the Dominion to look elsewhere than to Great Britain for help.

"In 1913," he said, "our loans to you aggregated $50,000,000 a year. Then the war came, and they jumped in 1916 to $207,000,000, your average borrowings from us in the last three years of the war having been $183,000,000 per annum. These figures will show you that America, as an elder sister, if I may say so, has taken the place of the mother in responding eagerly to your requests."

Sir Frederick Black paid a tribute to the work done by the British Grand Fleet.

THREE FRENCH SHIPS SUNK.

Italians Lost Only One Sailing Vessel Last Week.

PARIS, Jan. 23, (Delayed.)—The sinking of two French vessels of more than 1,600 tons and one of lesser size is shown in the weekly report of French shipping losses. Four vessels were attacked unsuccessfully.

ROME, Jan. 23, (Delayed.)—The weekly report of Italian shipping losses gives the sinking of only one small sailing vessel. One steamship was attacked unsuccessfully.

France's War Appropriations.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—France has appropriated for the expenses of the war 87,200,000,000 francs from Aug. 1, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1917, according to the figures submitted to the Chamber of Deputies today by Deputy Louis Marin, in reporting the budget. Not all the appropriations have yet been spent.

Recent Portrait
by
John S. Sargent, R. A.
at
M. Knoedler & Co.
556 Fifth Avenue

GERMAN PRESS RAGES AT NEUTRALS NOW

Shipping Agreement Denounced as Breach of Neutrality—America Savagely Attacked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 24.—The Scandinavian countries, especially Sweden, as well as Holland, are exposed today to violent attacks in the German press owing to the provisions of the shipping agreement, which is denounced as a breach of neutrality.

The Frankfurter Zeitung in particular is much depressed by the prospect that the Allies by the Swedish agreement "will be able to make good their absolute loss in tonnage for much more than one month." Then follows a bitter attack on America.

"The sharp measures now taken by the Allies," it says, "were to have been expected in view of the needs of the Allies and the ruthlessness of the American Government, which latter apparently considers it can dispense with all moral prestige in Scandinavia and Holland. Nevertheless, we might have expected this country to offer a more energetic resistance to the Anglo-American violation, considering the legal sense which neutrals have steadily maintained during the war and the high opinion they have of their own future prospects. Even if they did not consider they owed Germany resistance they should have been prevented from sacrifcing their most valuable national asset in their own interests. If neutrals sell themselves to our enemies then the fight against this neutral tonnage of which the western powers will avail themselves is one of the duties to which our navy must and will devote itself with redoubled energy and success."

Commenting on the new American regulations, the Kölnische Zeitung writes:

"It will be seen that these regulations rob the shipowners of all right of decision regarding their vessels and hand them over helpless to the mercy of the allied authorities. The brutal insolence of these demands is typically American. They amount to nothing less than the transfer of all authority over neutral property to American officials if they involve complete control of neutral tonnage by America. It is easy to see the double object pursued by America with shameless insolence, first to cut off Germany and her allies completely from all trade with neutrals and thus to make the barbaric starvation scheme of the English effective, and, second, to make neutral tonnage subservient to the needs of America and her robber allies. Nowhere is there even the slightest indication of compensatory consideration in relation to the necessaries of existence of the neutrals."

NAVY STOPS SELLING CANDY TO SAILORS

Discovery of Impurities in Canteen Supplies Causes Daniels to Issue Order.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Discovery of "impurities" in candy supplied to canteens of navy ships caused an order to be issued today suspending the sale of candy to the men and also the purchase of additional supplies pending investigation. Navy department officials would not say what the "impurities" were, but the announcement of the order immediately caused a recurrence of the report that powdered glass had been discovered. There was no confirmation for this, however, and no cases of sickness from eating the candy have been reported.

So far as is known this is the first official action of its kind on a great crop of reports of food poisoning by enemy plotters which have ranged from breakfast foods to canned goods and now finally to candy.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The sale of candy by the commissary department at the Boston Navy Yard, at Newport, Portsmouth, N. H., and other naval stations was discontinued today on orders from Washington. All candy sold heretofore was bought by the Government in the open market and it was explained today that in every case responsible dealers, whose bids were lowest, received the contracts. Naval officers said there was no indiscriminate purchase of stock, and that nothing had developed here to indicate the presence of impurities in the stock on hand.

MME. OBER CAN PUSH SUIT.

In Metropolitan Action Court Says She Need Not Wait for War's End.

Supreme Court Justice Gavegan decided yesterday that Mme. Margarete Arndt-Ober, the singer who is suing the Metropolitan Opera Company for $50,000 because her contract for the present year has been canceled as a result of the elimination of German opera, need not wait until the end of the war to have her action brought to trial. The case came before Justice Gavegan on the petition of the opera company for a stay because Mme. Ober is an enemy alien and as such her suit is in the same situation as those of other enemy aliens which have been postponed until the close of the war.

"While I should be inclined to hold that the plaintiff is entitled to maintain her action on the ground that within the purview of the act she is not an alien enemy engaged in trade subject to suspension by the Federal Government," said the court, "I prefer to deny the motion on the broad ground that the resident subjects of an alien enemy are entitled to invoke the process of our courts as long as they are guilty of no act inconsistent with the temporary alliance which they hold for this Government."

After commenting on the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act Justice Gavegan says further:

"The necessary conclusion from that declaration, which, although an administrative measure, has the force of statutory law, is that the plaintiff had an absolute right to pursue her occupation as an opera singer and to claim such consideration as that accorded to America's most favored sons and daughters. That is the main proposition, and the corollary is that the right to contract as a singer carries with it as an incident the right to enforce her contracts or to recover damages for their breach. To extend the right to work, but to withold the remedy to collect compensation would be as much of a mockery as to present the shell after extracting the meat."

RAILROAD BILL GREATLY AMENDED

Expressly Stipulates That Federal Operation Is Undertaken as War Emergency Measure.

BUT FIXES NO TIME LIMIT

Compensation on Average Income for Three Calendar Years Instead of for Years Ending in June.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Administration bill outlining the Government's operation of the railroads and the compensation to be allowed them was reported favorably today by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It was greatly amended and virtually rewritten by George W. Anderson, member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, representing Director General McAdoo.

In response to the protest of the railroad Presidents the section on compensation was made more favorable to the carriers. Instead of agreeing to give the carriers the average annual net income for the years ending June 30, 1915-16-17, the amended bill makes the average for the calendar years. The railroad chiefs insisted that it was unfair to make the average end in June because the best period of railroad earnings was from June to December.

The section which was objected to by the railroads dealing with the return of the carriers to their owners was amended, but did not specify that the carriers should be returned in a designated time after the close of the war, as requested by the railroad Presidents. Instead the section attempts to make it plain that Government ownership is not contemplated as a future policy of the Government, but Congressional action is required to return the carriers to their owners.

Another change provides that the $500,000,000 to be used as a revolving fund may be taken from moneys in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and from the operating income of the carriers.

Section Dealing with Compensation.

The new section dealing with compention reads:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that the President, having in time of war taken over the possession, use, control, and operation, (called herein Federal control,) of certain systems of transportation, (called herein carriers,)) is hereby authorized to agree with and to guarantee to any such carrier making returns to the Interstate Commerce Commission that during the period of such Federal control it shall receive as just compensation an annual sum, (herein called standard return,) payable in reasonable installments, for each year, and pro rata for any fractional year of such Federal control, at a rate equivalent as nearly as may be to its average annual railway operating income (including therein such income of lines acquired by, leased to, or consolidated with such carrier between July 1, 1914, and Dec. 31, 1917) for the three years ended June 30, 1917, and in addition thereto an annual sum payable likewise in reasonable installments reckoned at a rate per centum to be fixed by the President upon the cost of any additions or improvements, less retirements, made during the six months ended Dec. 31, 1917.

"In the computation of such income, debits and credits arising from the accounts called in the monthly reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission, equipment, rents, and joint facility rents shall be included. The standard return and the cost of such additions and improvements are to be ascertained by the commission from the reports, books, and other pertinent data of such carrier and certified by it to the President. Its certificate shall, for the purpose of such agreement, be taken as conclusive of the amount of such average annual railway operating income and of such cost.

"Every such agreement shall provide that any Federal taxes under the act of Oct. 3, 1917, or acts in addition thereto called war taxes, assessed for the period of Federal control beginning Jan. 1, 1918, or any part of such period, shall be paid by the carrier out of its own funds, or shall be charged against or deducted from the standard return; that other taxes assessed under Federal or any other governmental authority for the period of Federal control or any part thereof, either on the property used under such Federal control or on the right to operate as a carrier, or on the revenues or any part thereof derived from operation, (not including, however, assessments for public improvements or taxes assessed on property under construction and chargeable under the classification of the Interstate Commerce Commission to investment in road and equipment,) shall be paid out of revenues derived from railway operations while under Federal control; that all taxes assessed under Federal or any other governmental authority for the period prior to Jan. 1, 1918, whenever levied or payable, shall be paid by the carrier out of its own funds, or shall be charged against or deducted from the standard return.

"The President is further authorized in such agreement to make all reasonable provisions for the maintenance, repair, and renewals of the property, and for the creation of reserve funds therefor, and for the depreciation thereof, to the end that with the termination of such Federal control either the property shall be returned to the carrier in substantially as good repair and in substantially as complete equipment as at the beginning of Federal control, or that just payment shall be made therefor.

Provision for Federal Control.

"The President is further authorized in such agreement to make all other reasonable provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act or of the act of Aug. 29, 1916, that he may deem necessary or proper for such Federal control or for the determination of the mutual rights and obligations of the parties to the agreement arising from or out of such Federal control.

"If the President shall find that the condition of any carrier was, during all or a substantial portion of the period of three years ended June 30, 1917, because of non-operation, receivership or other undeveloped or abnormal conditions, so exceptional as to make the basis of earnings herein above provided for plainly inequitable as a fair measure of just compensation, then the President may make with the carrier such agreement for such amount as just compensation as under the circumstances of the particular case he shall find just.

"Section 2. That if no such agreement is made, the President may nevertheless pay to any carrier while under Federal control an annual amount, payable, however, in reasonable installments, not exceeding 90 per centum of the estimated annual amount of just compensation, remitting such carrier to its legal rights for any balance claimed to the remedies provided in Section 3 hereof. Any amount hereafter found due such carrier above the amount paid shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, and any excess amount paid hereunder shall be recoverable by the United States with interest at the same rate.

"Section 3. That all claims for just compensation not adjusted (as provided in Section 1) shall on the application of the President or of any carrier, be submitted to boards, each consisting of three referees to be appointed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the members of which and the official force thereof being eligible for service on such boards without additional compensation. Such boards of referees are hereby authorized to summon witnesses, require the production of papers, view properties, administer oaths, and may hold hearings in Washington and elsewhere, as their duties and the convenience of the parties may require. Such cases may be heard separately or together or by classes, as the Interstate Commerce Commission or any board of referees to which any such cases shall be referred may determine. Said boards shall give full hearings to such carriers and the United States; shall consider all the facts and circumstances, and shall report as soon as practicable in each case, to the President, the just compensation, calculated on an annual basis and otherwise in such form as to be convenient and available for such agreement as is authorized in Section 1. The President is authorized to enter into an agreement with such carrier for just compensation upon a basis not in excess of that reported by such board, and may include therein provisions similar to those authorized under Section 1. Failing such agreement, either the United States or such carrier may file a petition in the Court of Claims for the purpose of final ascertainment of the amount of such compensation, and in the proceedings in said court the report of said referees shall be prima facie evidence of the amount of just compensation and of the facts therein stated.

"Section 4. That the just compensation that may be determined as hereinbefore provided by agreement or that may be adjudicated by the Court of Claims shall be increased by an amount reckoned at a reasonable rate percentum to be fixed by the President upon the cost of any additions and improvements, less retirements, to the property of such carrier made by such carrier with the approval or by order of the President while such property is under Federal control."

The amended section dealing with the return of the transportation system reads:

"That the Federal control of transportation systems herein and heretofore provided for shall continue for and during the period of the war and until Congress shall thereafter order otherwise. But this act is expressly declared to be emergency legislation enacted to meet conditions growing out of war; and nothing herein is to be construed as expressing or prejudicing the future policy of the Federal Government concerning the ownership, control, or regulation of carriers or the method or basis of the capitalization thereof."

SEES A NEW ERA FOR LABORING MAN

Schwab Says Those Who Live by Their Hands Will Dominate the World.

At the eighth annual dinner of the "Old Boys" of Grammar School 40, at the Grand Hotel last night, Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, an honorary member of the "Old Boys," aroused a storm of applause when he said that the future would amply repay the United States for the hardships of war, and that days of commercial and social supremacy were in store for this country. Mr. Schwab said that this was the first dinner that he had attended this year, and had come unprepared to speak, with not even an old speech to fall back on. Explaining that he would speak on the war, Mr. Schwab said:

"I came here to be with my friends; and I do not wish to cast gloom upon the occasion of this reunion, but at present, I feel, we have only one subject on our minds, which is the war. As I am speaking to friends and not to be criticised, so I do not hesitate to speak upon subjects of military character."

Speaking of the recent criticism of officials at Washington, Mr. Schwab said: "I am not one of those who believe in criticism of the way in which our Government is conducting its preparations for war. Honest comment will help, but there is nothing so injurious in my mind as promiscuous and ignorant criticism. I feel that the Government has no doubt made some mistakes, but I ask you, who under similar circumstances would not have made as many. The trouble with us has been that in many ways we have thought that we were supermen in America, who were capable of anything. But, now, we have got to learn the size of the task before us, and realize that it is no easy job. Be sure, however, that ultimately this great American people will rise superior to any situation."

Describing the work of the steel works, he said: "You cannot imagine the magnitude to which the steel works in this country have grown in the last year. The Secretary of the Navy asked for an enormous number, the exact size of which I cannot disclose, of torpedo boat destroyers, which seem to be the only vessels effective against the submarines. Without going into numbers, I can say that within the next eighteen months the United States will have more of these boats in service than exist at present in all the navies of the world together. In addition to operating all our old plants, we have been compelled to build five new ones, and to employ 400,000 new workmen. In regard to ordnance, I can say that we are turning out at present at least 50 per cent. more than any company in any unfriendly nation has ever been able to turn out. The steel business is worth at present approximately $750,000,000."

Predicting that the world was to undergo great social changes at the end of the war, Mr. Schwab said that he thought socialism was working for the good of mankind. "We are facing another social situation," he said, "which we should be keenly alive to, a situation which is going to come at the close of the war, a 'social renaissance' of the whole world. Call it socialism, social revolution, Bolshevism, or what you will, it is a leveling process, and means that the workman without property, who labors with his hands, is going to be the man who will dominate the world. It is going to be a great hardship to the owners of property, but like all revolutionary movements it will probably work good. The sooner we realize this the better it will be for America. We must not fight this movement, but we must educate it. We must go among the people of the working classes and mingle with them, and learn their feelings and thoughts."

Speaking of the effects of the social revolution, Mr. Schwab said: "No doubt at first the changes will be carried to extremes and the pendulum of change will swing too far and great hardships will ensue, but in a very short time the pendulum will right itself and the world will go jogging on the same way as before, with the United States as leader as long as her virility which makes her the greatest country in the world lasts."

"In closing I should like to say that we must do our share to uphold the President and his officers, we must contribute our money as we have never before dreamed of. Let us borrow money if we must and pay the taxes somehow. Above all, let us be optimistic as hard as it is in strenuous times like these, but remember that the best thoughts come from a happy frame of mind."

Museum Welcomes Enlisted Men.

There is a free personally conducted tour around the Metropolitan Museum of Art daily for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors. It is the Museum's contribution to the patriotic service of the country, and every day, Sundays included, a member of the staff will be found in the front entrance hall at 2 o'clock to show the Museum to as many of these guests as may be present. Since the beginning of the war the Museum has opened its doors on its pay days, Mondays and Fridays, as well as on the others, to all soldiers and sailors free of charge.

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

FINAL SALE
Under auspices of American Girls' Aid,
293 Fifth Ave., Bet. 30th & 31st Sts.
From January 23 to February 9, Inclusive
In Aid of the Orphans and Wounded Soldiers of France and Belgium
Lingerie, blouses, children's dresses, ancient and modern laces, collars, bags, rings, chains and cartoon subjects carved by wounded soldiers. Complete series of French War Posters.
Closing Sale at Greatly Reduced Prices.

MURPHY ASKS UNITY AND SPEED IN WAR

Red Cross Head in Europe Tells of Grim Task Confronting America.

EXPLAINS ITALY'S REVERSE

Officer Who Is Going Back to Fight Issues Warning Against Obstructionists Before Merchants Here.

"Stand together and carry on," was the message from the front delivered to the Merchants' Association yesterday by Major Grayson M.-P. Murphy of the Red Cross. Major Murphy, who is about to drop Red Cross work and return to France in active service, was the guest at luncheon in the Hotel Astor. He told his hearers that for military reasons he is convinced the Germans will not smash the western front unless they use some revolutionary new weapon, but also gave a warning against inefficiency in American war preparations. Of the prospect on the western front he said:

"Unless they develop some entirely new method of warfare, something in connection with airplanes, or tanks like that affair at Cambrai, I don't believe that either side is ever going to be able to break through that western front; and the reason I don't believe it is this: They have been pounding away there for three years, there has been an enormous amount of blood spilled on both sides, and the greatest accumulation of effort and organization to furnish the artillery that is necessary in that kind of warfare. You put that artillery on the lines, and you pound and pound and pound and pound, and you demoralize the section where your artillery barrage is thrown.

"Your infantry goes over. They find the land all broken and torn to pieces by their own shells. They advance as far as they can be protected by their artillery fire, because the infantry that remains in the trenches have been properly shelled and are absolutely broken, and the resistance that comes from them is practically nil. So they go as far as their artillery can protect them.

"Then they run into the counter-barrage—of course they have got that all the time, but when you have your own artillery it holds it down and saves you; but when you run into the untrammeled fire of the enemy's artillery and their fresh troops and fresh defenses, the infantry cannot go any further. You cannot bring your artillery up over the ground that is all torn to pieces until you have repaired the ground, and then you have to sit down and wait and develop the whole attack over again, and keep pounding away that way, and get practically nowhere."

Need of Swift Preparation.

The speaker turned to warning against inefficiency in war preparation, saying:

"I know our great people, in this country, with their courage and their ability and their unselfish willingness to serve. I know that if they are properly organized we can make good; but I am very sure that if we waste time in developing our organization, that we are going to fail. Europe cannot wait. We have no time to experiment, no time in which to consider personalities or individual feelings.

"I said yesterday, and I meant it, that the man in this country who, for any selfish purpose or for any personal vanity, or pride of party, or pride of locality, or pride of consideration, stands in the way of the prompt and effective development of our country to fight this war, is worse than a German in the trenches.

"This is no proposition that can be handled in any mediocre or weak way. It is the biggest, hardest job that was ever given to any people or any organization in the world to do, and the only people who can do it are the very best that we have got.

"I would like to tell you a little bit about Italy," he went on. "I do not know whether you realize what it would have meant to our country and to the world if we had lost Italy. I talked to one of the best informed men in Italy, and I asked him why it was that the line of the Piave was adopted as the line of resistance, and he said it was because of the lack of pursuit, that the Germans and Austrians had no idea that they would break through and carry on as they did in that situation, and when I first went down there to Italy none of the men in the higher command talked of holding the Piave line. The question was how soon they would withdraw to the Adige or the Po.

Need of American Aid.

"The Italians are brave and gallant; they are fighting like heroes in this war. There were regiments of the Bersaglieri that, when they were surrounded, stood and fought on until their ammunition was gone. And then the officers said that they would not surrender. The cavalry regiments went back through the ruck headlong on the machine guns and the men died by thousands. In the case of one cavalry regiment the officers had on white gloves and were in dress uniform, and as they went into the thick of the fight, facing the machine guns, they said, 'We will show them how gentlemen can die.'

"The great thing that Italy needed—God knows she has the courage and she has the brains and she has the energy, but there was one thing that she needed; it was the same thing that a football team needs when somebody has suddenly made an end run and scored on them for 60 yards down the field. She needed somebody to pat her on the back and tell her people to come on and come back; and the one country that she needed it from the most was the United States.

"Now it just happened that when that smash came the United States was in no position to speak the word. We had not declared war on Austria, and a very skillful propaganda had been carried on in Italy to the effect that America really didn't care for Italy, that she had done nothing for her but to lend her money and charge interest on it; that we had sold her supplies at high prices, and gotten control of a great deal of her gold and her credit, but that we were not in the war as far as Italy was concerned, and that America had no real sympathy for Italy. Unfortunately, when the break came it was impossible to declare war on Austria, because Congress was not in session, and the President of course could not act without the consent of the Senate.

"There was only one agency, and this is the real truth of the situation—there was only one agency that could speak for America at that time, and that was the American Red Cross; and I tell you that we went down there and we used everything we could find. We used people that I never would have thought in the world, in some cases, you could ever use for anything. We plastered the American flag from one end of Italy to the other, and when our Representatives went to far-off Sardinia they were met by crowds of the population and carried through streets hung with American flags, and treated as the Ambassadors of the coming of the powers of America to save the liberties of the country."

Major Murphy was introduced by H. P. Davison, and Dr. John H. Finley spoke in praise of the guest.

Emma Goldman Asks Rehearing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Supreme Court was asked today to grant a new hearing in the cases of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, whose conviction on a charge of conspiring to violate the Selective Service act was sustained recently. The motion was taken under advisement.

J. A. Wendell Out After Operation.

Deputy State Controller James A. Wendell of Albany left Flower Hospital last night after being operated on for a throat ailment. The operation was performed two days ago.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

HOFFMANN—SMITH.—Mrs. Mary Smith of Westchester, New York City, announces the engagement of her daughter, Gertrude Helen, to Dr. Richard Horace Hoffmann, son of Dr. E. Franz Hoffmann, 1,037 Madison Av., New York.

KERR—MINOTT.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Minott, 244 East 61st St., announce the engagement of their oldest daughter, Miss Margaret Minott, to First Lieutenant John Kerr, 107th Infantry, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding. Lieutenant is shortly sailing for France.

Died.

ADLER.—Edward, Jan. 23, 1918, father of Richard Adler and Mrs. Emil Ritter. Funeral services Sunday, at 2 P. M., from David Rothchild's Chapel, 272 Lenox Av., N. Y. C. Interment Mt. Zion.

APPEL.—Annie J. Appel, beloved wife of Jacob, mother of Samuel J., Morris J., and Stella Frenkel, on Thursday, Jan. 24, in her 65th year. Funeral from her late residence, 1,133 Oak Place, Far Rockaway, on Sunday, Jan. 27, at 10 A. M. Far Rockaway train leaves Pennsylvania Station at 8:29. Interment Rodoph Sholom, Cypress Hills. Des Moines, Iowa, papers please copy.

BABBITT.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 24, 1918, Rev. Franklin Babbitt, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Nyack, N. Y. Funeral services from said church Saturday, Jan. 26, at 3 P. M. Train leaves Jersey City at 1:29 P. M., via Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Please omit flowers. London and Paris papers please copy.

BARRETT.—On Jan. 23, Joseph Franklin, husband of Alice Booth Barrett. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) 1,970 Broadway, Friday, 8:30 P. M. Philadelphia (Penn.) and Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

BASTABLE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 23, at his residence, 256 Wadsworth Av., N. Y. Lawrence Bastable, in his 64th year, will be buried Saturday, Jan. 26, from St. Paul's Church, Westfield, N. J. Services at 3 P. M.

BASTABLE.—Association of ex-Members of 1st Company, 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y. With profound sorrow the announcement is made of the death of our late comrade, Lawrence Bastable. For funeral services see family notice.
ROBERT McWILLIAM, President.
R. TELFAIR SMITH, Secretary.

BOYD.—On Jan. 24, 1918, William A. Boyd, in his 77th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 24 East 78th St., Saturday, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock.

BRUZARD.—Prof. Carlos. Relatives or friends communicate with Frank Campbell, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts.

BURDETT.—Suddenly, on Jan. 21, at Santa Fe, N. M., Emily Maria Renshaw, wife of Louis S. Burdett. Funeral notice later.

BURKE.—On Jan. 24, 1918, William J., beloved son of the late Michael and Catherine Burke. Funeral from his late residence, 428 West 48th St.; thence to Holy Cross Church, West 42d St., Saturday, 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

BURROWS.—At Key West, Fla., on Jan. 23, George Robinson, born Liverpool, Nov. 30, 1841. Interment at Key West.

CARSTENS.—At his residence, 57 East 122d St., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1918, John, beloved husband of Hattie Carsten, member of New York Veteran Police Association. Funeral services from F. H. Holmes & Son's Undertaker Parlors, 60 West 125th St., Friday, 25th inst., 8:30 P. M.

CLOSE.—D. Edgar, suddenly, at Greenwood Lake, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1918, aged 71. Funeral on arrival of New York train Saturday morning.

COSTER.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, 1918, Washington A. Coster, in his 46th year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 814 East 35th St., Flatbush, on Sunday, Jan. 27, at 4:30 P. M.

DEALY.—William J., at his home, 55 Central Park West, Thursday afternoon. Requiem mass 10 o'clock Saturday morning at Paulist Church, 59th St. and Columbus Av. Interment private.

EDESHEIMER.—Isaac, suddenly, Jan. 24, 1918, beloved son of the late Moses and Regina Edesheimer, and brother of the late Michael Edesheimer, brother of Clara Levy and Emma Dahlman, uncle of the late Belle Weil and Flora Isaacs, Emma Marx, Rae Elbe, Mitchell, Gus, and Moise Levy, Flora Wasserman, Beatrice and Isaac Dahlman. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 27, at 10 A. M., from Martin Pick's Chapel, 239 Lenox Av. Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco papers please copy.

ERDMAN.—Suddenly, from angina pectoris, on Thursday, Jan. 24, 1918, in this city, Albert, pastor emeritus of the South Street Presbyterian Church of Morristown, N. J., in his 80th year. Funeral services at Morristown on Saturday, Jan. 26, at 11 A. M.

GARDNER.—William Gardner, suddenly, at the residence of Dr. Le Roy Broun, after many years of faithful service.

GILMARTIN.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, James T., beloved son of Johanna and the late James, after short illness. Funeral Monday from late home, 5,000 Broadway. Requiem mass at Church of the Good Shepherd, Paulist Fathers, Broadway, near 207th St. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery. Automobile cortege. Chicago papers please copy.

GUEST.—At Bagota, N. J., Jan. 23, 1918, Myra Castelle, beloved wife of Alfred Guest, aged 77 years. Services 24 Homestead Place, Friday evening at 8:30. Carriages meet West Shore train leaving Weehawken at 7:27 P. M., arriving at Bagota 7:48.

HEALY.—On Jan. 22, William J., beloved husband of Catherine Healy, (nee Delaney,) and father of Madeline, Catherine, and the late William J. Healy, Jr. Funeral from his late residence, 357 West 122d St., on Saturday, Jan. 26, at 10:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Joseph, 125th St. and Morningside Av. Solemn requiem mass, 11 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

HILL.—At New City Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Jan. 20, 1918, Marion Hill, widow of Charles R. Hill. Interment Stroudsburg, Penn. Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Cleveland, Cincinnati, and San Francisco papers please copy.

HOLE.—Richard. On Jan. 23, at his residence, 570 West 183d St., beloved husband of Eliza C. and father of William H., Richard, Jr., and James Waller Hole. Funeral services at his home, Saturday, Jan. 26, 10 A. M.

JACKSON.—Suddenly, at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., Lieutenant David R., son of Anna L. Jackson, in the 22d year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Chapel, Murray Hill, Flushing, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 25, at 10 A. M.

JONES.—On Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1918, Julia, widow of Edward Jones, in her 76th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 17 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, Friday evening, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock.

KING.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, at Morristown, N. J., Helen Rose, wife of Vincent B. King and daughter of the late Simri Rose of Macon, Ga., in the 80th year of her age. Funeral service will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, on Saturday, 26th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

KINGSLEY.—On Jan. 24, 1918, after a short illness, James A. Kingsley. Notice of funeral later.

LANSING.—Catherine Ganzvoort, wife of the late Abraham Lansing and granddaughter of the late General Peter Gansevoort, Jr., entered into rest on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, 1918. Services private, at her late residence, 115 Washington Av., Albany, N. Y., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

McALLISTER.—Jan. 24, 1918, Samuel McAllister. Services Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Friday, 8 P. M.

McCAFFREY.—Suddenly, Jan. 24, Rebecca McCaffrey, at her residence, 427 West 48th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

McCORMICK.—Second Lieutenant Scott, Thursday, Jan. 17, Officers' Training School in France, beloved son of Mrs. Oscar Gareissen, 490 Riverside Drive, New York.

MITCHELL.—Suddenly, from pneumonia, on Tuesday, Jan. 22d, at Camp Upton, Edward Bedinger Mitchell, First Lieutenant Company F, 307th Infantry, National Army, in the 38th year of his age. Funeral services at St. George's Church, Flushing, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 25, at 2 P. M.

MUNDY.—At Miami, Fla., on Saturday, Jan. 19, 1918, Norris Woodruff, beloved husband of Annie Havemeyer Mundy, in the 72d year of his age. Services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Saturday, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

NELSON.—Lieutenant Harold G., Royal Flying Corps, aged 26, suddenly, on Jan. 22, at Lilbourne, Rugby, England, beloved son of Anne and beloved brother of Lester B. and Archie C., of 772 St. Nicholas Av., New York.

PANGBORN.—At Stamford, Conn., Jan. 22, Amelia C. Pangborn. Funeral services Friday, Jan. 25, at 2 P. M., from Gardner Chapel, 15 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

PATTON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1918, Isabella V. Patton, wife of Charles E. Patton and mother of Alexander, William, Charles, Dr. G. Francis, Joseph, and Mrs. Mae Smith. Funeral Friday, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, 2,093 Washington Av., Bronx, thence to Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Marion Av., near Fordham Road. Interment St. Raymond's.

PRICE.—J. W. Parson, beloved husband of Annie C. Price and father of Mrs. Vernon Williams, Jan. 24, in his 79th year, at his residence, 401 Lefferts Av., Richmond Hill. Funeral services Sunday, 3 P. M. at residence.

RIGGS.—Thursday, Jan. 24, Rev. James Forsyth Riggs, D. D., pastor Brick Presbyterian Church, East Orange, New Jersey. Funeral notice hereafter.

RODGERS.—At her home, 40 Rich Av., Mount Vernon, Elizabeth A. Rodgers, widow of Captain John Rodgers of the 131st N. Y. Volunteers, and daughter of the late George Z. Bartholf, in her 74th year. Funeral from her late home, on Saturday, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

SALZER.—Leopold. King Solomon's Lodge No. 279, F. & A. M. Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend the obsequies of our honorary member, R. W. Brother Leopold Salzer, for the purpose of assisting Humboldt Lodge in paying the last Masonic tribute. Services from his late residence, 29 West 87th St., at 1 P. M. Otto Ochs, Secretary; David A. Mock, Master.

SALZER.—Leopold. We, the employes of Salzer & Wolf, desire to convey our deepfelt sorrow at the loss of our highly esteemed employer, Mr. Leopold Salzer.
With the death of Mr. Salzer we have lost a staunch and loyal friend; a man of generosity and courage, who fulfilled his greatest calling in life by his untiring service in the cause of humanity and his faithfulness to every obligation. His memory will ever be fragrant with sweetness, and loyalty will linger in the hearts of those who served him.
To his family we extend our heartfelt sympathy, with the hope that they find solace in the high esteem in which their beloved father was held by his friends and employes, and in the consciousness that his life was complete in goodness and unfaltering service to others.
EMPLOYES OF SALZER & WOLF.

SALZER.—Gad Lodge No. 11, I. O. F. S. I., Brethren: You are requested to attend funeral of our late brother, Leopold Salzer, 29 West 87th St., Friday, 1 P. M.
MAURICE M. STRAUSS, Secretary.

SKALL.—Suddenly, Wednesday, Jan. 23, Sol M. Skall. Funeral Friday, Jan. 25, from his late residence, 1,387 East Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio.

SKILLIN.—Suddenly, at Orange, N. J., Jan. 23, 1918, Dallas Hewlett, widow of Edward Skillin. Funeral service at her late residence, 68 Heywood Av., Saturday, Jan. 26, at 11:30 A. M. Motors will be in waiting at Mountain station on arrival of train leaving Hoboken 10:45 A. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

SOUTHWICK.—At Astoria, on Jan. 24, after a long illness, John C. Southwick, eldest son of Ella M. and the late John C. Southwick. Funeral private. Interment at Woodlawn.

SPARKS.—Carrie M., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1918, wife of James R. Putnam. Funeral from her late residence, 411 East 178th, Saturday, Jan. 26, at 1:30 P. M.

TAILER.—Jan. 22, at his residence, Roslyn, L. I., of pneumonia, Henry Pennington Tailer, beloved husband of Clara Wright, son of the late Henry A. and Sophia C. Tailer. Funeral services at his late residence Friday morning at 12 on arrival 11 o'clock train.

TRIMMER.—Caroline Trimmer, widow of John, of Brooklyn and Spring Valley, N. Y., died peacefully at her home in Lynn, Mass., Jan. 21, aged 69 years and 28 days. Services will be held in Thursing's Chapel, 1,178 Bushwick Av., (near Putnam Av.,) Brooklyn, at 3 P. M. Saturday. Burial will follow at 290 Mount Lebanon, Evergreens Cemetery.

UNDERHILL.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 24, 1918, Samuel V. Underhill, in his 70th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Town-Path, Glen Cove, L. I., Sunday, Jan. 27, 1918, at 1:30 P. M.

WARD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1918, Sarah Ward, widow of the late Simeon Ward. Services at her late residence, 713 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 25, 1918, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

WHITTINGTON.—Benjamin, Jan. 24, 1918, beloved husband of Freeda Whittington, at residence, 142 East 53d St. Funeral notice will follow later.

WHITTINGTON.—In this city, on Thursday, Jan. 24, Benjamin Whittington, in the 68th year of his age, for thirty-six years a trusted friend and faithful coachman in the family of F. K. Sturgis.

WIMPFHEIMER.—After a brief illness, on Jan. 23, 1918, Jacques D. Wimpfheimer, private 165th Ambulance Company, U. S. A., dearly beloved son of Charles A. and Annie C. Wimpfheimer, in his 19th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, 18 West 76th St., on Friday morning, Jan. 25, at 9:30 o'clock.

WINCK.—On Wednesday, Louis H., beloved son of Henrietta Winck. Funeral from his late residence, 34 1st Av., Saturday, Jan. 26, 1918, 9:30 o'clock. Requiem mass at Nativity Church at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

WRIGHT.—Sarah Louisa, after short illness, Jan. 24. Funeral from her late residence, 58 Teaneck Road, Ridgefield Park, N. J., Sunday, 27th, 10:30 A. M.

BEHRENS.—Caroline, 2,253 Story Av., Bronx, Jan. 23, aged 79. Funeral tomorrow, noon.

BELLMUND.—Ottilie, 672 9th Av., Jan. 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BLUM.—John L., Jan. 22. Funeral 239 Lenox Av., today.

BROWN.—Rebecca, 315 West 134th St., Jan. 22, aged 78.

CALLAHAN.—Irene, 203 East 17th St., Jan. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

CASEY.—Mary, 242 East 128th St., Jan. 23. Funeral today.

CHARTERS.—Sadie, Jan. 22. Funeral 1,490 Lexington Av., today.

COGSWELL.—Margaret, 515 West 49th St., Jan. 22. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CONERTY.—Catherine, 78 East 127th St., Jan. 23. Funeral notice later.

CORLEY.—Patrick, Jan. 23. Funeral 1,490 Lexington Av., today.

COX.—Theresa A., 607 West 187th St., Jan. 23. Funeral today, 9:15 A. M.

ENGELS.—John, 449 Canal St., Jan. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HILD.—Elizabeth, 444 East 87th St., Jan. 22, aged 76. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HOPWOOD.—Henry J., Oakwood, S. I., Jan. 22. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

HUSTON.—Lillie, Jan. 23, aged 52. Funeral 161 8th Av.

KENNEDY.—Ella, 257 West 94th St., Jan. 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McCARTHY.—John D., 1,604 Purdy St., Bronx, Jan. 22.

McNALLY.—Joseph, Jan. 23. Funeral 525 Hudson Av., today, 2 P. M.

O'CONNELL.—Ellen, 168 East 122d St., Jan. 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RICE.—Elise E., Jan. 23. Funeral 160 East 126th St., today, 10 A. M.

SPERZEL.—Mary, 409 East 75th St., Jan. 23, aged 76. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

TALTY.—Thomas, 69 Clarkson St., Jan. 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—George C., Jr., Kingston Av. Hospital, Jan. 23.

BRADY.—Catherine E., 94 Cumberland St., Jan. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BURKE.—Mary, St. Peter's Hospital, Jan. 23, aged 45.

CLANCY.—Bernard J., 229 Skillman St., Jan. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CUTTING.—Ruth E., 1,721 Av. J, Jan. 23. Funeral services tomorrow.

DAVIS.—Michael, 1,439 36th St., Jan. 22, aged 62. Funeral today.

DYAS.—Catherine, 216 Franklin Av., Jan. 23. Funeral tomorrow.

EIKENBERG.—Sophia, 2,380 Cornelia St., Jan. 22. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

FEENEY.—Karam, 658 52d St., Jan. 23, aged 75. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GEARY.—Julia, 323 Berry St., Jan. 23. Funeral Jan. 27, 2 P. M.

GOULD.—Professor J., Jan. 23. Funeral 97 Reed Av., today.

GROTHEER.—Anna, 476 Wyckoff Av., Jan. 23, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GUSE.—Richard, 128 East 4th St., Jan. 22, aged 40. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HENNING.—Caroline H., 94 20th St., Jan. 23, aged 75. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HENSTROM.—Carl, 662 Schenck Av., Jan. 22, aged 81.

HUMPHERY.—Margaret, 340 Hicks St., Jan. 23, aged 66.

HURLEY.—Joseph A., 465 43d St., Jan. 22, aged 60.

KOUWENHOVEN.—Annie J., 3 Kouwenhoven Place, Jan. 23, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McGOVERN.—John, 546 Vanderbilt Av., Jan. 23.

McNAMARA.—Mary, 173 12th St., Jan. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MAHONEY.—Joshua B., 145 Kingsland Av., Jan. 23, aged 75. Funeral tomorrow.

MOROH.—Julius, 1,078 St. John's Place, Jan. 22, aged 62.

MORRISSY.—Margaret, 55 Summit St., Jan. 22, aged 47. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

NEE.—Mary, 160 Reid Av., Jan. 23, aged 23. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

PIGOTT.—John, 359 53d St., Jan. 22.

ROONEY.—Mary, Bushwick Hospital, Jan. 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ROUGHAN.—Bridget, 86 Herbert St., Jan. 23, aged 61. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SCHULLER.—Amelia J., 531 Putnam Av., Jan. 23, aged 72. Funeral service today.

VON BARGEN.—Caroline, 428 7th St., Jan. 22.

WETMORE.—Delia C., Jan. 23, aged 82. Funeral, 86 Lefferts Place, today, 2 P. M.

WOLF.—Leo, 1,670 52d St., Jan. 23.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ADAMS.—Lucy A., 90 Thomas St., Newark, Jan. 23, aged 83. Funeral today.

CALLAHAN.—James T., 203 Lafayette St., Newark, Jan. 24.

CAREY.—John, 727 Washington St., Hoboken, Jan. 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DECKER.—Louis J., Newark, Jan. 22, aged 52.

DIAMOND.—Peter T., 247 Lafayette St., Newark, Jan. 23. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

DODSON.—Beatrice, Newark, Jan. 23, aged 18.

FLYNN.—James, Hoboken, Jan. 22.

FURTNETT.—Louis A., 105 Alexander St., Newark, Jan. 22.

HARTMANN.—Jacob, 25 21st St., Newark, Jan. 22.

KEEGAN.—Joseph, 65 Collard St., Jersey City, Jan. 22.

KELLY.—Catherine C., 239 Clifton Av., Newark, Jan. 22. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

KRAUSE.—William, 332 18th Av., Newark, Jan. 22, aged 67. Funeral service today.

MANTZ.—John A., Jersey City, Jan. 22, aged 71. Funeral today.

MYER.—John F. D., 828 Mt. Prospect Av., Newark, Jan. 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

NITSCHE.—Edward, 16 Birks Place, Newark, Jan. 22, aged 57.

OSGOOD.—Sarah M., 285 Roseville Av., Newark, Jan. 22, aged 87.

SCHAEFFER.—Margaretha, 46 Dwight St., Jersey City, Jan. 22, aged 57.

TEELING.—Julia M., 28 Taylor St., Newark, Jan. 22.

VAN HOUTEN.—Mary J., 584 North 7th St., Newark, Jan. 22. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

WAGNER.—Julius, Sr., 382 15th Av., Newark, Jan. 22, aged 70.

Long Island.

OTT.—Louis, Central Park, Jan. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ROGERS.—Mary F., Huntington, Jan. 23, aged 81. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SCHLEY.—Susie M., Richmond Hill, Jan. 22, aged 78.

In Memoriam.

VOLKEL.—In loving memory of William A. Volkel, who died Jan. 25, 1911.

WILLIAM A. BOYD DEAD.

Once Corporation Attorney of New York and Ex-Judge Advocate.

William A. Boyd, a veteran of the civil war and a retired lawyer, died in this city yesterday in his seventy-seventh year. Mr. Boyd's death was due to a complication of diseases. He made his home at 24 East Seventy-eighth Street.

He was born in this city Nov. 23, 1841, and was graduated from Columbia College in 1861, receiving his degree at the college commencement of that year in the uniform of a private in the Union forces, having enlisted for the civil war in the Seventy-first New York Regiment. The regiment was sent to Washington to protect the Capitol. He was promoted to be First Lieutenant of Volunteers. Late in 1862 Mr. Boyd was admitted to the bar and had practiced here until about a year ago, when he retired. His law offices were at 2 Rector Street. In 1875 Mr. Boyd was appointed Corporation Attorney of New York City and served in that capacity for fourteen years, until his resignation in 1889.

George A. Crump, Golfer.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Jan. 24.—George A. Crump, widely known as a golfer and one-time golf champion of the Philadelphia district, died at his home here today.

Mr. Crump was one of the men instrumental in the establishment of golf at the Philadelphia Country Club. He also organized the Pine Valley Golf Club in Southern New Jersey, and built there one of the most famous courses in the country.

Rev. Dr. James F. Riggs.

The Rev. Dr. James F. Riggs, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church of South Orange since 1898, died yesterday in the Orange Memorial Hospital. He was born in Turkey in 1852, a son of the late Rev. Elias Riggs, who was a missionary. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1872 and returned to Turkey, taking a post-graduate course at a college in Constantinople and coming again to the United States he was graduated from Union Theological Seminary in 1878.

Jellinek Mercedes.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Jellinek Mercedes, formerly the Austrian Consul at Nice, France, and who was charged by the French press with having been connected with the Austro-German system of espionage, is dead at Geneva, Switzerland. He was arrested there last October, but was released on bail because of poor health. His property at Nice was sequestered by the French Government.

James A. Kingsley.

James A. Kingsley, Auditor of the Department of Plants and Structures for the last forty-six years, during which time he had never taken a vacation, died yesterday at the French Hospital, in West Thirty-fourth Street. He was born in Brooklyn in 1849 and entered the service of the city in 1871 as Auditor of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees.

Dr. F. W. Naegle Suffocated.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 24.—Dr. F. W. Naegle, President of the Anaesthetics' Association of America and anaesthetist of the Royal Victoria Hospital here, was found dead in his garage this morning. He had been suffocated by gasoline fumes. Dr. Naegle was graduated from McGill University.

The Rev. Franklin Babbitt.

NYACK, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The Rev. Franklin Babbitt, rector of Grace Episcopal Church here for fifty-six years, who had held only this one pastorate since his ordination to the ministry, and who built the present Grace Church edifice, died today.

Obituary Notes.

CARL HENSTROM, 81 years old, a retired gold and silversmith, died on Tuesday at his home, 662 Schenck Avenue, East New York.

Mrs. HELEN A. RUSSEL, a former resident of Brooklyn and widow of William J. Russel, died at her home in Plymouth, Mass., in her ninetieth year.

HYRUM F. SMITH, apostle of the Mormon Church and son of President Joseph F. Smith, died on Wednesday at Salt Lake City in his forty-sixth year.

Mrs. MABEL L. WILLIAMS, widow of Arthur T. Williams and a resident of Brooklyn for several years, died yesterday at her residence, 810 Halsey Street.

HENRY J. TEUTEN, 50 years old, a commercial traveler, died in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, on Tuesday. His home was at 829 Walnut Street, Richmond Hill.

The Rev. ALBERT ERDMAN, former pastor of the South Street Presbyterian Church in Morristown, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 420 West 116th St., in his eighty-second year.

Mrs. SOPHIA F. EIKENBERG, widow of Henry Eikenberg, a commission merchant of Manhattan, died from apoplexy on Tuesday at her home, 2,380 Cornelia Street, Ridgewood Heights. She was born in Philadelphia, Penn.

Mrs. SARAH H. WARD, a native of England and a resident of Brooklyn for a quarter of a century, died at her home, 713 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 81 years. She was the widow of Simeon Ward.

KARAM FEENEY, a retired transportation agent, died in his seventy-fifth year on Wednesday at his home, 658 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Feeney was at one time a barge owner and later general superintendent for the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company.

GEORGE GREGORY SMITH, former editor of Inventor and Publisher of London, and a lawyer, is dead in Florence, Italy. Mr. Smith was a son of the late John Gregory Smith, who was a Governor of Vermont, and a brother of Edmond Curtis Smith, President of the Sherman National Bank.

Frank E. Campbell... WILLIAM T. Mead UNDERTAKER — Prompt, careful, considerate service, at the price you wish to pay. Non-sectarian. 1939 MADISON AVE. PHONE 3715 HARLEM.

CIRCLE 104 J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV. at 53d St.

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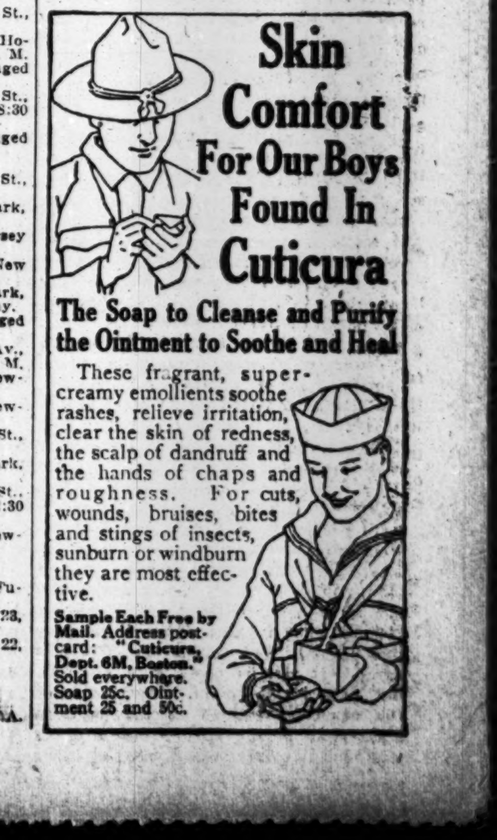

The Woman Voter

How Booms for Candidates Are Started and Carried On, and Why Some Noisy Booms Collapse Completely When the Voting Begins.

TWENTY-FOURTH ARTICLE.—THE ART OF BOOMING A CANDIDATE EXPLAINED TO HER.

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"Anybody can get up a boom for anybody," said the ex-Congressman.

"And sometimes it seems to me that everybody does," murmured the Politician.

"That's a thing any woman can try her hand at," added the Correspondent, looking at the Politician a little mischievously. "It doesn't require any knowledge of the mysteries of politics. Go ahead, and make as much trouble for the politicians as you like."

"You are giving the ladies bad advice," growled the Politician. "It is true that anybody can get up a boom, but to get up a successful one is a different thing. There is more lost motion in getting up futile booms that have no function except to get in the way of people who mean business and tangle them up for awhile than in anything else I know of. And in the long run it means disappointment and heartache for the people who get them up."

"There is not much danger of that for me yet," remarked Anna brightly, "for in spite of your assurance that anybody can do it, I wouldn't have the least idea how to go about it."

"Why, it's the way you do everything in politics," said the ex-Congressman; "it's simply the old story of organization. And, as you heard awhile ago, all there is to organization is getting your neighbors interested enough to get their neighbors interested. You start a boom for a candidate in the same way that you start a movement to compel the city administration to clean the streets, or start a movement to get the Legislature to relieve the condition of factory workers. First you form an organization, and then your organization stirs up public sentiment. And public sentiment is first of all the sentiment of the folks in the next house, then of the folks in the next street, then of the folks in the next district, and then of the folks in the whole city."

"Then why," said Anna, accusingly, to the Politician, "do you talk about lost motion? Hasn't one boom as good a chance as another?"

"A business man can't sell an unsalable product merely by talking about it," returned the Politician, "and neither can you get up public sentiment for an unboomable boom. There is no use in starting a boom for somebody merely because you like him. And yet politicians are always doing it and burning their fingers.

"There is never a national convention without some freak candidate who takes himself seriously because he has succeeded in getting a little publicity. His friends have assured him that he is really a candidate. You see him around the hotel lobbies in the convention city, talking in the strain of a man with a chance, until the balloting begins, and then he disappears, sadder and sometimes wiser. He is a pathetic figure.

"What is worse, if he has money his vanity induces him to spend it. I remember a well-known man with an excellent record opening expensive headquarters in a convention city and spending money like water—legitimately, for no one charged him with anything off-color. He hadn't been there an hour before every grafter in town discovered that he could stuff his pockets with 25-cent cigars and drink champagne by simply walking into the high-priced suite this man had taken at the best hotel in town; and the grafter could repeat five minutes later and bring his friends.

"This unfortunate man seemed to believe that cigars, wine, and the best suite in the hotel could get him the Vice Presidency—that was the office he was after. He had a retinue of salaried retainers as long as the tail of a kite. He did not wake up until the balloting, when he got only a handful of votes. It was one of the most expensive campaigns I ever saw, and probably cost him more than it cost the managers of the two men who were nominated for President and Vice President. He had, you see, an unboomable boom, and his true friends, if he had any, were those who may have advised him from the beginning never to try for the place."

"You say anybody can start a boom," said Anna. "Is it really as simple as that?"

"It is," said the Correspondent, "although I agree with my learned friend that the boom won't go unless it has something in it. I can give you two illustrations. The most sensational Mayoralty campaign in the history of New York was that in 1886, in which Henry George was nominated by the labor men. They had no party, no organization, but they frightened the two Democratic parties, Tammany and the County Democracy, into combining; George ran like a race-horse, and most people believe that he was elected.

"That was before the days of the secret ballot. The labor men had no election officers, no guard against fraud, and the three old parties were combined to prevent George's election by fair means or foul. It was also in the days of unrestricted corruption at elections, so that even when a party had a full equipment of watchers and canvassers it had to watch like an eagle to keep the other crowd from stealing its votes. On the returns, after fraud had unrestricted temptation and opportunity, George was defeated by only 23,000; and to suppose that, with no limitation on their activities but their conscience and their recollections of early Sunday school training, the combined heelers and gangmen of all the three parties would stop at stealing a little matter of 23,000 votes is to suppose impossibilities.

"It was plain to everybody that year that the labor men were going to make a great run and get a great vote, if they made no mistake in their candidate. But they had no adequate candidate in sight for the nomination. It looked as if the nomination would go by default to a rich man named Coogan, who was willing to spend money to get a reputation in politics, and that nomination would have so disheartened the friends of labor that Tammany and the County Democracy would have had plain sailing.

"A handful of newspaper reporters who were friendly to the labor movement talked it over one day and determined to do what they could to save the situation for labor. One of them proposed Henry George, who had not even been thought of. The reporters went to such labor leaders as they knew and suggested George's name. It was received with surprise, but with no objection. Then each of the reporters printed in his paper a short item saying that George's name was under consideration by the labor leaders; which was technically true, since the name had been suggested and not rejected.

"The next day the labor leaders were being besieged on all sides for statements on the question of George's nomination. The publication of the statements added fuel to the fire, and George's boom was fairly started. It swept the ranks of labor, it ended the ignoble candidacy of the rich adventurer, it made George the nominee, and before it was through it had, in my belief, elected him to the Mayoralty, though he never became Mayor. That was a boom started in the simplest possible way, and the beginning and end of its success was publicity. But, you see, there had to be something in it. It wouldn't have done any good to start a boom in that way for Coogan; it would have fallen flat. His way of starting his boom was through the use of money; and whatever you may be told to the contrary by cheap cynics, money has no chance in politics against an aroused public sentiment.

"The other case I have in mind, illustrating the simplicity of boom-starting, was a time when a single-handed newspaper man, not a politician, came near naming a Vice President. It was in 1908, when President Roosevelt forced the Republican Party to accept Taft as his successor. The leaders, or the bosses, if you like better, had to yield on the Presidency, but they determined to have their own way with the Vice Presidency, and to solace themselves by nominating one of their own inner circle. So they picked James S. Sherman, one of the rulers of the House machine.

"President Roosevelt, who was afraid that it would hurt the ticket in the West if a machine leader like Sherman was nominated, wanted Senator Dolliver of Iowa. The Iowa delegation, however, united against Dolliver, and as you have already learned it is an almost invariable rule that if a man's own State is against him he can't have the nomination. A certain newspaper correspondent, hailing from Iowa and strongly progressive in politics, had the foresight to see that sooner or later this Iowa opposition would put Dolliver out. He began furiously booming Dolliver in his paper so as to keep him in the race, while at the same time he prepared a candidate against the time, he foresaw, when Dolliver would have to get out.

"His paper was one of influence, and despite the opposition of Iowa it powerfully aided the President in keeping Dolliver a candidate. Meantime, with every article booming Dolliver he coupled a paragraph about Senator Beveridge of Indiana. He intended, you see, to have Beveridge in reserve in case Dolliver was forced to the wall. This was kept up day after day in an unobtrusive manner, and gradually the other papers began to take it up, and delegates began to talk about it. I never saw a man so thoroughly astonished as Beveridge was when he arrived in Chicago and found himself the sudden possessor of a Vice Presidential boom.

"The Iowa delegation finally forced Dolliver to take himself out of the race. It was on the very eve of nomination; the President had been hammering away so long for Dolliver that now he found himself without a candidate. What should he do? There was no time to start a boom for a new candidate. There, ready to his hand, was the Beveridge boom, made out of nothing by this little Iowa newspaper correspondent. There was not a single delegate for Beveridge, but everybody who had been for Dolliver would turn naturally now to Beveridge, because of this artful and unobtrusive booming. The President telephoned to Frank Hitchcock, who was managing the Taft boom at Chicago, to swing the Administration men to Beveridge; but Hitchcock, who did not want Beveridge nominated, carried out his instructions in such a way as to block the Beveridge boom at the last moment, and Sherman was nominated. But it was no fault of the correspondent, who had laid his plans with great foresight and carried them out consummately.

"You can see from both these stories that publicity is the essence of booming. Nominations can't be made without it, except in cases where the inner circle has such absolute control that it does not need to bother with the delegates or the voters, where the boss simply cracks his whip at the last moment and the delegates or the voters ratify his choice even if they never heard of the candidate. That never happens in national or State organizations, and never in city organizations except in the case of such institutions as Tammany Hall, where last year the Tammany voters obediently ratified the selection of Judge Hylan without knowing who he was, and where in 1897 the fact that Van Wyck was to be the candidate was not known to the delegates until the day the convention assembled. No man ever really has a boom in Tammany Hall.

"Publicity, of course, is not only unnecessary but actually a hindrance in such cases. But I am speaking not of Tammany or of the Republican machine in Philadelphia, which are exceptions, but of the ordinary course of politics. Of course, if a boom gets under way and seems to be taking hold, there are a thousand and one things to do; you have to hire headquarters, send out agents to find out public sentiment in other localities, try to win over distant leaders, and so on. But for starting a boom publicity is mother's milk."

"And do you get things you want into the party platform in the same way—by organization?" asked Anna.

"Certainly," said the Politician. "It's the way you do everything. Organization; that's the beginning and end of everything in politics. But to get things into a platform you don't need much organization. I have no doubt that you ladies in this room to-night could form yourselves into an organization that could appear before the Resolutions Committee of a national convention with some pet plank of yours and have just as much chance of success as an organization with a thousand members. In fact, I've seen such things done."

"I hate to seem ignorant," said Jane, "but I've only got the haziest sort of an idea what a platform is."

"A platform," answered the Politician, "is the party's declaration of principles. It is supposed to set forth the issues on which the campaign is to be fought, but I'll tell you confidentially that it doesn't do any such thing. The issues which people really talk about are very few, while the platforms are very long. The platform makers want to put in everything that any organization wants them to, and they generally do, but those planks are never heard of again.

"For instance, the Democratic platform in 1916 had a plank favoring prison reform, another favoring additional levee protection on the Mississippi; the Republican platform contained planks favoring the extension of rural free delivery and a treaty with Russia covering the right of expatriation. Does anybody suppose for a moment that any one of these admirable things was really an issue in that campaign between Wilson and Hughes?

"The first party platform was adopted by the Democrats in 1840, and for years after that the platforms were short statements of general principles. Nowadays they are encumbered with everything on earth that can catch a vote, and only one or two of the leading planks ever figure in the campaign at all. The real platform now is the Presidential candidate's letter or speech of acceptance.

"That has been an evolution. At first the Presidential candidate confined himself merely to acknowledging the receipt of the information that he had been nominated. But as the character of the Presidency itself has changed, making the President responsible for the policies of legislation, it has become of more and more importance to find out what the candidate intends to do, and of less and less importance to find out what the party says it intends to do. The Presidential office that is held today by Woodrow Wilson is a vastly different office from that which was held in 1860 by James Buchanan."

"When you say that the President is responsible for the policies of legislation," said Tom, "do you mean that he is arrogating to himself the powers of Congress?"

[The next article in this series will be published in tomorrow's issue.]

JEWISH CAMPAIGN ENDING.

Results to be Announced at Manhattan Opera House Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies will be held on next Sunday night at the Manhattan Opera House. It was announced last night that Morris Gest had given the use of the Opera House for the meeting, which was to have been held in the American Museum of Natural History, now forbidden under Dr. Garfield's order from furnishing fuel and light for the purpose.

At the meeting final results will be announced of the two weeks' campaign to get 50,000 new members for the support of the eighty-nine organizations in the federation. It is expected that a total enrollment of nearly 75,000 will be shown. There were only 21,000 members when the drive began.

The last meeting of team workers was held at the Biltmore yesterday afternoon, and those team Colonels who reported announced new enlistments to the number of 2,774. William Fox, thus far the most successful leader of a canvassing regiment, admitted having 1,003 new pledges in his pocket, but didn't say how many he was holding back for a last report. H. B. Rosen, potentially Mr. Fox's nearest rival, continued to withhold all information. He is expected to produce several thousand signed membership cards on Sunday night.

It was announced that the campaign was progressing, both among lodges and among various associations of Jewish tradesmen. The Orthodox team has arranged another big meeting for tomorrow night at Nachlach Cevi synagogue, and a meeting of civil service employes will be held in the Municipal Building at 2:30 o'clock today.

APPEAL FOR PALESTINE AID.

Offerings at Sabbath of the Exodus Service to Go to Fund.

Jews in every part of the world today will observe a Sabbath of historical significance, which begins at sunset this evening and is known on the Jewish calendar as the Sabbath of the Exodus, commemorating the escape from Egypt. In synagogues throughout the nation at the services the rabbis are asked to devote their sermons to the impending reestablishment of the Jewish State in Palestine, and to donate the offering to the Palestine Restoration Fund, the first $1,000,000 of which is now being raised in the United States.

Jacob de Haas, Secretary of the Zionist organization in New York, has issued an appeal to Jews in the United States to make their gifts generously proportionate to the historic significance of the day. In a statement he said:

"The Sabbath of the Exodus commemorates the escape of our people from the bondage of Egyptian/imperialism some 3,500 years ago. This year congregations in synagogues all over the world will hear from the Torah the familiar story of the exodus, the great historic movement of the Jewish people for self-determination, with a new emotion, for at last, after 2,000 years, the ancient homeland is to be restored to us. Surely every Jew will realize the tremendous significance of this occasion and will contribute generously to the fund for the re-establishment of the Jewish State in Palestine, which means so much for the future of our people and the preservation of its religious and cultural ideals."

$31,349 FOR JEWISH RELIEF.

Committee Announces Contributions to Aid War Sufferers.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews suffering through the war, constituent of the Joint Distribution Committee of which Felix M. Warburg is Treasurer, reports the following contributions of $100 or more, totalling $31,349.15.

Rel. Com., Buffalo, N. Y.	$3,000.00
Rel. Com., Dayton, Ohio	458.48
Rel. Com., Jersey City Heights	500.00
Rel. Com., Cedar Rapids, Iowa	6,520.00
Rel. Com., Rochester, N. Y.	1,400.00
Adath Yeshurun Syn., Minneapolis	202.50
Through Jewish Daily News, N. Y.	196.55
Rel. Com., West Denver, Colo.	4,000.00
Can. Jewish Alliance, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada	2,500.00
Rel. Com., Norwich, Conn.	157.15
Coll., Olyphant, Pa.	285.00
Rel. Assn., Yonkers, N. Y.	500.00
Rel. Com., Elmira, N. Y.	300.00
Young Boys' Assn., Harrisburg, Penn	100.00
Lewine Cohen, Harrisburg, Penn.	200.00
Through Jewish Daily News, N. Y.	1,657.50
Rel. Com., Jersey City, N. J.	1,000.00
Rel. Com., Sterling, Ill.	300.00
Congregation Agudath Achim, Little Rock, Ark.	367.00
Montifiore Cong., Everett, Wash.	168.75
I. Rokeach & Sons, Brooklyn	181.61
Through Rev. H. Levine, Brooklyn	316.00
Through Jewish Daily News, N. Y.	194.40
Rel. Com., Centreville, Iowa	209.00
Rel. Com., Troy, N. Y.	300.00
J. J. J. Dukas, New York	100.00
Coll., Iron River, Mich.	112.25
Smaller amounts than $100	2,863.35
Designated sums for institutions	2,450.57
Designated sums for individuals	917.00

Leon Kamaiky is Chairman of the Central Committee.

Political Lectures for Suffragists.

Lectures on "Practical Politics" will be given on the first and third Thursday of every month at 8 P. M. at the women's suffrage headquarters of the Seventh Assembly District, 253 Columbus Avenue, it was announced yesterday at the headquarters. Mrs. Walter Finne, who is leader of the Suffrage Party in the Seventh Assembly District, said that the headquarters would be open daily in the morning and afternoon and all women interested in politics were welcome.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received from A. E. Loew, on account of Camp Ronah and Camp Sagamore, N. Y., the sum of $50, of which amount $25 is for the American Red Cross and $25 for the Belgian Relief Fund.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Supreme Court.
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Henry L. Cohen of New York City was admitted to practice.
148—Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co. et al., plain., v. W. F. Newell et al., Commissioners, &c.—Argument concluded for defs. and submitted for plain.
153—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., plain., v. P. D. Cole.—Argued for plain. and submitted for def.
154—Alice State Bank et al., pet., v. Houston Pasture Co.—Argued.
Adourned until tomorrow.
Call for Jan. 25: 156, 157, 158, 160, 161, (and 162,) 003, 164, 144, 167, and 168, (and 293.)

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Ward, Rogers, Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, Post Office Building.
Daeche<US. | Ward<The Washington
Guaranty Trust Co<McCabe. | Pressprich<Notman, (2)
Re Ferske. | Oriental Co<Dejonge.
Fraad<Empire Co. | Morse<Tilletson & Wolcott Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Jury calendar.
Nelson<Stand Film In. | Rose<Netherlands-Am Steam Nav Co.
Jaderaczak<NY C & H R RR. | Kingston<Lamport & Holt.
Wright<Clyde SS Co | Ruthewicz<Penn RR.
Selden<CNY. | Shrum<Penn RR.
Smith<Standard Sanitary Mfg Co. | Numer<same.
Thompson<NY C RR. | Szary<Erie RR.
Dudik<Lehigh V RR. | Watson<Hartman.
Trainer<Bonner. | Tracy<Standard Oil.

DISTRICT COURT — Hand, J.—Court Room No. 1, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.
Eickel & Calligan<Marcin. | Insurance Press<Ford Motor Co.
Scandinavia Belting Co<Asbestos & Rubber Works. | Dodge Co<Beals.
Tostevin & Cottle Mfg Co<M Ettinger Co. | De Bekker<Stokes.
Martin<Imbrie.

DISTRICT COURT — Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Thorburn<Gates (2.) | Compania<6,387 Bbls Petroleum.
Erie<Str Plymouth. | Same<7,072 Bbls same.
Jenkins<Rhodes. | Castriotis<Rafailovich
Greenfield<Fitch. | Van Orden<Coleman.
McWilliams<Cornell. | Gorton<B'way Central
Rownson<Parker. | Schechter<Penn RR.
Ludington<Anarayros. | Simons<Cromwell.
Seymour<Applebaum. | Arena<Mills.
Downey<Iron Steamboat Co. | McCarron<NY, N H & H RR.
Re Panzer. | Wilson<Tug Geo W Elder.
NY Pat Exp<Mallory. | Pa Steel<NY City Ry.
Cooper<Penn RR. | Howard<SS Satsuma.
Olsen<L V RR. | Simpson<Newport News, &c, Co.
Burns<I M M Co. | Nathan<Cammeyer.
Pressed Steel Car Co<U P RR. | Dalley<Tug Mahanoy.
Same<So Pac Co. | Gordon<same.
Young, Smith, Field, &c<Interchange. | Woods<Tug Overbrook
De Pace<Met Hotel Supply Co (2.) | Van Orden<Coleman.
Federal SS Corp<Sho Sho Yoko. | Luckenbach<Universal
Logue<St Lighter Globe. | Rice<Mayer.
Fed Ins Co<Tug Maria Hoffman. | Fagas<Erie.
McGuire<Penn RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 328, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.—Criminal calendar.
US<Hennig, (on trial.)
Criminal Call Calendar.—Room 312, at 10:30 A. M.
US<Goldberg. | Same<Tamberino.
Same<Di Benedetto. | Same<McIver.
Same<J, J & M Judelowitz. | Same<Cianchetta.
Same<Casey.
Bankruptcy Calendar.—Room 313, at 2 P. M.
Compositions: | Max Slutzky,
Hoffman's Park Inn, | Jacob Gusol,
R & R Novelty Co, | George Neuman,
Abraham Jorisch, | Abraham Singer,
Wolf Sinick, | Harold Manning, as H M Auto Supply Co,
Motions: | George J Martin,
Gussie Nankin, | Max H Trommler,
Jos Chavkin et al (2.) | Eli Polensky,
Morris Jablin, | Baay Dredg & Con Co,
John Gottesman, | John Kovacs,
M & L Gray, | Herman Otto.
Hamilton Bank Note Eng & Print Co,

STATE.
Court of Appeals.
Helgar Corp<Warner's Features, Inc. | Sibel<Sibel.
Fagan et al<Ulrich et al. | Mathews<Trowbridge.
Suite Rty & Con Co<Public Con Co et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Scott, Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.
Esberger<Castle. Waist & Garment. | Richter<Horn & Hardart Co.
Copley<Fine. | Rosenwasser<Globe Ind Co.
Schachne<Betts. | Re Young.
Titus<Du Bois. | G Colon & Co<Smith.
Re Public Serv Com, (Mott Av, &c.) | Boston Ins Co<B H RR
Meesto<Com'l Union Assur Co. | Zelbrun<Knick Ice Co.
People<Fisher.
Hunt<Frohman. | Geyer<NY Con RR.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Int Ry of Cent America<Zemurry. | Carbonaro<De Mauro.
Reed<Rudert A B Transatlantic. | Gomila<Ibero-Am Exp
Pasch<Pasch.
Brukenfeld<Am Bond. | Title Guar & Surety Co<McGovern.
Wilson<NY Tel Co. | Merrino<Reardon.
Dunham<Dunham. | Weeks<Bell Inv Co.
Re Fergen. | Rice<Weill.
Kahn<Goldston, (2.) | Flechtheim<Graham.
Brown<Cleve Tr Co. | Binzen<Binzen.
Spear<Spear. | Holloway<Guile, (2.)
Wattles<Bird. | Niccolls<Kelly.
Bureus<Cooper, (2.) | Ehrmann<Schack.
Re Church E Gates & Co. | Re Germania Bank.
Met Sav Bank<Kelly.
Plaisse<Plaisse. | Levy<Am Tel & T Co.
Mueller<Mueller. | Clark<Gibson.
Fordham<Fordham. | Roger<NY Rys.
Van de Wiele<Wakefield. | Conlin<Conlin.
Thatcher<Thatcher.
Rainear<Simon Gasner & Sons Co. | Wakefield Mills Co<Whitman Mills.
Pollak<Pollak. | Harper<Samuel Samuel & Co.
Studin<Shoninger Bros | Ludwig<Hermann.
Gevirtz<Villeneuve Imp & Exp Co. | Degen<Steinbrink.
Guaranty Trust Co<Beaver, (Weidle.) | Wachsman<Simpson.
Same<same, (Moran.) | Equit Tr Co<Sala, (2.)
Anderson<Schavrien. | Billings<Billings, (2.)
Re Keegan. | Keefer<Carew.
CNY<Wohl South Co. | Wykoff<Guenther Pub
Stern<Kahrs. | Landau<Landau.
Deppert<Brien. | Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Knight, (2.)
Braun<Reilly, (2.) | Re Green Liquer Co.
Mitchell<Loewy. | Eisfeldt<De Hochman
Economu Ritsos Co<John Magee & Co. | Dyer<US Fid & Guar.
Dullberg<Billow, (2.)
Mosenko<Neuhaus & Thorman, (2.) | Delorie<Delorie.
Re Scanlon.
Wolk<Sherman, (2.) | Gimplowitz<NY Con RR.
Stolzenhain<NY Rys.
Schiller<same. | Galperin<Nassau RR.
Borowsky<Schoenfeld Rty Co. | Bagger<Gerlich.
Berkowitz<Bass.
Irving Trust Co<Breitung. | Cook<Levi.
McElroy<Gerlich.
Krepela<Oldham, | Farrall<Yennie, (2.)
Lentchner<Lentchner. | Berkowitz<Bass.
Friedman<Friedman, | Hecker<Van Steenbergh.
Farmers' L & T Co<Bergeman.
Re Israel. | Met Trust Co<Glass.
Gen Theolog Seminary<Blimberg. | Haruta<A Pick & Co.
CNY<Galuten.
Romano<NY Rys. | Blast and<Doyle.
Rosenberg<same. | Rice<Patterson.
Rosen<same. | Glaser<Chesebrough.
McKeough<same. | Zimmerman<3d Av Ry
Garroge<Runenstein. | Klee Themson Co<Loc 314 Oper Plasterers.
Phillips<Elliott. | Hirsch<Hirsch
Averett<Averett. | Hannevig & Johnson, Inc<Lougheed.
R Welton.
Re Stark & Co. | Rubinowitz<Kaplan.
Vorisek<Vorisek. | Re Stockinger Bros, Inc.
Grobner<Grobner. | Ginsburg<Union Ry.

PART II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions: | Monypeny,
Freeth<Freeth. | Hulanitzki,
Heller<Pope. | Hare,
New Era Devel Corp<Fenner. | Linardakis,
Russel,
Crane<Crane. | Vitale,
Wicke Mfg Co<Margers. | Prudowsky,
Scuccimarro,
De Rosa<De Rosa. | Deutsch,
J A Eckert & Co<Pathe Freres. | Andrea,
Hodges,
Prober<Prober. | Wochansky,
Majori<Majori. | Lippman,
Connolly<Hebner. | Perlmutter,
Westcott<Westcott. | Pollinger,
Galkin<Galkin. | Comito,
Herman<Herman. | Knobleck,
Vernon<Vernon. | Taylor,
Herbert<Herbert. | Glaue,
Undefended divorces: | Rome,
Quagliotti, | Forte.
Strozlavski, | Preferred causes:
O'Brien, | Marsh<Woodworth.
Ray, | Kernochan<Brandt.
Soler, | Same<Cohen.
Krasner, | Nealis<Nealis.
McInerny, | Somberg<45 St Rlty.
Viscardi, | General calendar:
Leonetti, | Moder<Moder.
Greenberg, | Schwartz<Makely.
Winckle, | Funge<Mauser Mfg Co
Benowitz, | Falliace<Falliace.
Schmidt, | Kruger<Kruger.
Winderroll, | Rogers<Rogers.
Moskowitz, | Heindsmann<Queens Land & Title Co, Inc
Duggan, | Evers<Schutz.
Muller, | Kahn<Saperstein, (2.)
Duncan, | Koch<Koch.
Borenstein, | Schneider<Frankel.
Hill, | Todd<Brown.
Herman, | Negrin<Negrin.
Schaub, | Ongley<Marcin.
French, | Arnowitz<Arnowitz.
Tosal, | Smith<Smith.
Tishman, | Stone<Town & Country Estates.
Altschiller, | Kennedy<Ryan.
Decker, | Clear.
Seidenberg,
Richmond,

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Boeger Meyer Machine Wks<Liberty Hoisting Engine Wks. | Amer Nat Bank<Hancock.
Wade<Wade. | Thomas Addis Emmet Realty Co<Goldstein.
Case on.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Defelise<Harlem Taxi Co, (2.) | Schuster<Town Taxi.
Barutta<Reynolds.
Inq—Pino<Gallagher. | Herman<Kips Bay Brew & M, (2.)
Inq—Cembalest<Town Taxi Co. | Quinn<NY Rys.
Inq—Kaplan<Harrison. | Ward<same.
Inq—Kabakow<Prospect Furniture Co. | Morrison<Ernst.
Berkowsky<Fuchs.
Inq—Bessler<Strauss, (2.) | Polichronis<Bear Lith Springs Co, (2)
Chatin<CNY. | Sheehan<Andrew Davey, Inc.
A Cohen<CNY.
H Cohen<same. | Aiello<Delmonico's.
Demaria<Whitridge. | Sullivan<Rivers.
Courture<Horton. | Nevins<Moore Bros.
Vartabedian<Peter Doelger Brew Co. | Stromfeld<Straubach.
Brewer<US Rty & Imp
Herman<Kips Bay Brew & Malting Co. | Daniels<Weinberger.
Maria<United Cigar Stores Co of Am.
Mekey<Peck Slip Auto Trucking Co. | Millman<Blumberg.
Zack<Powers. | Yanovsky<Schlang.
Keller<Pick. | Wilner<Kahn.
Solomon<Star Co, Inc. | Singer<Abrahams.
Doyle<Emp Carry Corp | Zimmerman<Goodstein
Barner<Richman. | Doran<NY Rys.
Carden<NY Rys. | O'Donnell<same.
Skeri<Rubin. | Rueff<same.
Bruff<Roth. | Lampel<Pittsburgh Water Heater Co.
Cawley<NY Rys.
Schwartz<5th Av Coach Co. | Ellin<Hecht.
M Kester<Beaver.
Collins<Jones. | B Kester<same.
Kleppner<So Bkl RR. | Gold<Amaness Amus Corp.
A Brown<3d Av RR.
P Brown<same. | Trivigno<Leon.
Eaton<Machson. | Kane<O'Brien.
McCloskey<Thomas, (2) | Smith<Davis-B Co.
McVey<Union Ry. | Adelphine Buck<Hertz
Lichtenstahl<Int R T. | Arthur Buck<same.
Kunkel<Wolcoin. | Cohen<Beaver.
Cherboratowisz<Federchuk. | Warneke<Kite.
Angarolo<Craft.
I. Heyliger<NY Rys. | Fortunato<Cavagnaro.
A. Heyliger<same. | Ginsburg<Un Ry of NY.
Brown<Belt Line RR.
A. Levy<Ruppert. | Glassberg<NY Rys.
G. Levy<same. | Hippe<Ruppert.
Claire<N Y Rys. | Joyce<Chanler.
Leahy<L I RR. | Kaiser<Raymond.
Wechter<Nathanson. | H Schwartz<NY Rys.
Bongiorno<Weinberg. | C Schwartz<same.
Horgan<Kirby. | Stein<Beckmann.
Bogart<Denes. | Ullman<L I RR.
Kalacheim<E E Smith Cont Co. | Werner<Greenhut Co.
Weiss<I R T.
Roth<McRossie. | Rago<Constable.
Dushey<Krainin. | Beechiner<Muth.
Skrydlow<Hudson & Manhattan RR. | Gaffney<Adams.
Schaller<Wordsdell.
McKiernan<Borg. | Frankel<Brown's Exp.
Glatter<Baff. | Stehlick<Miller.
Fall<Un Fruit Co. | Von Grimm<Smith, Hauser & Macl.
Barrowscale<Strauss.
D'Alessandro<Kimmelman, (2.) | Abrams<same.
Attridge<B H RR.
Laurie<Tapley Co.

PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bier<Bier. | Metzger<Askinaze.
Tennis<L P Castle, Inc | Larkin<Modern Woodmen of Am.
John Monks & Sons<Reynolds. | Dobson<Steindler.
Reynolds<John Monks & Sons, Inc. | Stringos<Castriotis.
Kelley<Kelley.
People ex rel Peristein<Shernoff. | Ricigliano<Esser.
P Guenther, Inc<St Aubin.
Flammer<250 West 103d St Corp. | Prendergast<Warburg.
Ruhlin<Burns Det Agency. | John H Parker Co<De La Vergne Machine.
McLaury<Sonora Phon Co. | Krauss<McCaffrey.
Fullerton Elec Co<Whalen.
Gordon<Mass B & I.
People<Lowenstein. | St John's Church in Wilderness<Tracy.
Yancey Bark Co<Androvette. | Am Pipe & Const Co<Mingle.
Bertie<Simpson. | West End Trust Co<Mingle.
Mayer<M H Powers.
Pearson<Pearson. | Vidootsky<Bishops Sons & Co. Ltd.
Wood<White.
E I du Pont de Nem Powder<Wilcox. | De Witt<Abraham.
Hamus<Kaesche. | Ryan<Carnegie Trust.
Chas Frohman, Inc<Aitken. | Reilly<Stackpole Carbon Co.
Hess & Chase, Inc<Linden. | Bayley<Moerlbach Sales Co, Inc.
Mutual Life Ins<U S Fid & Guar Co. | Guggenheim<Sussman.
Wolfman<W K Jahn. | Potter Printing Press Co<Kellogg Toaster Corn Flakes Co.
Kaufman<Miller.
Fishel<Brunsw'k Rty. | Nat Surety Co<Mass Bonding & Ins Co.
Dammann<F H Appleton & Sons.
Mosher<John W Goodwin Met V & L | Singer<Underwood Typewriter Co.
Quincy<Emery. | Ciavanni & Catalluzzo Cont Co<CNY.
Fred'k Boehm, Lim, of London<Port Morris Chemical Works. | Backman<Ritter.
Cavinato<Piccirini.
John J Hearn Const Co<Haughton.
Hickson<Westervelt.
Bauer<Trimmer. | Blumenstell<Sullivan.
St Regis Hotel<Hopkins. | Evans<Raymond.
Wiesbader<Sherman.
Bellas Hess & Co<Eastern Dist Piece Dye Works. | O'Brien<NY, NH & H RR.
Lesh<Shellito.
Fidelity & Dep Co of Md<M & U S Cont. | Haggin<Loening.
Edward Maurer & Co, Inc<Wilson.
Kusdo<Miller.
Anderson<Anderson. | Goodkind<Heydecker.
Mitchell<Thompson. | Procter & Gamble Co<Peters & Co.
Langley Slavin Co<C, Meade & Co. | Rothschild<CNY.
Krasicki<Univ Tool Steel Co, Ltd. | T Woodward & Son<San Francisco Int'l Fish Co, (Action 2.)
Consumers Linter Co<William Commission | Same<same.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Drarsin<N. Y. Rys. (2.)
PART XIII.—No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.—Seifert<Fliessler.
PART XVIII.—Dudley, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—Room 509, at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Henry B Sire, | Morgan O McMonegal.
Charles J Phalen, | John McConnell,
William Blech, | Lizzie Kenny,
Solomon Isaacs, | William R Hamilton,
Eva Rohr, | Nettie Plaut,
Alexander S Williams, | Martha M Barbarrosa y Marquez,
William L Loew,
John W Gates, | Mary R Gorter,
John P Bell, | Emma Cornell,
Isaac L Zinke, | Mary J Walker,
Domenico De Fazio, | Mary A Gegan,
Solomon Isaacs, | Edwin O Meyer,
Augusta Hyatt, | Rosetta F Deitsch,
Alfred Hawes, | Charles Deitsch,
Flora A Gordon, | Sophie Fleishman,
Philip Curtis, | Octavia Viotty,
T Edwin Ward, | James Reynolds,
John Healy, | Jeannette Trisdorder,
Moritz Gerber, | Hinrich J Hinrichsen,
David W Cromwell, | Augusta Hyatt (2,)
Bella Fisher, | Susan Mount,
David C Andrews, | Jacques S Halle,
Rosa Blumenthal, | Susan Mount,
Bertha Cohn, | Mary F Ronalds,
Herman Cohn, | Solomon Isaacs,
Vivian E H Conkling, infant, | Jennie Phillips.
Wills for probate:
Olga L G Conkling, | Charles F Nickel,
Muriel L R Conkling, | Sarah E Knapp,
Charles A Baudouine, | Ephraim Williams,
Luigi G Settini, | Mary McLaughlin,
Elizabeth L Roe, | James M Tully,
Pincus Fromowitz, | John A Greene,
Edwin H Weatherbee, | Herman Sielcken,
Rose Neaderthal, | Eliza B Davis,
William Davis, | Charles J Brownley,
Robert McInerney, | Sophia Wertheim,
Luigi G Settini, | Dorothea C Norris,
Louis Cheviowe, | Julius T Staples.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested will.
George Gibbs Dewsnap.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Marshall<Ford. | Harper<Fairchild Press.
Chapman<Weiss.
Douglas<Auto Heater, &c, Co. | Ency Brit Corp<Moscoso.
Western Ivory Button<Silverberg Imp Co. | Gimbel Bros<Hofman.
Jonasson & Co<Ottenheimer.
Frey<Travers.
Bartos<Pickard. | McParland<Blumenkrohn
Am Gas Governor Works<Hoelscher. | Silver<Seidel (2.)
Kenner<Rader (2.) | Lightner<Hartman-Blanchard Co.
Bank of US<Niagara F I Co. | Brower<Rosenblum.
Phillips<W Gardam & Son. | Kraf<Zucker.
Epstein<Messinger.
PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS — Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
61st St Bldg Corp<Eltoma Rty Co. | Witcombe<Marcotte.
E. Eising & Co<Am Alcohol Co.
Frasso<Hauptman.
Rouse<Menschel. | Krapes<Elias Gussaroff Rty, &c, Co.
Kennedy<Gilligan.
Hausner<Int R T Co. | Mauer<Krauss.
Johnson<Corn, (2.) | Gottfried<Royal Bex, &c, Co.
Jacobowitz<Bernays.
Stilts<Rosentever. | Springer<Jaffa.
Weitzman<Latner. | Johnes<Penn RR.
Lessler<Dolson Co. | Streich<Marknew Rty.
Lasinsky<3d Av RR. | Geller<75-84 Rivington St Co.
Yost<NY Rys.
Teck<Zucker. | Chicale<London Assur Corp.
Goldring<Pure Oil Co. | Davis<N Y Rys.
Karpf<Gans. | Harris<same.
Middleton<NY Rys. | Shaw<Wagner.
McDonnell<same. | Pinna<Leschnik.
Ferrick<Kingston. | Schechter<NY Cent RR
Casey<Judkins & McCormick Co. | Basch<NY Rys.
Hillman<Courtney.
McKiernan<Litchfield Const Co, (2.) | Fort Masonry Co<Hudson View Const.
Coen<42d St, &c, Ry.
Ehrlich<Ehrlich. | Elterman<Lawrence.
Weinberg<Rubin. | Glick<Romagne.
Stolowitsky<Wallach. | Miller<Reliable Amuse Co, (2.)
Beck<Gallert.
Gleason<Int R T. | Gottesman<Simon.
London<Rosenthal. | Lonsheim<Hoffman.
Hoffman<Degnon Cont | Sherlin<Caroline.
Carlin<Hamburger. | Weiser<Robbins.
Tanner<NY Rys. | Langer<Fiering.
Shepherd<5th Av Coach Co. | Landes<Kutenkian.
Weiss<NY Rys. | Harvey<McCahill.
Kaduck<same. | Case on.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. No day calendar.
PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Cowen<Shaff. | Ganeff<Silver.
Goldstein<Sellig. | Goldstein<Barnet.
Mortensen W W Co<Raabe. | Rutchik<Finkelstein.
C. M. Cecil Co<Wood.
Rosedale Dairy Co<Barrett. | Romero<Kronman.
Clear.
Bibler<Normandy Waist Co.
PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Lowerre<Wilder—Isidor Wassevogel; Cameron<Christie—Ely Rosenberg; Hastings<Kemm—Ely Rosenberg; Douglas<Silverstone—Eugene L Bushe; Young<Cedar Const Co—Albert S Bard.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Lincoln Trust Co.<Wallin—Joseph E. Davidson. Baker<Wallin—Isaac Cohen. Ford<Luongo—Hon. David L. Weil. Ramsey<Donnenfeld—Alex. U. Zinke.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Benjamin C Faulkner<James M. Bingham—John J. Kennedy; Alexander Greiff<Hennessey Realty Co—Arthur Offner; Francis L Noble<Henry W Schlesinger—Bernhard Rabbino.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM — Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.
Short<Haskins Est. | Rodman Impv<Krabo.
Conever<837 Wash Av Realty Co. | Central Trust Co<Mountain Con Co.
Fox<Raggio. | De Piecietto<De Picietto.
Struth<Faiella.
Esposito<Esposito. | Saffran<Meyer.
Lang<Deutsch. | Mugler<Mugler.
Shiverts<Shiverts. | Re Michaels.
Fineman<Arbus. | Re Deutsch.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J. Silberstein<Goldstein.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.
Thorn<Cosmopolitan Bank. | Watner<Union Ry.
Torpey<same, (2.)
Lang<Gormley. | Mulligan<I R T Co.
Speyer<Trask Bldg Co | Weller, Jr<Larsen Sons Co.
Reichcott<Union Ry. (2.) | Mulligan<Terry, Jr.
Illich<3d Av RR.
Berman<Bandes. | Simpkins<Barrick Pub
Smoleroff<Johnson. | Lubin<Davison.
Poulsen<Mangles, (2.)
Highest number reached in regular order, 1817.
PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.—Short cause calendar. Young<Clinton-Mortimer Corp.
PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
Case on—Opperman<Parks & Co.

Surrogate's Court.
CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.
No day calendar.

County Court.
SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
People<Fehrenbach. | Same<Fischer.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Ludwig<Munves. | Stephens<Union Ry.
Reinstein<Weiss. | Scharpf<Bin.
Wizinter<Cent Un Gas | Alliger<De Leon.
Rosenberg<Union Ry. | Edelson<So Blvd RR.
Safion<Int R T.

Receiver Appointed.
SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J. William Bruce Brown<John Diehl et al—James Federicci.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Putnam, Blackmar, Kelly, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
People, &c, (Tappin)<A Woods, &c. | Ely<Barrett, &c.
Re Lawrence Av. | Martin<NY Dock Co.
Re Montague St. | Dooley<Seaman, &c.
Stollberg<Stollberg. | Seagle, &c<Barrete (2)
Murray<Smith et al.
Non-enumerated day calendar.
Re Mirkin. | Same<Owen.
Fiske<Tietjen. | Roache<Carter.
Enumerated day calendar.
Carr<Gottschaldt. | Re Van Vliet.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.
Todd<Tod, No. 1. | Bklyn Trust Co<Brown Realty Co.
Same<same, No. 2.
Balzer<Balzer. | Lawyers Mtg Co<Mortan Const Co.
Dunckley<Seamen's Bank for Savings. | Smiles<MacCracken.
Same<Bowery Savings Bank. | Helmsky<J R Carpenter Co.
Re Peckerman. | Re Snyder, (Cook.)
Johnston<Bixby. | Barth<Schmits.
Marciano<Brady & G. | Mathisen<Kennedy.
Cronin<Church. | Kent<Fraser (2.)
F Opperman<Evers Rehm Co. | Logan<Edison Storage Battery Co.
A Opperman<same. | Peck<same.
R Rappaport<Kashman. | Henderson<Henderson.
Kriegsman<Bordman.
H Rappaport<same. | Re Nichols (2.)
Clarke<Stumpf. | Taits<Feinblatt.
Berman<Berman. | Same<Pincus.
Mandlowitz<Briggs. | Same<Litwack.
Aisenstein<Tevan. | Same<Pearlman.
De Parrie<McCormick | Dworkowsky<Stenesk.
Schwartz<Childs Co. | Post<Haynes.
Re Manion. | Grabenauer<same.
Cunningham<Mulligan | Beall<same.
May<Cocks. | Sand<Title.
PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Foley, exrs, &c<Murray et al. | Same<Landsden.
Olson & ano<Eagle S & L Co.
Osborne<Osborne.
Kenyon<Komp.
Highest number reached on regular call, 590.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Lazansky, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.
Reil<NY Cons RR. | William<Transit Dev.
Goldstein<Myer. | Wegener<NY Con RR.
Jeffrey<Miller. | Rodgers<Nevin.
Bernstein<C I & B RR | Curran<Gunderson.
Siskind<NY Cons RR. | Krivickas<Murphy.
Hiller<Shapiro. | Nelles<Third Av Ry.
Fay & ano<Liberty Nat Bank of NY. | McHugh<Int R T.
Hulsking<Rottenberg.
Savarese<Bernstein, & ano. | Jurgensen<Derby Co.
McCarthy<Bridgette.
Wmbgs Scrap Plumbers Co<McLaughlin Sons. | Shelhorn<Westcott Express Co.
McGoldrick<Block et al.
Grothe-Eckhardt<Nassau RR.
Pleasants<Vause.
Betzel<B H RR. | Cooney<Nassau RR.
Zaola<Wood Co. | Dyckman<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Mansfield<Cook & ano
Feiss<Stout. | Serle<Nassau RR.
Ranz<Gerken.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Regan<B H RR. | Danglo<B'way Sub & Home Bor Adv.
Hauer<Edelstein.
Sherman<Sheehan. | Titscher<B H RR.
Lipschitz<Loew's Amuse Co et al. | Dragwa<Tidewater Paper Mills.
Smith<Nassau RR. | Donovan<Cameron.
Meglaughlin<B H RR | Scharnovitz<Krinsky & ano.
McCauley<McGowan.
Gayman<NY Cons RR & ano. | Well<Fish.
Gluck<Bindrim.
Bryers<Sokolow. | Arico<De Simone.
Milner<B H RR. | Frank<B H RR.
Bedell<McArdle. | Meyers<Nassau RR.
Selig<Alexander. | Mitchen<O'Neill.
Badolato<Molinari. | Kilkis<B H RR & ano
Korn<B, Q C & S RR. | Fallo<Mason.
Zegzdryn<Stache. | Walsh<C I & B RR.
Levine<Rubenstein et al. | Schildkraut<Spodeck & ano.
Joyce<Waldron. | Bayerlein<CNY.
Quasdorf<Westcott Express Co. | Curcio<Donsa.
Goldberg<Borden's C Milk Co.
Klein<Spinell.
Palladino<CNY. | Krebs<Mfrs Tr Co.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3357.

Surrogate's Court.
CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.
CIVIL—Part V.—Roy, J.
Aragona<Greenberg Investing Co. | Zeisler<Dandridge Co.
Fagans<Fiegenhauer & Co & ano.
Caffagna<Beneditto.
Van Pelt, Jr<Farnsworth. | Gaydica<M & G Contracting Co.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Seeger, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Dusek<The Texas Co. | Westcott<Gale.
Jackson<McGuire. | Clarke<Union Ry Co.
Mulvey<Wagner. | Koch<Waterbury.
Zimmerman<Union Ry | Genoa<Funk.
Henne<Welsh. | Maxson<Bardeen.
Witt<Purcell & Gilfether. | Farley<Yonk RR, (2.)
Longacre<Yonk RR (2)
Ries<West El RR. | Treuer<Rossi.
Merente<N Y C RR, (2.) | English<NY C RR.
Lundy<Ames Transfer.
Patterson<Halstead. | Musha<Sklar.
Petitte<N Y C RR. | Rittacco<City of New Rochelle.
Lysank<Atlas Portland Cement Co.
De Carmine<Munson SS Line.
Moran<Kelly.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Moulton<Moulton. | Grindrod<West Co Brewing Co.
Woolff<N Y C RR.
Jamma<Frankenberg. | Powers<West El RR.
Niedzwiecka<West St RR Co. | Farrell<Cy of Yonkers
Sunrise Stor Co<N Y C RR Co, (2.)
Jones<Devine.
Galvin<Fed Sug Ref. | Wolski<Booth & Flinn.
O'Reilly<Union Ry. | Russell<Kelly.
Murphy<Yonkers RR. | Fusco<NY, NH & HRR
Kleber<same, (2.) | Flannery<N Y Rys.
Gordon<West El RR. | Krons<NYC Int.
Trior<Guggolz. | Noval<Fennell.
Highest number reached on call, 739½.
SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M. For the hearing of motions.

Surrogate's Court.
AT WHITE PLAINS—Sawyer, S.
Will for probate: | Administration:
Stephen Wood Roach. | Louisa Schilling.
Adm'r's acc't's: | Compulsory acc't's:
Albert J Doty, | Leah Jones.
Lewis W Spaulding. | To file account:
Executor's acc't's: | William Gernhardt.
William Gernhardt, | Motion:
Mary A Raimond. | Elvira Purdy.
Probate of heirship:
John Butler.

County Court.
DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.
Johnson<Kaufman. | Carter<NY C RR.
Errico<Errico. | Dosh<Kley.
Brady<Fitzgerald. | Cheatham<Village of Scarsdale (2.)
Gaddis<Scarsdale Estates. | Vil of Pelham<Highbrook Arms, Inc.
Sansone<Village of Mamaroneck. | Ullman<Lowthian.

QUEENS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM — Part I. — Van Siclen, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Basika<Knabbe. | Klarmann, as adm'x<The East River Gas Co of Long Island.
Hebeler<Froehlich.
Iorio<Penn RR.
Gilchrist, as adm'x<Henry Meyer Co. | Rukstelis<Epstein.
McMorris<Summers.
Townshend<Lubitz. | Lechner<Stamm.
Ridge<Plunkett et al. | Daley, an infant<B H RR Co.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2181.
SPECIAL TERM—Kelby, J., at 10 A. M.
Coopersmith<Coopersmith. | Solot<Solot.
Highest number reached is 585.

TO SAVE 100,000 CHILDREN.

National Bureau Will Begin Health Campaign to Last a Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—America's first anniversary in the war will be made the beginning of a "Children's Year," under plans announced today by the Children's Bureau, for saving 100,000 lives ordinarily sacrificed to infant diseases.

A nationwide weighing and measurement of babies and children of preschool age will begin April 6, to be followed by an educational campaign, which, it is hoped, will diminish by at least a third the annual total of 300,000 preventable deaths of children under 5 years of age.

The physical examinations will be the most comprehensive stock taking of human resources ever attempted. Co-operation has been promised by the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, headed by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, and by many women's organizations.

The Children's Bureau will provide a record card which will be filled out by trained physicians and nurses in many places, but parents can obtain cards and make the records themselves. The cards will show the fair standard for children of a given age, and parents can judge where their children stand.

The methods by which lives are to be saved during the year are those which have proved effective before. They include immediate registration of every child born and nursing, so that medical skill may be provided; conferences where well babies can be taken periodically to be examined, and clinics where ill children may be treated, and guarding of the milk supply.

CHINESE ART SALE, $55,937.

A Female Buddhistic Figure, T'ang Period, Sold for $1,300.

The Edward R. Warren and Yamanaka sales of Chinese art treasures at the American Art Galleries ended yesterday, with returns for the afternoon of $15,797, making a grand total of $55,937. A gilt bronze statuette of a female Buddhistic figure, T'ang period, slender, fourteen inches high, on an old Japanese carved lacquer stand, brought the highest price of the day, going to Seaman, agent, for $1,300. An eggshell porcelain coupe, Yung Cheng, in cream tones with chrysanthemum decorations, also went to Seaman for $510, and a Fuchien statuette, Ming, a standing figure of Kuan-yin, in cream glaze porcelain, exquisite workmanship and in perfect condition, went to the same buyer for $700.

An imperial Kang-hsi palace hanging in silk velvet and gold, a pronounced design in conventional lotus pattern, went to B. H. Walton for $425, and for a companion piece Mr. Walton paid $630. A mammoth Ming jardinière of heavy pottery with turquoise blue glaze went to Bernet, agent, for $560. A pair of large blue and white jardinières, Chia Ching, the imperial dragon in the design, on six-legged teakwood stands, with the dragon motive in the carving, went to Roland N. Moore for $1,150.

Ferguson Paintings Sold for $2,925.

Paintings of the late Henry A. Ferguson, Assistant National Academician, sold at the Anderson Galleries last evening, brought $2,925 for 145 numbers. F. A. Lawlor paid $100 for a pretty New England scene, "Near the Creamery, Ashfield, Mass."; R. G. Wright gave $30 for "Taking in the Hay, Lake Morris, Sparta, New Jersey," and $55 for "Springtime, Sheffield in the Berkshires, Massachusetts." H. J. Stockton paid $45 for "Shrine in the Adriatic," two suppliants at a hooded shrine for whom a gondola is waiting at the foot of a flight of steps.

Camden War Plants Burn.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 24.—Plants making war materials were destroyed in a fire which swept a two-story building covering a half block today. C. R. Hammell, Vice President of the John R. Evans Company, one of the tenants, estimated his loss at $300,000, and the entire loss will reach $500,000. One tenant in the building was manufacturing patterns for submarine chasers and another made gaskets for United States airplanes. The fire spread with such rapidity through these plants that incendiarism is suspected.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

CONNECTICUT ALLOYED METALS CO. of 100 Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by the following creditors: Hilbert B. Matheson, $561; James G. Mackay, $500, and the Ajax Holding Co., Inc., $200. The liabilities are said to be over $110,000 and the assets about $50,000.

METROPOLITAN MOTORS of 585 Jackson Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by the following creditors: Frederick A. Seitz, $400; Harding Photo Engraving Co., $100, and the Orange Press, $36. The liabilities are said to be $6,000 and the assets $2,500. Judge Manton has appointed Lawrence B. Cohen receiver in $1,500 bond.

CHARLES W. GALVIN, a promoter, of 68 Edgecombe Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: Lai Yuan & Co., $2,236; Antique Shop, $185, and Broadway Art Upholstering, Gilding, and Decorating Co., $205.

EUGENIE GORDON, housewife, residing at 1,881 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $71,660 and no assets.

JAMES D. SHERWOOD, an automobile repairer at 1,401 Sedgwick Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,078 and assets of $604.

PERL, WINTER & CO., fur supplies, at 112 West Twenty-sixth Street, have filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,408 and assets of $250. Among the largest creditors are M. W. Sheinhols, $1,410; M. Modlin, $670, and A. M. Kirschner, $575.

ISIDORE M. HESCHELES, doing business as the Vienna Bindery at 137 East Twenty-fifth Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,330 and assets of $2,126.

OSCAR KOLUS, a waist dealer at 301 Grand Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,086 and assets of $202.

PHILBERN SAMPLE SHOE SHOP.—Samuel Phillips, Frank Phillips, and Samuel Bernstein, trading as Philbern Sample Shoe Shop at 3 West Forty-second Street, have assigned to Frank L. Armstrong.

JOHN SEEDORF.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John Seedorf, 253 Steinway Avenue, Brooklyn, by the following: J. C. Shriner Co., Inc., $125; Empire State Dairy Co., Inc., $115; United Confection Supply Co., $129; Wood & Selick, Inc., $115.

ROBERTA B. AGNEW of 1,208 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,500 and assets $125.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 24.—James H. Poe of Linton, a livestock dealer, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal District Court today with liabilities of $8,718 and assets of $2,025.

Frank H. Jerome of Muncie, a transfer and storage house owner, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,498 and assets of $3,466.

Frank Metzger of Indianapolis has filed a voluntary petition with liabilities of $4,125 and assets of $323.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The Henry Rabecher Company, perfume manufacturers, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $20,000, and assets of $32,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

American Dress Mfg. Co. and Louis Siegel—M. Kaplan....$474.00
Boyce, Edward C.—N. R. Bishop et al....331.70
Bishop, Harold D.—J. Sauvage....388.04
Blauman, Charles—S. Scheuer....218.95
Branaby, Frank A.—Mass. Bonding and Ins. Co....582.55
Braudt, Richard—Commercial Cable Co.147.44
Burke Bros. Const. Co.—S. Fassler....100.55
Barber, Georgiana C. O.—A. Del Gaudio....264.20
Childs, Frank W.—R. A. Doremus....1,029.21
Cohen, Louis—E. Mayer et al....805.96
Coyle, John B.—Nathan Greenberg....1,322.62
Cohen, Samuel (S. and S. Cohen)—M. Blumberg....232.26
Cohen, Elias A.—F. Lessler....5,469.12
Carroll, J. Pratt—Guomo and De Feo.528.00
Feinberg, Ida—South Jersey Land Co. et al., costs....109.30
Feinberg, Israel—South Jersey Land Co. et al., costs....109.30
Feldman, Abraham (Alberta Fur Co.) P. Handelman....372.79
Gray, Charles F.—G. Lindenmeyer et al....156.39
Garfield Ice Co.—J. and E. Homan Co.163.65
Gebele, Jay—J. Seeman et al....102.09
Gilman, Hyman—Encyclopedia Britannica Corp....205.82
Greenberg, Irving—I. Greenwald et al.115.41
Gans, Joseph—Union Distilling Co..1,702.83
Same—Same....1,708.82
Same—Same....1,703.82
Hopkins, McKie B—Pinkerton National Detective Agency....10,945.16
Garber, Morris, by gdn.—G. C. Beall, costs....114.35
Hanifin, Wm. P., & James Garlan—J. W. Gasteiger et al....2,856.24
Ilidor Picture Corp.—A. Strong....1,138.25
Jange, Mary, Antonio Jange, Abraham Weinstein—L. Meisse....157.90
Kronthal, Louis—J. H. Ranger et al..332.88
Kommissar, Hyman—Cudahy Packing Co....161.64
Montgomery, Nellie—W. Weber, costs.109.33
Mead, Wm. N.—Moran Towing & Transportation Co., costs....107.21
Miller, Max, Jr.—Aeolian Co....180.30
Markowitz, William (H. Markowitz & Sons)—Chapkowitz Fur Co....567.54
Manchester, G. R., Co.—Western Union Telegraph Co....231.30
Marks, Leo—M. Edison....132.15
Nassau Electric R. R. Co.—G. Futbransky, costs....111.75
Oberman, Moses—F. I. Maguire et al.974.16
Oser, William—J. Weisman....120.91
Oesterle, Annie G.—Hunts Point Realty Co....206.80
Pell, Howland H.—M. W. Pell....30,415.67
Parisano Aerial Navigation Co. of America, Michael A. Parisano—Fowler-Brunjes Co....185.80
Prell, Gortenzo—M. P. Firman....324.20
Platou, Carl—C. Horgan, costs....110.45
Partola Mfg. Co.—C. P. N. Chemical Co., costs....185.72
Parger, Martha—J. Abrams et al....164.95
Rutchik, Benjamin—B. J. Goodman....645.42
Same—Same....477.68
Rasmussen, Anton—A. Kragh....682.80
Robbins, Helen C.—C. Cady....202.41
Ruffhead, William H.—H. Hilker....525.00
Rose, Minnie—People, &c....500.00
Sprague, Henry L.—Western Union Telegraph Co....155.30
Solomon, Theophile M., and William A. Deverall, (Solomon & Deverall)—Western Union Telegraph Co....437.40
Standard Market Co.—S. Wiesenberg.1,084.82
Spring Realty Co.—Excelsior Savings Bank of the City of N. Y....7,498.95
Smith, Addison—C. A. Heaton....362.49
Same—C. W. Dayton....368.11
Smith, William A.—Keystone Type Foundry....171.80
Spiegel, Harry, and Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.—People, &c....1,000.00
Smith, Malcolm E., and Rudolph C. Culver—Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, costs....122.40
Standard Ice Cream Co.—C. J. Stevenet.148.17
Suttphin, Grace V.—Molzman, Cohen & Co....148.91
Stiles, James E.—Sargent & Co....141.60
Schneider, Henry—David Stevenson Brewing Co....361.38
Scheiderman, Abraham, and Hyman Deitchman, (Schneiderman & Deitchman)—S. Braunstein....107.66
Taylor, Roy E.—Invisible Roll Screen Co....148.41
Van Brunt, Henry F.—Christopher Cunningham Co....191.30
Watson, Warren M.—C. Trosk....776.46
Same—Same....523.36
Watts, Andrew O.—E. A. Russell....1,500.00
Wodrop, C. William—C. A. Andrew..3,904.26
Watson, Warren M.—C. Trosk....1,035.86
Zeudman, Isaac, Sr., and Sarah—M. Schuster....1,925.44

The judgment published Jan. 22 in favor the State Industrial Commission of the State of New York against the Adler Shoe Co. is not against the Adler Shoe Co. of 215 West 125th St.

In Bronx County.

Bronx Drug Store—Union Railway Co.$98.40
Beinfield, Hyman—J. W. Bryant....85.07
Bracker, John—C. Tenenbaum....481.60
Crystal, Samuel—Union Railway Co....86.35
De Lorenzo, Frederick—I. Shenderoff et al....50.22
Eisler, Davis—Steinhardt Bros. & Co....424.38
Fairview Const. Co.—H. L. Edgar et al. as trustees....7,051.59
Fox, Michael—A. Denenberg....109.35
Fox, Michael, as gdn.—Same....131.31
Goodman, Samuel M.—W. Reisfeld et al.30.84
Golden, Rebecca—Union Railway Co....69.90
Goldstein, Herman, as gdn.—Same....68.38
Krems, Max—K. Gross....133.09
Kocarnik, Joseph, as gdn.—Melrose Garage....71.41
Lazar, Morris—Wayne Oil Tank and Pump Co....609.70
Luftig, Morris—Southern Boulevard Railroad....72.90
Mirra, Lorenzo—G. Grimaldi....114.78
Mamola, Giovani—People State of N. Y.636.84
Meyer, Max—Third Av. R. R. Co....69.90
Natwil Holding Co., Inc.—Bell & Killcullen....150.69
Newman, Annie—Union Railway Co....60.30
Rodgers & Hagerty—A. Engelhardt....603.75
Rosenfeld, Albert W.—C. Leonhardt....85.37
Schey, Harry M.—H. Jaeckel & Sons....150.38
Silverman, Louis—L. M. Higgins....575.55
Susanow, Abraham—Union Railway Co....70.40
Sulsky, Samuel, and Benjamin Gold—New Era Homes Corp....35.72
Wichtendahl, Charles E. and John—G. W. Demarest....97.71
Feuerstein, Frederick—Union Ry. Co....73.40

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Elsner Mendelsohn Co.—G. Glickstein et al., Dec. 28, 1917....$1,221.42
117-135 West 10th Street Co.—P. P. Donohue, Sept. 13, 1917....1,060.18
Same—P. M. Martin, Oct. 31, 1917...45,470.58
Same—Wilson Co., Nov. 8, 1917....738.07
Same—L. Leitch, Oct. 30, 1917....41,603.38
Same—J. W. Suling, Oct. 31, 1917....41,695.63
Sherri, Andre and Antoinette—Variety, Oct. 5, 1917....183.84
Schoenfeld, Morris—M. Font, Jan. 22, 1918....100.00
Hopkins, Matilda S.—H. P. Ward, Jan. 11, 1918....376.70
Browning, Edw. W.—A. Bloch, Jan. 5, 1918....584.74
Wells & Newton Co. of New York—G. Gabriel, Jan. 8, 1918....3,307.87
Reilly, Bernard F.—Employers Mutual Ins. Co. of New York, Dec. 28, 1917..861.94
Jordan, John—J. Somma, Nov. 15, 1917..110.19
Blugo, Benjamin S.—D. J. Greenwald, Oct. 28, 1909....794.15
Morris, William—Carey Show Print, Jan. 8, 1915....1,045.43
Harry Lauder Co. and William Morris—Realty Advertising and Supply Co., Jan. 10, 1916....639.05
Corday, Jacob — Flint & Horner Co., June 24, 1916....2,540.16
Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.—R. Goldberg, Nov. 26, 1917....1,697.41

MAPS MOUNTED.

The Times war maps mounted on cloth for rolling up, properly trimmed and ready for reference. Single sections for 50c—complete maps of five sections for $2.50. Address E. C. Bridgman, map publisher and expert mounter, 86 Warren Street, New York.—Advt.

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THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Jobs or sample lines; cash; dresses, coats, suits; any quantity. 4th floor, 43 West 27th. Farragut 5154.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BEADED BAGS Wanted.—Price about $3. 1,476 Broadway, Room 507.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—Forstmann Hoffmann 5771; colors beige, santiago, taupe, purple. 29 West 35th St. Murry & Wersba.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315, F. & H. Columbia velour, botany 5816, American 0859, 13046, K 544, U. S. 158, all colors, any quantity. Call Essay, Commercial Co., 20 West 33d. Madison Square 6875.

BURELLA CLOTH Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen's style, 711, 67, or similar cloth. Call 114 West 26th St., fifth floor. Phone Farragut 2620.

BURELLA Wanted.—Poplin, velours, Poiret twill, serge, kersey, pom-pom; all shades; spot cash. Gramercy 1807.

CHEVIOTS AND MELTONS Wanted.—¾ goods; all colors. Stuyvesant 1624.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies', misses', and children's jobs wanted for immediate delivery for Fall; will pay cash. H. Stern, 15 East 26th St., Room 1913.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders, medium and better grades. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; manufacturer using own material preferred. 11 West 32d St., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders on coats. Call, with samples, 141 West 21st St., 3d floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber is looking at junior coats and suits. 7 West 30th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Manufacturer looking at snappy coats all week. 104 West 27th St., 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 28 West 25th, 9th floor.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Rose and copen, 9000 or equivalent; also white chinchilla; cheap grade. Farragut 1080.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Large samples or heavy; quantities. Becker. Madison Square 9380.

COTTON CREPES Wanted—Or similar, red, white, blue; quantities; Mayflower Mills. Madison Square 9380.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Cheap white fancy dress goods and prints; cash. Room 26, 90 5th Av.

COVERTS Wanted.—516 Kelley's or similar, 0986 color, 966 Sammy or similar. Phone Greeley 989 between 9 A. M. and 10 A. M. Mr. Leiser.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber is placing stock orders on popular and high-grade georgette, taffeta, serge, jersey dresses; samples mornings. Wiener, 53 West 30th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serge and wool; Jersey jobbers placing stock orders; samples looked at all day. 134 West 26th St., 12th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on silk dresses. H. & G., 9th floor, 12 West 18th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles. 38 West 32d, Room 1506.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for quantity serge satins for cash. Mad. Square 0050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Silks and serges, all kinds. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

FLANNELS Wanted.—27-inch and 36-inch Pacific printed flannels; interested in large quantities; price must be low. H. Wolfson, Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Garfield 4666 or Campbell beige rookie; pay $2.40 cash. Farragut 9657.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Open for large quantity, all colors, for cash. E. & H. Waist Co., Inc., 71 West 23d.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—All colors, white and flesh. Room 1010, 303 5th Av.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity of ginghams for spot cash. M. Kabot & Son, 309 Canal St.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Open to buy large quantity of ladies' and men's fibre silk hose in black, white, and colors; first quality goods only. H. Wolfson, Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

HOSIERY Wanted.—General line of hosiery, fibre silk, mercerized; men's, women's, and children's. The General Merchandise Exchange, Inc., 11 West 19th St.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th St.

OXFORD SUITINGS Wanted.—Madison Square 2960.

PANAMA Wanted.—Can use quantity of black chiffon panama. Phone Greeley 2810.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Salt's and Hind & Harrison, for cash. Farragut 2648.

POM-POM Wanted.—Taupe and reindeer; pay cash. Isidor Levy & Co., 148 Madison Av. Madison Square 8777.

POM-POMS Wanted.—American pom-poms; all colors; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

POMPOMS Wanted.—American, all shades; cash. Shapiro & Davis, Chelsea 3789.

POMPOM Wanted.—American rose, taupe, and reindeer. Telephone Orchard 5746.

POM POM Wanted.—All shades, spot cash. Greeley 4321.

POM-POMS Wanted for cash. Farragut 3447.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will pay cash for all colors; also will exchange American 6709½ navy for black. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2368.

POPLINS Wanted.—Wool, velours, serges, in all colors; open for any quantity. Herman Noak Co., 1,333 Broadway.

POPLINS Wanted.—90610, 767, P. P. L., and 0360, serges; all shades; all kinds. Madison Square 3192.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for American 6709½, black. Telephone Farragut 9030.

POPLINS Wanted.—All colors, for cash. Victoria, 40 West 27th. Farragut 2271.

POPLIN Wanted.—9610, 6077, gray, tan, peking, rose, and burgundy. Chelsea 9724.

POPLINS Wanted.—06077, 90610, tan, gray, and pekin; cash. Mad. Sq. 4180.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for all high shades. Farragut 5166.

SERGES Wanted.—Mannish serge; are in copen, gray, tan, and black. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0936, all colors, at a price. Telephone 3139 Farragut.

SERGES Wanted.—809, 11433, 1464. Kolker, Gramercy 1529.

SILK SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at popular-priced silk suits. Call, with samples, 1133 Broadway, Room 1222.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for quantity of navy and white shepherd checks. Schwartz & Rosenbaum, 450 4th Av.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for Pekin, tan, and gray; call with samples. Branson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Farragut 6264.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—H. & L. 602 range, 171, 421, and 434. W. V. T. Samuel, Madison Square 3890.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for Pekin, army, and other shades. Chelsea 2570.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden, Leonard; all colors. Phone Madison Square 8272.

SUITS, COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on new smart suits and coats. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Will place orders on Spring suits. 35 West 31st, 9th floor.

SUITS, Coats Wanted.—Of the better grade only. First floor, 15 West 26th.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Open for copen, tan, gray, and plum, at a price. 134 West 37th, Tip Top Waist and Dress Co.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Quantity, all street shades, 85 cents to 95 cents. National Garment Co., 1 East 28th St.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Plain colors and stripes; quantity no object; spot cash. Greater ... Co., 44 East 23d.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Jobber open to purchase quantity of taffetas, all colors. Call Madison Square 8103.

TROUSERINGS AND COTTONADES Wanted.—Large quantity of cotton trouserings and cottonades; can use all kinds. The General Merchandise Exchange, Inc., 11 West 19th St.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher-Kennedy's 400, 500, also Andrew's silvertone burella 6038 and Holden Leonard's silvertone in all shades. ...x Cloak & Suit, 22 West 32d.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher & Kennedy, 1600 and 1400; any quantity. Madison Sq. 3388.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 11050, 13009, 13046, 13045, 11050, 13052, 0359, 15002; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS, Kerseys Wanted.—American, all shades. Louis Cohen, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 5636.

VELOUR Wanted.—Heavy weight, Fall shades; quantity. Telephone Greeley 2137.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—Open for black and white; also colored. Gramercy 6515.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELOURS Wanted.—American heavyweight; all styles; cash. Store, 41 West 25th.

WAISTS Wanted.—Silk and cotton; open for 500 dozen jobs; only best values considered; spot cash. Write full particulars, P 175 Times.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Fifty pieces, spot cash. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ARMY CLOTH.—10,000 yards 54 inch worsted, 9 ounces, $1.60. Barnett, 1,133 Broadway. Far. 3148.

COATS AND SUITS.—Velour, broadcloth, burella, mixtures, self and fur trimmed; closing out; headquarters on pom poms; quick delivery; moving; bargains. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

COATS.—Wonderful values, juniors', misses', and ladies' of the better kind, for Spring $5.50-$22.50; showroom first floor. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Spring line ready; exceptional values and styles for jobbers, retailers; juniors', misses', ladies'. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS, Suits.—Snappy Spring line; exceptional styles, wonderful values. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Infants' and children's; bargain in assortment of 200 high-grade coats; sizes 2 to 6. A. Bender & Son, 27 West 24th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Our showroom is open daily showing a complete line for the Spring. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

COATS.—Spring, ladies' and children's; price talks; also 300 ladies' Fall coats, to close. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATS.—300 silk plush coats to close out at a price. Gilbert & Rosenblatt, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—Serges, poplins, $6 up; suits, $8.50 up. Schoen-Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Pom-pom velours, fur trimmed; sacrifice. Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

COTTON FLANNELS AND DOMETS.—10,000 yards red, blue, brown, &c. Worth 1791.

COATS.—Ladies' cloth and plush, plain and trimmed; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

CREPE DE CHINES, 90c.; Georgettes, $1.05; all colors; immediate delivery. Markheim & Boosin, 44 East 23d. Gramercy 6480.

CREPE DE CHINES, 90c.; georgettes, $1.05; all colors; immediate delivery. Salomon & Kerner, 354 4th Av. Madison Sq. 9380.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Eagle's 684, 20 pieces, assorted colors. Madison Square 4180.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Colors, 4 thread, $1.05; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DELHI.—American 037, in rose, tan and clay. Phone Farragut 9805.

DRESSES.—Serges, to close; large assortment serge and silk dresses; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th St.

DRESSES, French Serge.—Immediate delivery; $6.25. Empire Waist and Dress Co., 41 West 17th St. 7724 Chelsea.

DRESSES.—Large assortment serge and silk dresses on hand for immediate delivery. Vassar Dress Co., 30 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Serges and silks to close out; immediate deliveries. Nathan Nathanson & Co., 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses to close out at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges, jerseys, evening dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—French serges, silks; immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Ruby, 116 West 29th

DRESSES.—Amazing values; silks, serges, party dresses sacrificed. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Snappy wool jerseys, silks, serges; immediate delivery. Altro Dress, 1,270 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Serges and jerseys, on racks, $6.75-$15. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Serge, silk, from $6.75 up, for immediate delivery. Princess, 10 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Job taffeta, serges, velvet, at a sacrifice. E. Singer, 170 5th Av.

DRESSES.—1,000 wash dresses; latest styles; immediate delivery. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

DRESSES, serges, for immediate delivery, at $6.50. Rube & Sam Harris, 9 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Serge and taffeta dresses, close out. Irma Model Dress, 129 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks, assorted styles; close $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

DUVET DE LAINE.—Forstmann & Huffmann, all shades. L Baumann & Co., 12 E. 32d.

FASTENERS.—Ready for export, about 400. G. S. Silberstein & Son, 3-5 Washington Place. Spring 7308.

FLASHLIGHTS.—A1, 5,000 pcs. baby-nickel tubular, not less than 100 lots, $28.50; other sizes proportionately; also several hundred high-grade phonographs, less than factory cost; will sample in N. Y. Mail your address to McFadden, 3d floor, 69 Wooster St.

GEORGETTES.—All colors, $1.10; also taffetas and crepes. Seligman-Kremer, 331 4th Av.

GINGHAMS.—Amoskeag, bleached madras, staple stripes and checks, for exchange. Farragut 9910.

HOSIERY.—All black, fine quality, mercerized, immediately; New York; $3 per dozen; special. Phone Barclay 8499.

JERSEY FABRICS.—Cotton napped tan, black, navy, and bleached white, 10,000 yards monthly for children's and other garments; inexpensive, desirable. Mayflower, Madison Square 9880.

KERSEYS, Wyandottes, 422 brown and green. Spring 6421.

LACES.—2,000 boxes, torchon, vals, fancy cotton assortments. Goldwater Brothers, 12 West 21st St.

LININGS, black and white, to close out. Chelsea 7536.

MOLESKINS.—100,000 yards moleskins for delivery at once. Z 270 Times Annex.

OVERCOATINGS.—Hug Flagiers, McKennys; also American mackinaws and overcoatings. Weil, 4000 Stuyvesant.

PANAMAS.—227, 228. S. P. A., I. Cummings & Bros., 28 West 25th. Farragut 8452.

PIECE GOODS, odds and ends, sample pieces, and cuts, 36 and 54 inch goods, this season's materials; will sell reasonable for cash. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7903.

PLANT, 32 Singer tables, direct-drive motors, for sale. Seid, 145 West 28th.

POPLIN, Brightwood, 4916 F, sammy shade, $2.20; Garfield gabardine, 4987, navy and black, $2.10; Gilbert, 8200, navy and black, $2.35. Farragut 2924.

POPLINS.—06077, high shades, $2.32½; P. P. L., $1.87½; serges, 11433, $1.97½; 519, $1.95; 1464, $2. Drucks, Gramercy 1387.

POPLINS.—Silk and wool, $1.55-$2.25; colors; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

POPLIN.—Burella, 0957, 0310, 6234, 6709½, and pom-poms. Gramercy 1074.

RIBBONS.—Have quantity in black velvet ribbons in Nos. 9 to 40. Call "The Golden Rule," 1,261 Broadway.

SATIN TAFFETA to close out. Chelsea 7536.

SERGES.—7301, 6002, 7002, 6120, 106, 104, S. B. G. L. 519, C. S. G. 1464, 54221, 54,289, 1210, 528, 48-48, 781, 87; poplins in high shades. Shainberg & Schoenfeld, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 1989.

SERGES.—6120, 7120, 54289, 11433, 519, 0936, 1210, 87, 4002, 7301, 94. C. F. L., I. Cummings & Bros., 28 West 25th St. Farragut 8452.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L., 6301, 7614, 7120, 54289, 6234, 104, 1464, 519, 528. Phone Paragon, 4254 Madison Square. Act quickly.

SERGES.—Juilliard navy, 40-inch goods; also will exchange for navy or sell botany 11433, plum, green, and brown. Madison Sq. 2085.

SERGES.—For immediate delivery; D1, D2, 210, 788, 787, 10, 1464, 9, 61221. Farragut Worsted Company, Madison Square 4862.

SERGES.—Whitman's 104 and 94, 50 pieces each navy. Behrman & Glekel, Madison Square 2196.

SERGES.—Storm, French, Mannish; all qualities and shades. Warren Woolen, 41 West 25th.

SERGES.—Juilliards 54289, American 6234, and Gera 9056. Phone Alfred, Mad. Sq. 8102.

SERGES.—106 Whitman, $2.20; 809 Botany, $2.02½; navies, net cash. Irving, Gramercy 3965.

SERGES, poiret, twill, garberdine, velours, or all shades; closing out. Farragut 4840.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L. and cotton serges, all colors, below market. Levin, 149 West 36th.

SERGES.—Poiret twills, in tan and Copen. Syndicate Textile Mills, 16 West 22d.

SERGES.—American 0936, all colors, at a price. Telephone 3139 Farragut.

SERGES and VELOURS, 6002, 4002, 0362, 228, 11433. Madison Square 3192.

SERGE.—American 0936 and Huebschmans navy serge. Farragut 2616.

SERGES.—104, 54289, 0936; poplins, 90610 and Dobson. Gram. 8486.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGES.—Botany 11433 and Gera 9056. Farragut 5166.

SERGE.—Amoskeag 7301. Phone Gramercy 4469.

SILKS.—Jap habutais and satins, below market; immediate delivery. Henry J. Jackson, 17 Madison Av. Tel. Madison Sq. 7593.

SILKS.—Manufacturer closing out entire stock of silks. 1,133 Broadway, Room 821.

SILK SKIRTS.—Striped and plain taffeta, $2.25 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

SILVERTONE.—Nine pieces; bargain at $2. Call on Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

SKIRTS.—All wool velour checks and plaids, $2.75; assorted sizes and colors. A. G. Bahn, 9 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—Job, 700 all wool, poplin, serges, mixtures, $1.85; 600 dozen wash, $5.50 per dozen. Excelsior, 152 West 34th St.

SKIRTS.—Discarded samples, assorted styles, to close; woolens. Ford, 149 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Exceptionally attractive serges, $2.25. Rich Skirt Co., 153 West 27th St.

SKIRTS.—Job poplin serges and mixtures, close out. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

SKIRTS.—Have 22 gross black belting, 1½ inches; cheap. Greeley 620.

SPRING SUITS.—Jobs to close. B. Mirkin, 133 West 21st.

SUITS.—All leading shades and materials; prices, $6.90-$22.50; best values obtainable. Hirschorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

TAFFETAS, colored; Georgettes, satins, crepe de chines, washable satins; immediate delivery. H. Letzter & Co., 1 East 28th St. Madison Square 3313-3314.

TAFFETAS, GEORGETTES, CREPE DE Chines, and Crepe Meteors.—All colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-6.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS.—All colors, immediate delivery; $1 and up. D. Trevas, 409 4th Av. Phone Madison Square 7527.

VELOURS.—American 0860, high shades—Duvet Delaine 7575, Fall colors. Farragut 2616.

VELOUR AND POPLIN.—American 0300, all colors; 90610 navy, black, Chelsea 7089.

VELOUR.—Steven's Spring velour for sale, all shades. Farragut 2347.

VELOURS.—American 0360, all colors. Phone Alfred, Mad. Sq. 8102.

WASH SATIN, 40-inch, $1.15; ivory, flesh; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine at $18 a dozen; cut very full; well made; latest styles; best values in city. Superba Waist Co., 279 5th Av.

WOOLENS.—We have a quantity of desirable woolens to close out such as poplins, serges, tricotines, &c., in one and two-piece lots; will sell part or all at sacrifice. A. Schulman, 1,123 Broadway.

YARNS.—Olive drab, worsted mixture yarns, retail; immediate delivery. Roscoe Worsted Mills, 215 4th Av., Room 1705. Stuyvesant 1613.

YARN.—Hand-knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1520.

YARNS.—Hand knitting wool and worsted, also sock yarns; immediate delivery. Bond, 15 East 22d St.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—Silk and serge dresses. Call between 11 and 2, Room 1128, 366 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Contractors on taffeta and georgette dresses of the better kind, 4—6. 41 West 25th St., 5th floor.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER wanted to take care of full set of books; state references and salary expected. J 277 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted for mercantile office. Mayflower, 354 4th Av.

SALESMAN wanted for coat and suit house for Middle Western territory or west of Chicago; men with following only need apply; commission. Sam Goldberg & Co., 158 West 29th.

SALESMAN, acquainted resident buying offices, handle good dresses; commission basis. Z 301 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.5¼@5¾ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.5½@5¾ " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Colors Sell in Best Millinery.

The letter from Selfridge & Co., Ltd., London, which was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES as showing the millinery trend in England in wartime, also takes up the question of colors and trimmings. On this point it says: "Bright colors have sold well in good class hats, such as vieux rose, lemon and putty, and, this Autumn, jade and copper have been extremely good, but our bargain basement is still selling a good many black hats. This Autumn season we have sold a large quantity of good class velours in bright colors and good semi-trimmed felts, but we have few untrimmed hats of any kind. Flowers, feathers, and wings are quite out of fashion, though a little cross and paradise osprey is moving."

Reason for Big Southern Trade.

One of the reasons given for the unusually large volume of business done with the Palm Beach and Southern trade this year is the fact that travel to Cuba, Porto Rico, and other West Indian islands has been more or less discouraged by the Government. Many people, it is pointed out, who went to Florida with the idea of going on via Key West to Havana, have been unable after a month's effort to obtain passports. The result was an unusual crowd in Miami and other points in Florida. This, of course, stimulated business. One manufacturer in this city reports that he has done 75 per cent. more business with his Southern trade this year than ever before. Another puts his increase of orders from Florida at 50 per cent.

Says No Slow Account Is Good.

There is a retail credit man in this city who takes issue with those of his profession who insist that certain accounts are good even if they are slow. His contention is that no account which is always slow can ultimately be good, and in addition to this it is a very hard account to handle. "Suppose an account is slow sixty days," he said yesterday. "That makes an actual loss of 1 per cent. for the store. Even if interest is paid on an account of this kind, there is still a question of loss through the creditor's not being able to use his money in the meantime for earning discounts on merchandise he buys, &c. For this reason, if for no other, it must be conceded that a slow account cannot be profitable in the long run and should be avoided."

Petticoat Styles for Spring.

Though much has been said about the straight narrow petticoat for the Spring trade, local manufacturers of underskirts report that the garments most in demand so far are only a trifle less full than those of other years. Also it is said that ruffles, which were tabooed in the early predictions as to what future styles would be, have instead continued very much in demand, and, in fact, are as actively sought as the plainer garments. The materials that seem to be selling the best are apparently silk jersey, changeable taffetas and satins. A wide range of light and dark shades of all the popular colors of the day is sought. Buying both in New York and out of town is said to be in very liberal quantities.

Traveling Men's Troubles.

The troubles of traveling salesmen these days are not confined to paying taxes and enforced idleness on Mondays. One traveling man who just recently returned from a trip through the South relates that, due to the curtailed passenger service on the railroads, he was delayed for three days in one town, and that in order to pay his swollen hotel bill he had to pawn his watch. He explained that, while his expense checks had been mailed by his firm on the prescribed dates to various points along his route, it had taken him so much longer to get from one point to another that it was frequently impossible to make his last check cover his expenses until he reached the town at which the next one would be waiting.

"Shells" May Be Scarce.

Makers of men's fur-lined coats, particularly those of the better grades, intimate that unless the fabric situation takes a turn for the better there may be a scarcity of "shells" this year. Not only is the domestic overcoating situation not as bright as it might be, but great difficulty is being experienced in placing orders for English cloths. One prominent American concern was recently informed by a well-known English mill that it could take no orders for the present because it was to make overcoatings for American soldiers in Europe, and recently the same concern was told by another English manufacturer that orders calling for delivery earlier than December of this year could not be booked. Even for that delivery prices are up 100 per cent. over last year.

Does Not Like "Private" Sales.

An executive of one of the best-known local stores is not in sympathy with the "private" sale idea that is now being worked in various parts of the country. In the conduct of a sale of this kind charge customers, as well as regular cash customers of record, are given the chance of picking over the offerings before they are advertised to the general public. Sometimes tickets of admission are required to gain access to the part of the store where the picking over is in process. While admitting that his store has held "private" sales on occasions when the offerings were about all alike as to value and were so large that congestion of the department was imminent and business would be hampered by the crowd, the executive in question says the usual sale of this kind actually means discrimination against one class of customers in favor of another.

Reduced Textile Alliance Charges.

A resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee of the Textile Alliance, Inc., at a meeting held yesterday in Boston, reducing the charge for the services of the Alliance to ¼ of 1 per cent., effective February 1, 1918, on all imports passing through its hands. It was further resolved to refund all charges collected or hereafter collected upon wools, other than wool shipped under British regulations, purchased or contracted for abroad prior to December 15, 1917. In order to insure equal justice to all, the following procedure is prescribed: The usual charge shall be collected from the recipient in the usual manner; the recipient shall file a written protest or claim; the claim shall be submitted to and audited by the Auditing Committee, which shall prescribe such form of proof as it may see fit, and the Treasurer shall pay such claims on the certificate of the Auditing Committee.

Make Fall Prices on Silk Hose.

Prices on silk and silk and wool hose for Fall delivery have been made by a New England manufacturer of high-class goods of this kind. The silk hose show no change in price, but the silk and wool goods, due to the scarcity and high cost of the fine Australian wool yarns used in them, have been advanced $3 a dozen over the Spring delivery price. The demand for the latter goods, both for street and sports wear, is said to be one of the features of current business in high-grade hosiery. In a great many cases it is now preferred to well-known imported lines because it combines all the virtues of the foreign silk and wool goods with less weight and a more comfortable "feel" on the feet. Because of the demand for these hose and the limited supply in sight, no order exceeding seventy-five dozen will be taken.

Some Gray Goods Contracts Sold.

Reports current in the local gray goods market yesterday indicated that there had been some change in the attitude of sellers toward sales for late deliveries. One such report told of the sale of 38½-inch 64-60s at 12¼ cents for delivery in August and September. For nearer by goods 12⅛ and 12¼ cents were asked, and business in 64-30s at the latter figure was done for shipment in March, April, and May. Inquiries were active during the day, and there appeared to be some goods from second hands in the market. Buyers have apparently become reconciled to the fact that they cannot get prompt shipments of first-hand 39-inch 68-72s under 14¼ cents, and so they have paid it. While the call for sheetings continued active, specific information regarding sales of them was rather meagre. However, further business was reported on four-yard 48-52s at 16 cents for shipment in nearby months. Mill prices on spot printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s...16½c	38½-inch, 64-60s..12½c
39-inch, 72-76s...15½c	38½-inch, 64-56s.*12¼c
39-inch, 68-72s..*14¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s..11¾c
39-inch, 56-44s...10¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s..11c
38½-inch, 64-64s..13c	27-inch, 64-60s... 9¼c

*Asked.

DYESTUFFS OUTLOOK GOOD.

New Industry Here Well Supported, Says Tariff Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Reports gathered by the Tariff Commission in its investigation of the dyestuffs situation in the textile industries from 1913 to 1916 indicate that "the textile consumers of dyestuffs will give the new American industry the support and patronage that will insure its continuance after the war."

In making this announcement tonight, the commission said that in 1916 domestic manufacturers of dyestuffs had made considerable progress in displacing foreign-made dyes with those of American manufacture.

JAPANESE WINNING TRADE.

Entering Markets Heretofore Held by the Germans.

Japan is rapidly advancing as a manufacturing nation and is becoming a very important factor in the South American market, according to Charles T. Ritter, representative of the firm of Lawrence & Co., who returned last week from an eight months' trip to the west coast. Mr. Ritter says that since his trip last year the Japanese have made remarkable progress in the production of articles that before the war were made almost entirely in Germany.

"The keynote of the success of the Japanese," said Mr. Ritter, "is that they will give the people just what they want. Their willingness to please is extraordinary, and they are always seeking new samples in order to manufacture just what is required. Another important item which they have not lost sight of is the arrangement of samples, which they prepare with great care and artistic consideration. They also take great care with their packing, and the Japanese cases always arrive in excellent condition, to the great satisfaction of the importers.

"The Orientals are making great efforts to manufacture those articles that before the war were almost entirely produced by Germany, and are making remarkable strides, owing to their ability to get cheap labor and the attention they are giving to details necessary for their production. They, like the Germans, are excellent imitators."

Dr. Janeway Estate Goes to Widow.

A copy of the will of Dr. Theodore C. Janeway of Johns Hopkins Medical College, Baltimore, who died Dec. 27 last, was filed in the Surrogates' Court here yesterday. He gave all his personal effects to his wife, Eleanor C. Janeway, to be shared with his sisters and their husbands. Mrs. Janeway also gets the life income from the residue, and on her death it will be divided among their children. Dr. Janeway instructed his wife to distribute his medical library and instruments according to the wishes he expressed to her. The value of the estate was not given.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The moratorium that has been in effect in Paraguay since August, 1914, expired on Dec. 31 last, according to a cablegram from the American Embassy at Asuncion. No extension of it has been made.

Ralph C. Davison, for the last six years associated with the American Mason Safety Tread Company in a selling and engineering capacity, has resigned his position and Directorship to join the American Abrasive Metals Company, 50 Church Street.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—S. Sporborg; W. Dick, millinery; 621 B'way; Grand.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Misses Hendrie and Campbell; Miss B. H. Hendrie, Miss J. Campbell, millinery; Martha Washington.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.—Miss M. Burke, art goods; 41 Union Square; Cumberland.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Froshin, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Keeley Co.; Wm. Meyer, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,170 B'way.
ATLANTA, Iowa—L. Oransky & Son; J. Washer, rugs; 72 Madison Av.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Bon Marthe; S. Lipinsky, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,178 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. H. Schofield, laces, neckwear; 2 West 37th.
BALTIMORE—L. Cohen, woolens; B'way Central.
BALTIMORE—C. B. Henderson, ready-to-wear; 684 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; A. M. Crigler, shirts, neckwear; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Fribush Brothers; F. Fribush, piece goods; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Brothers; A. Abrams, pants; 470 4th Av.; York.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; W. F. Traub, prints, ginghams; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Eytinge, ribbons; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.
BATESVILLE, Ark.—Hall D. G. Co.; J. C. Hall, dry goods, notions, men's furnishings; 256 Church St.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Pizitz D. G. Co.; A. I. Abkowitz, millinery; 1,161 Broadway; Grand.
BOONVILLE, Mo.—A. & F. Victor; A. Victor, clothing, furn. goods; Aberdeen.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; B. Cutcliffe, linens; W. Reed, men's hosiery; F. H. Jury, dresses; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Cumner Jones Co.; C. G. Newcomb, smallwares; 303 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; W. F. Finlayson, laces, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Brown-Durrell Co.; E. H. Scott, infants' wear, knit goods; 19 W. 19th St.
BOZEMAN, Mont.—C. A. Mull, sleeveless smocks; 470 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; W. H. Howe, sporting goods; 404 4th Av.
BROWNSVILLE, Tenn.—Seisenthal & Sons; Mr. Seisenthal, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; S. E. Conrad, notions, laces, hdkfs., jewelry; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—McLean Bros.; H. McLean, fancy goods; Manhattan.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—K. and M. Miller; Miss M. Miller, millinery; Breslin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; E. A. Rooney, millinery; J. Duncan, trimmed hats; 621 Broadway.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; J. Ferguson, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., ribbons; 230 5th Av.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; Miss M. H. Hogg, pictures; J. J. Connolly, men's furn. goods; 2 West 37th.
BUENOS AIRES—Sanchez & Co.; Santiago Sanchez, lamps, glassware, crockery, housefurnishing goods; 377 Broadway, Room 806.
BURLEY, Idaho—Golden Rule; W. A. Von Ehgelen, general merchandise; Imperial.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Killian Co.; W. Lawrence, housefurn. goods; 105 Grand; Breslin.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; F. M. Needham, phonographs; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; C. M. McLeod, dress goods; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—S. and A. Cohen; A. Cohen, clothing; Hermitage.
CHICAGO—Atlas Woolen Co.—D. Warshauer, silks, woolens, trimmings; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—D. M. Fitzgerald, woolens; Cumberland.
CINCINNATI—Lehman, Meiss & Co.; M. Meiss, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; ready-to-wear; Claridge.
CLARKSVILLE—Bloom Bros.; S. R. Bloom, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—H. Rothman Co.; H. Rothman, clothing; Grand.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; J. A. Hahn, notions; 72 Leonard; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Halle Brothers Co.; Miss S. Friedman, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; W. J. Huber, children's clothing, toys; A. Wasson, representing; A. A. Gary, waists, basement; 220 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—J. A. Kirven Co.; G. L. Sheram, domestics, blankets; 1,170 B'way; Latham.
COLUMBUS, O.—Columbus Upholstery Supply Co.; W. C. Smith, upholstery goods; Grand.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—J. Wise, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 33d.
DECATUR—Linn & Scruggs D. G. and Carpet Co.; Miss Bailey, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 1,133 Broadway.
DELHI, N. Y.—W. B. Thompson & Co.; W. B. Thompson, clothing; Continental.
DENISON, Texas—J. W. Madden Co.; S. R. Park, dry goods; Aberdeen.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; N. L. Cassiday, basement Spring dresses; 303 5th Av.
DES MOINES—The Emporium; Mr. Polachek, women's suits; 1,133 Broadway.
DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; A. H. W. MacMillan, domestics, flannels, blankets; 48 Leonard.
DETROIT, MICH.—J. L. Hudson Co.; G. W. Preston, general mdse., basement; 354 4th Av.
DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; W. H. Canfield, hosiery; 43 Leonard.
DOUGLAS, Ariz.—Levy Bros.; B. Levy, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 33d.
DULUTH, Minn.—Duluth Glass Block Store; R. G. Henderson, coats, suits, waists, boys' clothing; 200 5th Av.
DURHAM, N. C.—Strauss, Rosenberg Co.; S. Strauss, jobs Fall coats; Room 500, 1,170 Broadway.
FLAGSTAFF, Ariz.—Babbitt Bros.; E. Hash, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 33d.
FORT SCOTT, KAN.—Mrs. C. A. Katzung, ready-to-wear, millinery; Bristol.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Boston Store; H. Kaufman, coats, suits, infants' wear; 1,150 Broadway; Imperial.
GLASGERE, Mont.—Golden Rule; F. S. Jones, general mdse.; Bristol.
GLENDION, Mont.—Golden Rule; W. R. Worthington, general mdse.; Bristol.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—S. D. Young, carpets; Wallick.
GREENVILLE, Miss.—T. Levy, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
GREENVILLE, Miss.—C. O. Levi, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
GREENVILLE, Miss.—Nelms & Blum; S. Blum, dry goods, notions, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; S. Stern, muslin underwear, corsets; F. W. Blauvelt, furn. goods, hosiery, umbrellas; 230 5th Av.
HELENA, Mon.—New York D. G. Co.; H. Fligelman, dress goods, silks, hosiery, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—S. Mendel; H. Mendel, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.; Latham.
HOUSTON—McCardell & Sauer; H. McCardell, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—Traugott Bros.; Louis Traugott, women's coats, suits, silk, serge dresses, children's, infants' coats, dresses; Leo Traugott, men's, boys' clothing, shirts; Martinique.
JONESVILLE, WIS.—T. P. Burns Co.; T. P. Burns, general mdse.; 44 E. 23d, Breslin.
KALAMOZOO, Mich.—J. R. Jones Sons & Co.; R. G. Hatchaway, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Emery Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; William Phelan, millinery; 25 Madison Av.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—S. H. George & Sons; Miss M. R. Calvin, millinery; 1,150 B'way; Breslin.
LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Loeb & Hene; S. Loeb, fancy goods, stationery; 44 E. 23d; Cumberland.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Westenberger, Mayer Myers; W. W. Maley, carpets; Breslin.
LANDER, Wyo.—Golden Rule; A. A. Akins, general mdse.; Bristol.
LAURENS, S. C.—S. M. and E. H. Wilkes Co.; S. M. Wilkes, rugs; Grand.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Lowenberg Co.; I. Lowenberg, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
LITTLE ROCK—Gus Blass Co.; Miss C. Staehle, underwear, infants' wear; 1,150 B'way.
LOGAN, Wash.—Golden Rule; E. W. Elliott, general merchandise; Imperial.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Durand Perry Co.; E. Perry, ready-to-wear; Latham.
LOWELL, MASS.—M. Carp & Co.; L. Carp, furn. goods; Arlington.
MERIDEN, Ct.—Miss E. G. Hurley, millinery; Miss M. Casey, millinery; Breslin.
MINNEAPOLIS.—Raleigh Waist Shop; C. W. Gordon, waists; Breslin.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Leader Mercantile Co.; G. A. Goldthrite, men's furnishing goods, women's hosiery, women's, children's underwear; 38 West 23d.
MINOT, N. D.—E. Ellison & Co.; O. Ellison, ready-to-wear; Room 509, 1,170 Broadway.
MINOT, N. D.—Minot Cloak and Suit Co.; L. M. Flaten, ready-to-wear; Room 509, 1,170 Broadway.
NASHVILLE—Blouse Shop; Mrs. G. Frawe, waists; 1,140 B'way, Collingwood.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Potvin, notions, jewelry; 404 4th Av.; Broztell.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; C. W. Neyhard, housefurn. goods; 1,239 B'way.
OAKLAND, Cal.—Marymont & Upright; Miss M. White, waists, corsets; Miss Weiss, ladies' wear; 100 West 32d.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—T. Tobia, millinery, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way; Wallick.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Little Jurden Co.; M. W. Little, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Emporium; P. Tobias, millinery; Miss Houghton, millinery; 1,199 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; Miss Weinstein, jobs skirts; 364 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Ladies Bazaar; S. Greenberg, ready-to-wear; Van Cortland.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Cravis & Son; J. Cravis, cloaks, suits; 33 West 34th; Wallick.
PHILADELPHIA—Trio Waist Co.; H. Kessler, waistings; 39 W. 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—A. B. Kirschbaum & Co.; D. Kirschbaum, woolens; 212 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—A. K. Schwenk Co.; B. S. Burris, cloths, woolens; Marlborough.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; G. R. Dunn, art embroideries; B'way and 32d.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss A. Brown, knit underwear; 23 East 26th.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufman & Baer Co.; Miss Schuster, millinery; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—R. G. Gamble & Co.; R. G. Gamble, hats and caps; Broadway Central.
POCATELLO, Wash.—Golden Rule; J. Hood, general mdse.; Imperial.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; F. Harker, bargain basement; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Z. Swett Co.; Z. Swett, cloaks, suits; 15 East 26th.
PORT HURON, Mich.—The Ballentine D. G. Co.; A. R. Ballentine, genl. mdse.; Martinique.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Anderson Bros. Co.; W. W. Anderson, coats, suits, waists, millinery; 404 4th Av.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Hudson Valley Muslin Underwear Co.; W. H. Knapp, mfrs. muslin underwear; Somerset.
PULLMAN, Wash.—Golden Rule; C. Vallton, general mdse; Bristol.
READING—L. Kraemer & Co.; M. D. Hunter, clothing; Imperial.
RICHMOND, Va.—Pettit & Co.; W. S. Pettit, carpets, rugs, furniture; York.
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; Miss A. Miller, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Keith, O'Brien Co.; D. D. McArthur, silks, dress goods; 116 West 32d.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Paris Millinery Co.; S. Ashby, Mrs. A. F. Smith, millinery; 141 5th Av.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Wolf & Marx Co.; M. Smith, notions, laces; 353 4th Av.
SAN DIEGO, Cal.—A. Blumberg & Co.; A. Blumberg, ready-to-wear; 13 E. 26th; Latham.
SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; I. Whitehill, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 470 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; W. Murray, laces; 15 E. 26th.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros., Inc.; Miss E. Beach, waists, house dresses; 50 Union Square.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; Mrs. Austin, juniors' wear; 3 West 29th.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—L. Mohr & Sons; S. Mohr, men's wear, woolens, skirtings; 395 Broadway.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton Carpet & Furniture Co.; J. G. Owens, carpets; Navarre.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle D. G. Co.; Miss M. Brown, children's dresses, sweaters; 225 4th Av.
SHAWNEE, Okla.—Mammouth Department Store; E. Dahlinger, dry goods, notions; 1,170 Broadway; Aberdeen.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Brandon, Durrell Co.; Miss L. B. Covert, coats, waists; York.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—The Emporium; Mr. Fresen, women's suits; 1,133 Broadway.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; C. B. Hitchcock, carpets; 230 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; W. F. Maloney, furn. goods, gloves, corsets, underwear; 230 5th Av.
ST. PAUL—Bannon Bros. Co.; I. Summerfield, men's furn. goods, shoes; 1,261 B'way.
ST. PAUL—The Golden Rule; Miss M. Doyle, women's gloves; 1,261 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Emporium Merc. Co.; Mr. Gordon, carpets, rugs; 1,239 B'way.
SWANSEA, Mass.—E. S. Sears, antiques, bric-a-brac; Latham.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. J. Hand, rugs; R. S. Hand, carpets; Breslin.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—International Millinery Co.; J. H. Rosen, children's blocked hats; 34 West 35th.
TEXARKANA, Ark.—M. Sherer, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
TRINIDAD, Col.—R. Hamerslough Merc. Co.; W. Freirich, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.
TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—A. Brown, clothing; 1,123 Broadway; Arlington.
TUCSON, Ariz.—Albert Steinfeld Co.; Mrs. Loomis, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
TWIN FALLS, Idaho—Golden Rule; Miss J. Hood, ladies' wear; Imperial.
UTICA, N. Y.—G. W. Reed, men's, boys' clothing, women's ready-to-wear; Navarre.
WACO—Sachs' Specialty Shop; H. Sachs, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 33d.
WACO—Sanger Brothers; A. Cohen, wholesale notions, hosiery, men's furn. goods; 19 East 24th.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; D. L. Frank, Winter coats, suits; 1,140 B'way.
WEST POINT, Miss.—Rosenfield Ladies' Store; S. O. Rosenfield, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
WHEELING, W. Va.—H. P. McGregor & Co.; H. P. McGregor, china; Imperial.
WICHITA, Kan.—Rorabaugh D. G. Co.; C. L. Ewing, ready-to-wear; Miss B. Daly, millinery; McAlpin.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; F. A. Krim, cloaks, suits, furs, skirts, dresses; 230 5th Av.

"Nothing to Sell but a Principle"

SHOW STARTS TUESDAY, JAN. 29

COME! SEE THE

Sveltline REVELATION

On Living Models

COME and see the Sveltline Principle work the miracle of making stout women slim.

LEARN the difference between mere "extra-size garments" and the scientifically planned Sveltline kind.

WE have nothing to sell—you have nothing to buy. But there are worlds to see.

The exhibition will continue for 30 days.

For dealers and representatives only

Associated Stylish Stout-Wear Makers, Inc.
47 West 34th Street, 3d Floor.
(Opposite Hotel McAlpin)

We are now showing our elaborate range of
POPULAR PRICED
COATS & SUITS
Juniors, Misses, Stouts and Out Sizes
In our beautiful new Show Rooms.
Mutual Garment Co.
16-18-20 West 32nd St. New York

The Leading Sweater House
COHEN BROS.
16-18-20 West 32nd St. New York
Are now showing their immense lines of
Fibre, Thread Silk, Shetland & Zephyr
SWEATERS
For Spring and Fall Delivery
The most elaborate range of models ever shown by any manufacturer.

"Crepe Juliette"
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE
is a Georgette, absolutely pure dye, not weighted, making it absolutely indestructible and washable.
WHEN BUYING DRESSES OR WAISTS, ASK FOR IT.
NONE BETTER MADE IN AMERICA
CONTINENTAL SILK MILLS
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
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Are You Getting Satisfactory Trucking Service?
Is your merchandise moving with promptness and despatch? We can supply motor trucks of all sizes and for all classes of work by the day, week or month.
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Special Trucks for Special Work
Telephone Bryant 4349 today or write and let us solve your transportation problems.
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PRISCILLA COATS
for Misses
have an air of individuality quite unusual in popular priced merchandise.
Their smart, modish lines are in keeping with the prevailing vogue of youthfulness in outer apparel, and are proving immensely popular whenever they are on sale.
See the complete spring line in our showrooms.
H. Goldwater & Co.
36-46 W. 25th St., N. Y.

Removal Notice
Don't fail to see the most talked-of, popular-priced line of white embroidered and colored cotton
DRESSES
in the market,
$3.85 to $12.75
Also big line of popular-priced Silk Dresses,
$8.75 to $16.50
at our new home.
Greenberg-Weiner & Co.
31-37 West 27th Street

The Immediate Delivery Coat House
Styles that are always right for your popular priced
COATS
Thousands of coats always in stock.
$4.50 to $22.50
Siegel & Barnett, Inc.
1237-1239 Broadway (31st St.), N.Y.

GINSBERG BROS.
3-5-7 West 35th Street
Showing Complete Spring Line of
DRESSES
WAISTS
Stock on hand for immediate delivery

THE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
COAT AND SUIT HOUSE
of BIG VALUES
Worsted Whipcord Suit, Worsted Serge Suit, $6.75
American Woolen Co. all wool poplin suit, peau de cygne lined, $11.50
Complete line of coats and suits from $4.75-$13.50.
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 West 27th Street.

Army & Navy
Officers' Dispatch Cases, Bedding Rolls, Clothing Rolls, Silk Hat Cords, Sheep Lined Army Coats, Uniforms.
Universal Trading Co.
220 Fourth Ave. New York City.

M. KANANACK
will show his complete lines of
COATS & SUITS
on SUNDAY & MONDAY
at the
HOTEL IMPERIAL

Acorn Brand S. L. Munson Co
ALBANY N. Y.
WAISTS, SMOCKS, & DRESSES
Munson made
N. Y. Salesroom 225 5th Ave.

New Spring Styles in Silk and Serge Dresses $6.75 UP
Immediate Delivery.
TIP-TOP DRESS CO.
134 West 37th.

Tweed & Silk Rubberized Coats
Wool & Tweed Auto Coats
Novelty Rain Coats
34 West 27th Street
HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG & CO.

DRESSES Silk and Cotton $3.75 up
M. WEISMAN & SONS, 118 W. 22D ST.

FOR ARMY & NAVY
FUSE LIGHTER
Kraemer No. 400. Lights Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette. No benzine required. Will burn in the strongest wind. Nickeled, Sterling Silver, Solid Gold.
FIT FOR ANY KIT
M. E. BERNHARDT (Sole Mfr.)
157 Chambers St., N. Y. City
Sample to wholesalers—Nickeled 35c ppd.

'BEST BY TEST'
U. S. CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO., INC.
414-416 W. B'way, N. Y.
Phone 9296-9297 Spring.

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COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
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LEVISON & CO.
141 FIFTH AVENUE | ACCOUNTS FINANCED

POLANSKY.—Financing merchants' accounts; brokerage insurance; real estate. 2019 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Five Opportunities in Public Utility Bonds

Public Utilities stand third in the coal priority order of the Fuel Administrator

PUBLIC UTILITIES are a powerful factor, both directly and indirectly, in the prosecution of the war.

Their efficiency and prosperity are indispensable to communities at all times. They are the arteries which feed our present-day development.

There are five public utility bond issues of unusual attractiveness, yielding from 6.00% to 6.83%, to which we invite your special attention.

Send for Circular AG-153

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We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

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Our new booklet may be of assistance to you.

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Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes (Normal and Surtaxes)

Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits

$161,000

CITY OF HOBOKEN, N.J.

5% GOLD BONDS

Due Jan. 1, 1919-1954 Incl.

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS IN NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY

Assessed Valuation 1915 - $79,745,489

Net Bonded Debt - - - 3,991,712

Population 1916 (Est.) - - 70,000

Prices to yield 4.80%

R. M. GRANT & CO.

31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

BOSTON CHICAGO

Two-Year 6% Secured Notes

To Yield About

7½%

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Falls to Low Volume—Further Drop in the Liberty 3½s.

The stock market has not infrequently seen more business in a single hour than it enjoyed in the full day yesterday, transactions showing a marked decrease even from the restricted activity of the day previous. The dealings, both in volume and price range, fairly reflected the small extent of the public's interest in stocks. Many issues which are ordinarily quite active got on the tape only through the recording of a single sale of one hundred shares.

In such a narrow market the fluctuations carried little significance. Issues which were heavy on Wednesday gained a little ground yesterday; most of the stocks closed somewhat higher without reflecting any change in the business outlook. Marine preferred settled down at about its closing price made after the discovery that negotiations for the sale of the White Star and Leyland lines had fallen through; Steel again went through 90, but ended the session with a small gain. As the date for the next quarterly meeting approaches discussion as to the board's attitude toward the extra dividend is concerning itself with the possibility of the declaration of the regular 1¼ per cent. and a smaller extra than traders have become accustomed to. It is pointed out that Directors will have in mind not only the heavy demand for excess profits taxes, but the inability of the mills to operate at anything like capacity for some weeks past, owing to the transportation difficulties.

The market for Government bonds was speeded up by remarks of the Secretary of the Treasury, from which many people jumped to the conclusion that he is counting upon being able to sell $10,000,000,000 by June 30 next. The first issue of 3½ tax exempt bonds made a new low record at 98 yesterday. It is held in leading financial circles that nothing will be done to prejudice this issue when terms are finally reached governing the forthcoming offering, but it is not to be wondered at that the outstanding bonds have been hurt by the suggestion of an issue of short-term bonds without the privilege of conversion for the issues already sold.

It is expected that the Treasury Department will shortly withdraw additional funds from member banks. In the meantime, call money continues easy, with no change in time rates. New York City received a favorable price for its offering of $5,000,000 of four months' revenue bills, for which bids were received for nearly $46,000,000. The awards were made on a basis running from 4.40 to 4.53 per cent. Bond dealers reported a satisfactory demand for short-term issues, with signs of improvement in other departments of the investment fields.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

More Interest Displayed in Home and Argentine Rails.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The stock market was steady today. More interest was displayed in home and Argentine rails, which were active and firmer on better traffic reports. Mozambiques were the feature in mines, and Colonial bonds were the best in the gilt-edged section, which was generally neglected, owing to a demand for short-term issues. Russian mines were inclined to improve. Money was in good supply and fair demand. Discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 58 francs for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 15½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 60 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ....4 Renewals 3½
Low ....3½ Last 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¾	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¾	Ninety days	6
Four months	5¾	Four months	6
Five months	5¾	Five months	6
Six months	5¾	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....3⅞@4¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days....4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days....5½
4 to 6 months....5½@5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months....5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—Demand	$4.7530	$4.7530	$4.7530	..
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	..
Francs—Demand	5.72¼	5.72¼	5.72¼	..
Cables	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	..
Rubles—Demand	13.00	13.00	13.00	..
Cables	13.25	13.25	13.25	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.7530	$4.76 7/16
5.1826	Paris	5.72¼	5.70½
	China—Hongkong	71.25	71.50
	Peking	109.50	109.75
	Shanghai	102.50	102.75
19.30	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20	Holland	43.50	44.00
32.44	India—Bombay	35.00	35.50
	Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826	Italy	8.46	8.45
49.85	Japan—Kobe	51.75	52.00
	Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46	Russia	13.00	13.25
26.80	Scandinavia—Stockholm	33.50	34.00
	Copenhagen	31.00	31.50
	Christiania	32.12½	32.62½
19.30	Spain	24.20	24.30
	South America—32.42 Rio	26.64	26.74
	42.44 Buenos Aires	44.34	44.44
5.1826	Switzerland	4.45½	4.43½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69⅝	$4.71½	$4.69½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $524,800,579; balance, $30,104,693; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $6,316,460; Federal Reserve credit balance, $20,993,943.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis; 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $96.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43⅝, off ¼d; in New York, 87⅝c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 70c.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£249,000
Circulation, decreased	102,000
Bullion, increased	146,578
Other securities, increased	2,986,000
Public deposits, increased	398,000
Other deposits, increased	2,851,000
Notes reserve, increased	260,000
Government securities, increased	72,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 19.33 per cent.; last week it was 19.57 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand, increased	1,528,000
Silver in hand, increased	2,047,000
Notes in circulation, increased	100,130,000
Treasury deposits, increased	11,958,000
General deposits, decreased	21,899,000
Bills discounted, increased	5,516,000
Advances, decreased	685,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 24, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	275,006	410,578	733,121
Year to date	11,100,299	14,024,291	14,198,879

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
2½	2⅝	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
18⅝	18⅞	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	−⅞
77½	78	1,600	Am. Beet Sugar	76½	77⅝	76½	77⅝	+⅞
36¼	36½	300	Am. Can	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+⅛
70½	71	800	Am. Car & Fdry	70½	70⅞	70½	70½	...
28½	29	2,200	Am. Cotton Oil	28½	29½	28½	28½	+½
32⅝	32¾	9,400	Am. Linseed	31⅞	32⅞	31⅞	32⅝	+⅞
72	73½	1,600	Am. Linseed pf	72¼	73⅞	72¼	73¼	+1¼
55	55½	700	Am. Locomotive	55	55½	55	55½	+¼
50½	55	100	Am. Malting 1st pf	51	51	51	51	−3
82¼	82⅜	10,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	81⅜	82½	81	82¼	+½
..	..	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	92½	92½	92½	92½	−⅜
..	..	81	Do., odd lot	92½	92½	92½	92½	
60	60¾	700	Am. Steel F'dries	59½	60¾	59½	60	−¼
106½	107	1,400	Am. Sugar Ref	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
66⅛	66¾	1,900	Am. Sumatra Tob	66	67¼	66	66¾	+¾
86	88⅝	50	Am. Sumatra T. pf	87	87	87	87	...
104	104½	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	104¼	104¼	104	104	−⅛
158½	162	300	Am. Tobacco	158	158½	157¾	158½	−⅞
90	95½	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	95	95	94	94	−3½
46¾	47	200	Am. Woolen	46⅝	47	46¾	47	+½
13¾	14	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S	14¼	14⅝	14	14	−½
60⅞	60⅞	3,600	Anaconda Copper	60¼	61	60½	60⅞	+½
82½	83½	500	Atch., Top. & S. F	83	83	82½	82½	−1
101	101¼	1,500	At., Gulf & West I	99½	101	99	101	+1
59⅝	59⅞	2,000	Baldwin Loco	58⅜	59⅞	58¼	59⅞	+1⅜
96	98	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	96	96	96	96	−2
49¼	49½	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	49½	49½	49	49¼	−¼
75¼	76	800	Bethlehem Steel	75¼	75⅝	75¼	75⅝	+⅝
74¼	74⅜	11,500	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c	73⅜	74½	72⅞	74¼	+1
98⅛	98⅜	100	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	
20⅞	21½	300	Booth Fisheries	21	21⅝	21	21⅝	+⅝
41	42⅝	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	42⅝	42⅝	42½	42½	−⅛
110	112¼	100	Burns Brothers	112	112	112	112	
18⅝	18½	200	Butte & Superior	19	19	18	18	−½
42	43	100	California Pet. pf	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	−⅞
139	139½	200	Canadian Pacific	138½	139	138½	139	+½
65	65½	1,100	Central Leather Co	65½	65½	64½	65¼	−½
30¼	31	100	Cerro de Pasco	30½	30½	30½	30½	...
51½	51¾	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	51¾	51⅞	51¾	51⅞	−⅛
41¼	41⅞	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	41½	41½	41	41½	
72	72½	1,000	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	72⅝	72⅝	72	72½	+⅜
19¼	19½	400	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼	+¼
59¼	60	200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c	59¾	59¾	59½	59½	...
49	49½	300	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	...
16	16½	600	Chile Copper	15½	16	15½	16	+½
42	42½	200	Chino Copper	42	42	42	42	+¼
32½	33	200	Columbia Gas & El	32⅝	33	32⅝	33	...
30	32	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	30	30	30	30	...
87	87¾	100	Consolidated Gas	87½	87½	87½	87½	...
32½	32⅝	10,600	Corn Products Ref	31⅞	32½	31⅞	32½	+1
91	92	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	92	92	92	92	+1
53⅝	54¼	800	Crucible Steel	53⅝	54	53¼	53½	...
31⅛	31½	3,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	31¼	31½	31	31¼	+⅛
79	80	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	80	80	80	80	+½
37¼	37⅝	3,500	Distillers' Secur	37⅝	37½	36¾	37⅜	+⅝
14⅞	15	300	Erie	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
23¼	23⅞	200	Erie 1st pf	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	...
28½	35	100	Federal M. & S. pf	30½	30½	30½	30½	+⅝
25	34	200	Fisher Body	26	26	26	26	−2
34	35	100	Gaston, W. & W	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	−1½
100	104	100	Gen. Chemical pf	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	+3⅜
130	130½	1,100	General Electric	129½	130	129½	130	+¾
113	113¾	2,000	General Motors	112½	113½	111¼	113	+1
41⅝	42	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	41	41	41	41	+½
88	89	200	Great Northern pf	88	88½	88	88½	−½
26⅝	26⅞	1,000	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+⅛
84	91	100	Gulf States Steel	89	89	89	89	+2
34½	35	100	Haskell & Barker	35	35	35	35	−¼
43	44	500	Inspiration Copper	44	44	43¾	44	+⅜
44	46	400	Interboro Con. pf	44½	44½	44	44	−⅜
13¾	14	800	Int. Agricultural	13	14	13	14	+¾
43	45	1,400	Int. Agricultural pf	45	45⅝	44⅜	45	+1
23⅜	23⅝	8,700	Int. Mer. Marine	23	23⅝	22⅝	23½	+¼
89½	89⅝	28,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	89¼	89⅝	88⅛	89½	+⅝
28½	28⅝	300	Int. Nickel	28	28½	28	28½	+¼
27⅝	28	400	Int. Paper	27⅝	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+1
42	43½	100	Kelly Spring. Tire	43½	43½	43½	43½	−1½
31⅝	32½	400	Kennecott Copper	31⅝	32	31½	32	+⅛
4½	7½	100	Keokuk & Des Mo	4½	4½	4½	4½	
75	75½	100	Lackawanna Steel	75	75	75	75	−½
56½	58	500	Lehigh Valley	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	+1
57	59	100	Mackay Cos. pf	58	58	58	58	
90¼	91	23,500	Mexican Petroleum	90	91⅝	88⅞	90¼	+1¼
31⅜	31½	300	Miami Copper	31¼	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	+⅛
44	44¼	800	Midvale Steel	43⅞	44¼	43⅞	44⅛	+⅝
9	9½	200	Minn. & S. L., new	9½	9½	9½	9½	
20½	21	1,100	Mo. Pacific	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20¼	+⅛
41⅛	42	200	Mo. Pacific pf	41⅜	42	41⅜	42	+¼
67⅜	70	100	Montana Power	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	+½
43	43¼	4,400	Nat. Enam. & S	42	43⅝	42	43	+⅞
44	46⅞	100	Nat. Lead	45	45	45	45	+½
18¼	18⅝	100	Nev. Con. Copper	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+¼
19	20	100	N. O., T. & M	19	19	19	19	
69	69¼	1,400	N. Y. Central	68¾	69	68½	69	+½
14½	18½	100	N. Y., C. & S. L	14½	14½	14½	14½	−1½
27⅝	28	300	N. Y., N. H. & H	27½	28	27½	28	+½
18⅛	19	100	N. Y., O. & W	18⅛	18¼	18¼	18¼	+¼
102	103	400	Norfolk & Western	102	102	102	102	−1
43	45	200	North American	44	44	44	44	−¼
81⅜	82	1,500	Northern Pacific	81⅝	82	81½	82	+⅜
36½	36⅞	400	Ohio Cities Gas	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
4⅛	4½	100	Ontario Mining	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	−¼
88	89	200	Pan.-A. P. & T. pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	
45½	45⅝	1,100	Penn. Railroad	45½	45⅝	45½	45⅝	−⅜
44½	45	200	People's Gas, Chi	44½	45	44½	45	
45	45¼	200	Pittsburgh Coal	45	45	45	45	−⅝
26⅛	26¾	300	Pitts. & W. Va	26¾	26¾	26⅝	26¾	+½
61	62	100	Pressed Steel Car	60½	60½	60½	60½	−½
111	112	200	Pullman Company	111	111½	111	111½	+½
49½	50	200	Ry. Steel Spring	49	49½	49	49½	+½
22⅞	23	300	Ray Con. Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	−⅛
72⅝	72¾	3,400	Reading	72	72⅝	71⅝	72⅝	+⅝
74⅝	75	1,300	Repub. Iron & Steel	73½	74½	73½	74	+⅞
11⅛	11⅝	100	St. L. & San F	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
60	65	200	Savage Arms	60	60	60	60	+2
60	65	50	Do., odd lot	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	...
148½	149⅞	100	Sears, Roeb'k & Co	148½	148½	148½	148½	−2½
16⅛	17	100	Shattuck-Arizona	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−1
33	33½	1,800	Sinclair O. & R	32⅝	33½	32⅝	33	...
38	40	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I	39	39	39	39	−1
81	81⅜	700	Southern Pacific	80⅞	81	80⅞	81	
22¼	22½	400	Southern Ry	21⅞	22½	21⅞	22¼	
57	58	100	Southern Ry. pf	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	+¼
48¼	48¾	600	Studebaker Co	48	48½	48	48½	+½
33⅞	35	100	Superior Steel	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	−⅛
15⅛	15⅜	2,600	Tenn. Cop. & C	15⅛	15⅜	14½	15⅛	−⅛
149½	150	5,400	Texas Co	147	150	147	149½	+2½
17	18	200	Texas & Pacific	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	−1
53	53⅞	3,600	Tobacco Products	53⅛	54	52⅞	54	−⅛
4	8	100	T., St. L. & W. t. c	5½	5½	5½	5½	−2
9	15	100	T.,S.L.&W.pf.t.c	12½	12½	12½	12½	+½
64	73	100	Union B. & P	65	65	65	65	−2½
111½	112	2,100	Union Pacific	111	111⅛	110⅞	111⅛	
69½	70	100	Union Pacific pf	70	70	70	70	
96⅛	96¾	2,900	United Cigar Stores	95⅝	96⅜	94¼	96½	+½
45½	46½	100	United Drug 1st pf	46	46	46	46	−1
118¼	119½	400	U. S. Indu. Alcohol	119	119	118¼	118¼	−⅜
11	13	100	U. S. R. & I. Co	11½	11½	11½	11½	+1½
55⅝	56	2,300	U. S. Rubber	55½	56½	54⅝	56	+1½
95	95½	1,200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	95	95	95	95	...
45⅛	45⅝	100	U. S. S. R. & M	45½	45½	45½	45½	...
90⅛	90⅞	71,600	U. S. Steel	89⅝	91	89½	90⅞	+¾
109⅝	109½	400	U. S. Steel pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	−½
80½	81	1,400	Utah Copper	80⅜	80⅝	79⅝	80⅝	+½
13½	15	200	Utah Securities	14⅝	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
39	40	2,500	Va.-Car. Chemical	39	40¼	39	39⅝	+⅞
97	100	25	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	99	99	99	99	...
8	8¼	100	Wabash	8	8	8	8	...
40	41	300	Wabash pf. A	40	40	40	40	...
21⅝	22	200	Wabash pf. B	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+¼
39½	40	300	Westingh. E. & M	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39½	−⅜
51½	52½	900	Wilson & Co	52½	52⅝	51¼	52	−1
17	17¼	1,200	Willys-Overland	17	17	17	17	...
116	120	100	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	116	116	116	116	+⅞
85	88	100	Worth'gton P. pf.A	86	86	86	86	−½

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	95½	96	7.30
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	94	95	7.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	98⅝	99½	6.50
City of Que.	5	Aug., 1920	93	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95¼	95½	8.50
Fr'chGov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	96	96¼	8.10
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	90	96	7.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	104	4.90
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	46	48	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	41	48	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	92	96	6.50
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 15,'26	82	85	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	100	5.03
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.03
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99	99⅛	6.85
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	96⅛	97	5.65
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	98	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	97⅞	5.35
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98	98¼	6.15
Beth S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15,'19	97⅛	97⅝	8.10
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	95½	93¼	..
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93	93½	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98⅛	98⅝	8.00
Can. Northern.	6	Sep. 2,'18	98⅜	99	7.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2,'24	98	98⅛	6.30
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99¼	100¼	5.35
Curt A. & M.	6	Jan.,'18-22	94	98	..
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97	97¼	6.10
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	..	99⅛	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	93⅜	94½	..
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	94	96	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99⅝	99⅞	6.30
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	99⅞	100	6.00
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	97⅝	98	7.00
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	96	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	95	98	7.00
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	96⅞	97¼	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	98⅞	99¼	6.81
Int. Harvest.		Feb. 15,'18	99⅞	100¼	4.15
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	98½	99¼	6.63
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15,'18	97¼	98⅜	5.30
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19,'21	94	98	5.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Mich. C. R.R.	5	May, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	..	90	..
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	98⅛	100⅛	4.50
N. Y. C. R.R.	5	Sep., 1919	97⅛	97⅞	7.10
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	Apr. 15,'18	93⅛	94½	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	95½	96¼	6.10
P. S. C., N.J.	5	Mar., 1919	95½	97	8.70
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1,'19	89	92	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	96⅛	97¼	7.60
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99⅞	100	5.00
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15,'22	88	85	10.50
Wes. El. & Mfg.	6	Feb., 1919	98⅜	98⅞	7.10
Win. R. Arms.	5	May, 1918	98⅛	100	5.00
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	96½	98⅛	6.75
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	..	100	6.00

BROKER IS SUSPENDED FOR TECHNICAL ERROR

Stock Exchange Governors Decide That Transfer of Shares Amounted to a 'Wash Sale.'

The Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday suspended William Mitchell, of Gwathmey & Co., from membership for a period of six months for infringement of this section of the Exchange's constitution: "No Stock Exchange member or member of a Stock Exchange firm shall give, or with knowledge execute, orders for the purchase or sale of securities which would involve no change of ownership."

The charge against Mr. Mitchell, under the rule, was, in effect, that he had permitted a transaction amounting to a "wash sale" to pass through his hands. Governors stated that the violation was a technical one, but could not be overlooked because of that fact. Gwathmey & Co. explained the sale as follows:

"The transaction for which the New York Stock Exchange has suspended our Mr. William Mitchell consisted of the transfer of a partner's account from one house to another. The transfer involved 3,000 shares of one stock and was made by us through a broker on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange in the regular way. The transaction was made for the purpose of accounting and without any intention to obstruct the policy of the Stock Exchange."

Gwathmey & Co. are widely known, more particularly in cotton than stock brokerage circles. The firm was formed in 1912 and consists of A. B. Gwathmey, Jr., Robert C. Cairns, E. E. Bartlett, Jr., and Mr. Mitchell.

$290,000 in Gold Goes to Bolivia.

The National City Bank withdrew $290,000 in gold coin from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Bolivia. It was understood in banking circles that the transaction was similar to several others in recent weeks, with the sanction of the Treasury Department.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$8,487,406	$92,226,730
Internal revenue—		
Corporation income	3,297,608	28,626,904
Individual income	1,826,777	15,206,731
Excess profits	1,983,960	10,128,913
Miscellaneous	47,931,315	376,560,041
Miscellaneous revenue	12,701,704	120,521,231
Total receipts	$76,228,772	$643,839,553
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	441,516,307	2,205,450,688
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	74,070,872	[illegible]
Expenditures	517,745,079	2,983,790,237

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	57.41	57.16	57.35	−.02
25 industrials	74.20	73.84	74.03	+.39
50 stocks	65.80	65.25	65.69	+.19

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 24	65.80	65.25	65.69	+.19
Jan. 23	66.03	65.36	65.50	−.29
Jan. 22	66.62	65.65	65.79	−.20
Jan. 21	66.20	65.67	65.99	+.51
Jan. 19	65.60	65.25	65.48	+.22
Jan. 18	65.48	64.80	65.26	−.03
Jan. 17	65.99	64.69	65.29	−.11

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Jan.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	68.37	Jan. 3	64.12	Jan. 15	65.69
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	84.71	Jan. 31	85.21
1916	91.43	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	85.17
1915	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2	62.27
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3	79.97
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	75.00	Jan. 17	77.22
1912	78.63	Jan. 3	75.66	Jan. 31	76.62
1911	81.10	Jan. 31	77.87	Jan. 3	80.99

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	68.37	Jan. 3	64.12	Jan. 15	65.50
†1917	90.46	Jan. 4	85.99	Jan. 11	87.42
Full Years.					
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.08	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Jan. 24	76.64	−.08	Jan. 16	76.81	+.01
Jan. 23	76.72	−.12	Jan. 15	76.80	−.22
Jan. 22	76.84		Jan. 14	77.02	−.11
Jan. 21	76.84	+.04	Jan. 12	77.13	−.03
Jan. 19	76.80	−.04	Jan. 11	77.16	+.18
Jan. 18	76.82	+.04	Jan. 10	76.98	
Jan. 17	76.78	−.03	Jan. 9	76.98	+.18

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	77.26	Jan. 3	76.64	Jan. 24	76.64
†1917	89.48	Jan. 20	88.68	Jan. 2	89.31
Full Years.					
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.80
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	Mar. 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	83.45	Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Reserve Bank's Depreciation Fund.

The annual statement of the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York contains the item, "depreciation reserve account, $205,880." This item aroused considerable curiosity in banking circles, but inquiry made at the bank yesterday elicited the information that the "depreciation reserve account" represented the depreciation in the so-called "conversion" 3 per cent. United States Government bonds which the bank holds. These thirty-year bonds were issued in exchange of the 2 per cent. United States Government bonds bearing the circulation privilege which the Federal Reserve Bank was obliged to buy from national banks which desired to retire their national bank notes. The exchange of the 2s into the 3s is part of the national bank note retirement plan provided for in the Federal Reserve act. The depreciation in the "conversion 3s" has been directly due to the flotation of Liberty Loans at a higher rate of interest.

Withdrawal of Funds.

The banks and trust companies in this city have been advised by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that, acting as fiscal agents for the Government, it would make withdrawals next week of "war loan" funds on deposit with the institutions. This explains in a measure why call money was relatively easy Wednesday and yesterday, while time money remained firm. The banks receiving the Government deposits, finding out that the funds would be withdrawn at an early date, naturally were not disposed to make any time loans, but were quite willing to lend on demand. Call money, which was quoted as low as 2 per cent. on Wednesday, when renewals were made at 5½ per cent., moved to 4 per cent. yesterday. Renewals were made at 3½ and the closing figure was 4 per cent. Bankers are looking for a general stiffening of rates next week.

Heatless Mondays.

Some of the Wall Street wags were inclined to comment cynically on the Curb Association's decision to close the market on Mondays in order to help conserve fuel. While it may be the case that all the heating facilities usually required by the open-air brokers are obtainable in shops bordering the market place, still they have office work to do at times and the offices are cold on the coal-conserving days. In some quarters wonder was expressed on Wednesday whether the Consolidated Stock Exchange would break long-time precedents and remain open when the big board was closed. Suspense was removed yesterday by the announcement that the Consolidated had voted to close down on heatless Mondays "until further notice."

New Low for 3½% Liberty Bonds.

The tax-exempt 3½ per cent. bonds of the First Liberty Loan made a new low record yesterday, the price going down to 98 on transactions amounting to $1,376,000. The closing figure was 98.10, which represented a net loss of .08 for the day. The previous low record for the 3½s had been 98.08, established on Dec. 20. The conversion 4s of the First Liberty Loan closed at 97.10, a net loss of .10, while the 4s of the Second Loan closed at 96.26, a gain of .04. The establishment of a new low record for the 3½s excited considerable comment in banking circles, where it was thought that Secretary McAdoo's statement that $10,000,000,000 would have to be raised between now and June 30 was mainly responsible. It was also suggested that reports that the Government might issue short-term notes instead of long-term bonds, into which the outstanding Liberty bonds would not be convertible, might have influenced some selling of the 3½s. There was also a rumor that a tax-exempt bond bearing 3¾ per cent interest might be offered, but this was not generally credited, as bankers believe that Secretary McAdoo is opposed to the Government selling any more tax-exempt bonds.

Question of Short-Term Notes.

Bankers said yesterday that the Treasury might later find it desirable to issue a five-year note instead of long-term bonds, but for the present they thought it extremely unlikely that such financing would be resorted to. Emphasis was placed on the fact that while the conditions of the offering of the first and second Liberty loans made it clear that the bonds of those issues would not be convertible into short-term notes which the Government might issue at a higher rate, it did not appear reasonable that the Secretary should put out a higher rate obligation at this time which would deny the public the right of conversion. It was pointed out that the general public was not aware of the reservation in respect to the nonconvertibility of the outstanding bonds into short-term notes, and consequently the sale of obligations of the United States at a rate higher than 4 per cent., which would not permit of the conversion of the previous issues, would be unpopular and subject to criticism by those who are unconversant with the detailed terms of the first and second loans.

Certificates of Indebtedness.

Although the response of New York City banks to Secretary McAdoo's offering of $400,000,000 4 per cent. certificates of indebtedness has been satisfactory, as usual, a large number of banks located in other parts of the district have not filed their applications. The New York Reserve Bank is planning to conduct an educational campaign with the view of getting a more general and wider distribution of the certificates. It is not known whether the New York bank will adopt the methods of the Boston Reserve Bank, which has sent out a letter urging all the banks in its district to subscribe to the extent of a given percentage of their resources. It is felt that the more the offering of the Third Liberty Loan is deferred, the more will be the need for obtaining a large absorption of the certificate issues.

Two Active Stocks.

Among the low-priced stocks of companies whose earnings have been satisfactory, National Enameling and Stamping and American Linseed have been in considerable demand of late. The former pays 4 per cent. dividends annually, and for several months the Street has heard gossip of a possible increase to 6 per cent. The Linseed Company has been putting a lot of its earnings back into its works for years, the business methods of the management being popularly compared to those of the Standard Oil concerns, due to the fact that John D. Rockefeller is a stockholder. In yesterday's market both of these stocks displayed activity and strength when the general tone was irregular.

The Cotton Profiteer.

The regulation of the cotton trade is admittedly a complex and difficult problem, in which it is feared that Congress will get hold of things by the wrong end. One of the best-informed men in the trade remarked yesterday that on the one hand he had heard textile manufacturers openly admitting that they are now getting prices for their goods which, on their ordinary peace-time scale of profits, would only be justified by prices of 35 to 40 cents a pound for raw cotton; and, on the other hand, the information he has of conditions in the South indicates that the owners of about 1,000,000 bales of raw cotton are absolutely determined not to sell at any price, but to hoard it all until peace comes, when, they believe, they will get prices compared to which even present figures are puny.

The Ethics of Cotton Hoarding.

The man who hoards cotton is less despicable than the man who hoards food in precisely the measure in which clothing is less necessary for the poor than food; but some of the "wicked" dealers in cotton, whom Southern Congressmen berate, are hoping that those gentry who are withholding part of the present woefully insufficient cotton crop, in the belief that peace will bring them immensely enhanced profits, beyond anything they could realize even at present famine figures, will get exactly what is due them, without the need of any Government assistance to the economic process. These observers, even though in a minority, stoutly maintain that the theory that peace will be followed by a boom in cotton beyond all precedent is founded on shallow and mistaken premises; that present cotton prices are war prices pure and simple, and cannot be maintained.

$90 an Ounce for Russian Platinum.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A tentative price of $90 an ounce has been set by the Government for the purchase of 21,000 ounces of platinum recently imported from Russia. Bankers in Petrograd who financed the collection of the metal will be allowed to produce proof of the expense incurred if they think a higher payment should be made.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 24, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$4,553,000	$3,857,000	$4,175,000
Year to date	83,678,000	105,933,800	103,842,500

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s, int ctfs, full paid
$152000....98.14
1000....98.16
116000....98.14
47000....98.12
7000....98.14
15000....98.16
101000....98.20
69000....98.14
55000....98.12
150000....98.10
1000....98.14
15000....98.10
35000....98.08
30000....98.06
70000....98.08
2000....98.06
8000....98.08
3000....98.12
77000....98.10
27000....98.08
1000....98.04
25000....98.02
125000....98
1000....98.02
10000....98.04
102000....98.02
114000....98
10000....98.04
5000....98.10
$1376000

U S Liberty 1st cv 4s
$32000....97.10
5000....97
1000....96.90
1000....97.10
6000....97
15000....96.90
1000....96.92
7000....96.90
2000....96.80
2000....96.90
11000....96.70
2000....96.78
10000....96.90
20000....97.10
$105000

U S Liberty 2d 4s
$138000....96.22
20000....96.20
1000....96.22
20000....96.20
10000....96.30
36000....96.18
105000....96.20
1000....96.22
62000....96.20
14000....96.18
16000....96.20
20000....96.18
24000....96.20
1000....96.22
14000....96.20
5000....96.22
8000....96.26
1000....96.24
24000....96.26
8000....96.24
1000....96.26
5000....96.24
24000....96.20
1000....96.22
49000....96.20
209000....96.18
7000....96.16
6000....96.18
40000....96.20
2000....96.18
8000....96.20
16000....96.18
1000....96.18
20000....96.16
5000....96.18
13000....96.16
7000....96.14
7000....96.16
37000....96.14
3000....96.12
6000....96.14
1000....96.12
50000....96.14
11000....96.16
4000....96.18
5000....96.16
30000....96.20
3000....96.18
31000....96.16
10000....96.14
1000....96.16
1000....96.1[illegible]
10000....96.16
1500....96.20
1000....96.18
55000....96.20
5000....96.22
5000....96.20
21000....96.22
26000....96.24
24000....96.26
$1304000

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Am For Sec 5s
13....96
2....95⅞
1....96
Anglo-Fr 5s
17....88⅞
30....89
9....88⅞
5....89
5....88⅞
5....89
6....88⅞
7....89
4....88⅞
CityofBord6s
5....85¼
1....85½
5....85⅝
8....86
3....85¾
1....86
1....86¼
3....86⅛
1....86¼
CityofLyons6s
5....85¼
2....85½
1....85¾
5....86⅛
CityofMars6s
5....85¼
2....85½
7....85⅞
2....85½
4....86
2....86¼
1....86⅜
2....86½
CityofParis6s
8....85
1....85¼
4....85¼
2....85¼
1....85
45....85¼
DomofCan5s, 1926
1....93
1....92⅞
1931
1....92½
3....92½
French Govt temp 5½s
10....96⅛
7....96
6....96⅛
3....96
1....95⅞
10....96⅛
JapGovt4½s, sterl loan
5....92
½....92
½....92
2d Ser
13....92
German stp
5....79¼
35....80
UnKingofGt Br & Ire 5s
13....98⅛
10....98
15....97⅞
1....97⅛
5½s, 1918
1....99⅛
5½s, 1919
2....96⅜
2....96½
5....80⅛
1....96⅛
28....96⅜
27....96¼
53....96⅛
5....96¼
5½s,1919,new
2....98⅞
1....98⅝
46....98⅞
1....98½
64....98⅞
4....98⅝
4....98⅞
5½s, 1921
41....93⅞
5....93⅝
10....93⅞
1....93⅞
N Y Canal 4s, 1960
1....96
N Y Canal 4½s
1....105½
NYCity4s,1959
5....87
1....86⅞
4½s, 1964
1....90⅞
4½s, 1963
3....96
AmCotOil5s
1....82
AmSm&Ref temp 1st 5s
2....88⅛
AmT&Tcol4s
3....82¼
2....82⅜
3....82½
6....82⅝
col tr 5s
1....92⅞
6....93
5....93⅛
5....93
AmWrPaper5s
5....80½
Arm'r&Co4½s
8....84⅜
At,Top&SFe gen 4s
10....84
adj4s,stpd
4....74½
A C L 1st 4s
8....83
L & N col 4s
5....70
BaldwinLoco5s
2....100⅜
B & O gold 4s
6....77⅜
2....78
1....77⅞
1....77
pr lien 3½s
5....87⅛
conv 4½s
5....78⅝
2....78¼
ref 5s
1....80⅞
SWDiv3½s
2....83⅞
P,LakeE& W Va 4s
1....75
BethStlext5s
1....98⅛
pur money 5s
1....80
BradenCopsr6s
2....91⅞
1....91⅞
3....92
CalGas&El5s
4....92
CanSocon5s,A
1....86⅞
Cent Leath 5s
2....95⅞
1....96
C & O gen 4½s
1....73⅝
conv 4½s
4....67½
1....67⅝
24....67½
10....67¼
7....67
conv 5s
15....77¼
1....77⅞
6....77⅛
Chi&Alton3½s
1....36⅞
C,B&Qjoint4s
29....93
6....93⅝
Chi,Mil&StP conv 4½s
11....73½
cv 5s, Ser B
1....78⅛
1....78⅞
1....77⅛
ref 4½s
1....66
4....66½
Chi,RI&PRy ref 4s
1....66
1....65⅝
2....65⅝
1....66
Chi Un Sta 4½s, Ser A
1....89
Chile Cop 6s, rcts,partpd
1....75
Chile Cop 7s
3....103
Colo Indust 5s
5....73⅝
Col&Solst4s
2....83⅞
ref&ext4½s
2....67⅛
5....67⅛
10....67
5....67¼
Con Gas cv 6s
1....100⅛
Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1934
1....97
DistSecCorp5s
10....81
6....80½
3....81⅜
13....81
5....80⅞
3....81⅛
2....81⅛
2....81⅞
5....81⅞
10....82
9....81¼
Erie1stcon4s
2....68¼
1st gen 4s
1....50⅞
1....50⅞
2....50
cv4s,SerA
37....42
cv4s,SerB
1....42½
cv4s,SerD
1....49⅝
1....49¼
GenElecdeb5s
2....95¾
H&TexCgen4s
3....87
Hud&Man1st& ref5s,SerA
3....50⅝
4....50½
IllCent4s,1952
2....77
Ill Steel 4½s
5....82
1....81⅜
Ind Steel 5s
1....96
Inter-Met4½s
8....55½
2....55¼
3....55
IRT1st&ref5s
7....81
Int&GtNor6s
4....90
IntMerMar6s
20....91¼
12....91½
2....91⅜
KC,FtS&M4s
2....68½
KanCitySo5s
1....73⅝
KanCityTer4s
1....75⅞
LS&MSo4s, 1928
1....85
1931
1....84¼
6....84½
Lex&East1st gtd 5s
1....93
ManCon4s,tax exempt
2....79
Midvale Steel col tr 5s
2....82
MoPac1st&ref 5s, 1965
1....85
gen 4s
5....57
14....57¼
1....57½
2....57⅝
15....57¼
1....57⅜
Nash,Chat&St L1stcon5s
1....101
NO,Tex&Mex income 5s
15....43
3....44
NYCentdeb6s
1....93
6....92⅞
20....92⅞
1....92⅞
10....92⅝
ref&imp4½s, Ser A
4....80¼
NYConnRR gtd 4½s
5....87⅝
NYG,EL,H&P purmoney4s
5....70
NY,NH&Hcv deb 6s
1....84½
4....84
NYRysadj5s
16....18
N Y Tel 4½s
1....86⅛
4....86¼
NorfSo1stref 5s, Ser A
1....63⅛
Nor Pac 4s
6....83⅛
Nor Pac 3s
2....61½
Oreg Sh Line gtd ref 4s
1....84
4s5f....84¼
Oreg-WashRR &Nv1st&ref4s
3....73¼
PacGas&E5s
2....79⅝
Pac T & T 5s
9....92
Penn 4s, 1948
1....89
gtd 4½s
4....97¼
PRRcon4½s
26....98
gen 4½s
2....90¼
9....90½
36....90
PereMar1st5s
5....80½
Pitts,Shen&L E 1st 5s
6....99
PubServCorp sink fund 5s
1....75¼
5....75½
Rdg gen 4s
21....84½
Rep I & S s f 5s, 1940
7....96
RioGdeWcol trust 4s
1....55
StL&SFprln 4s, Ser A
3....57¼
1....57
½....57⅛
¼....57¼
9....57
5....57⅜
prin5s,SerB
2....68⅛
13....68⅛
4....69
17....69⅞
adj 6s
1....61⅛
2....61⅞
income 6s
11....47
StLSW1st4s
1....68
1st term 5s
1....58½
1....59
2d inc 4s
2....50¼
SanAn&AP4s
1....60¼
SeabALadj5s
1....53⅝
1....53½
3....54
10....54¼
SinclairO&R 1st s f 7s
8....87
with war
13....89
1....88⅜
So Bell T & T
5....91⅝
So Pac cv 4s
1....76
conv 5s
30....87
3....86⅞
1st ref 4s
1....81⅞
So Ry gen 4s
1....59⅞
8....60
1....59⅞
5....60
Tex Co deb 6s
4....99¼
2....99
ThirdAvadj5s
7....35
8....35¼
Un Pac 1st 4s
4....88⅜
1....88
conv 4s
4....85
1st & ref 4s
5....76
USRubber1st & ref 5s
4....77½
3....77⅝
13....77¼
4....77⅝
13....77
USSteelCorp s f 5s
2....99¼
2....99⅜
1....99⅜
1....99⅛
UtahPower& Lt 5s
2....80¼
Va-CarC1st5s
1....92½
VirgnRy1st5s
1....92⅞
Wabash 1st 5s
1....94¼
West Elec 5s
1....95⅜
5....95½
West Md 4s
8....59
5....60
2....58
5....58⅛
WUTelcoltr5s
1....92
Wilson & Co 1st 6s
2....95⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96½	97½
2s, c, 1930	96½	..
3s, r, 1918	99	99¾
3s, c, 1918	99	99¾
3s, c, 1946	82	..
3s, c, 1946	82	..
4s, r, 1925	104⅝	105⅝
4s, c, 1925	104⅝	105⅝
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	82	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	82	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	75	85
Ad Rumely	11½	12
Do pf	25	26⅝
Alaska J	2⅝	2⅞
Allis-Ch M pf	72	74½
Am Ag Ch	80½	85
Do pf	90	91¼
Am B N	28	34½
Do pf	42	45
Am B Sug pf	79⅛	92
Am B S & Fdy	..	98
Do pf	151	175
Am C pf	88⅛	90
Am C & F pf	106¼	..
Am Cit pf	..	20
Am Coal	48	..
Am Cot Oil pf	71	81
Am Exp	80	90
Am H & L	12	12⅞
Do pf	51	52¼
Am Intern	54	55
Am Ice	10¼	12½
Do pf	39	41
Am Lo pf	95⅜	96½
Am Malt	9	11
Am S & R pf	105	105¼
Am Snuff	85	95
Do pf	80	100
Am Shipb	82⅞	95
Do pf	..	93½
Am Sug R pf	109⅝	112
Am T & C	50	60
Am W pf	92¼	93
Am Wr Pa pf	21	22½
Am Z pf	43½	46
Assets R	⅜	1⅛
Asso D G	10	15
Do 1st pf	..	54
Do 2d pf	36	54⅞
Assoc Oil	58	59
A, T & S F pf	81⅞	82
A, B & A	8⅛	9
Atl C L	89⅞	91
A, G & W I pf	59⅝	60¼
B & O pf	52	54½
Barrett Co	85	86
Do pf	100¼	101
Batop M	1	1⅛
B'ch Cr'k	..	80
Beth Stl pf	90	92
B U Gas	75	95
Brown Sh	60	68
Do pf	98¼	100
Bruns Ter	6	7¼
B, R & P	80	90
Do pf	100	110
Burns Bros pf	105	110
Bush Ter	..	97
But'k Co	10¼	16
Cal Pack	38⅛	39
Cal Petrol	15	15¼
Cal & Ar	61	65
Can So	..	54
C C & O	..	26
Do pf	..	50
Case (J I) pf	77	80
C C & C	..	70
Cent Fdy	32	35
Do pf	41⅛	47
Cent L pf	103	105
C R R of N J	201	235
C & S A T	100	105
Chand Mot	72	73½
Chi & Alt	8½	10⅛
Do pf	..	25
C & E Ill pf	..	7
Chi Gt W	6½	7
Do pf	19½	22
C & N W	92¼	93½
Do pf	130	150
Chi, St P, M & Om	70	80
Do pf	100	130
C, C, C & St L	26	30
Do pf	..	72
Cleve & P	..	83⅞
Clu-Peab	49	51
Do pf	95	104
Col Fuel	35	36
Col & So	20⅝	21
Do 1st pf	45	50
Do 2d pf	40	50
Con G, B	96	99
C I C M	8	10
Cont Can	86	90
Do pf	97	110
Cont Ins	45	50
Crex Carp	36	45
Crip C C	20	50
Do pf	20	30
Cruc S pf	85	90
C-Am Sug	147	160
Do pf	94	99
D & Co pf	95	97
Del & H	106	109
D, L & W	175	182
D & R G	3¼	5½
Do pf	7⅛	9
Det Ed	99	101
Det U Ry	..	90
Dome M	8⅜	9¼
D, S S & A	2¼	3
Do pf	5⅛	9
Elec S B	49	52
Elk H Coal	21½	24⅞
Do pf	..	42
Erie 2d pf	18	19¼
Erie & P	..	70
F M & S	9	13
Fisher Bdy pf	75	87½
Gen Chem	165	175
Gen Cigar, ex div	35	38
Do pf	90	100
Gen M pf	80⅛	81¼
G'drich pf	96	97
Granby C	72½	76
Greene-C	39	39¼
Gulf S S 1st pf	98	..
G, M & N	9¼	13
Do pf	28	43
Hartman	42	46
Homestake	81½	90
Ill Cent	93	93⅞
I H, N J	116	120
Do pf	106¼	110
Int-Consol	7½	7⅝
Int H Cor	62	70
Do pf	95	..
Int N pf	95	98
Int Pa pf	75	95
Do pf, s	59	63
Int Salt	54¼	60
Iowa Cent	2	5
Isl C Coal	..	75
Jewel Tea	34	40
Do pf	94	97
K C, Ft S & M pf	..	68
Kan C So	16	16¼
Do pf	47	50
Kelly S T pf	75	79
Kelsey Wh	28	31
Do pf	79	88
K & D M pf	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P	95	97
Lacl Gas	80	90
L E & W	9¼	10¼
Do pf	17	25
L R & T	13¼	14
Ligg & M	100	188
Do pf	101	102⅞
L-W Bisc	17	18⅛
Do 1st pf	80	84
Do 2d pf	50	64
Lorill'd Co	162	170
Louis & N	108	110
M'kay Cos	74	75
Man B'ch	½	3
Man Elev	96¼	100⅛
Max Mot	23⅛	27
Do 1st pf	56⅛	58½
Do 2d pf	20	22
M Dep Sts	46	51
Do pf	100	111
Mich Cent	..	109
M, St P & S S M	84	87½
Do pf	..	115
Do l l	60	70
M, K & T	4⅜	4⅞
Do pf	7	8½
Mon P pf	99	..
Mor & Es	..	89
N, C & St L	105	120
Nat Acme	30	31
Nat Bisc	93	99
Do pf	103	130
N C & S	58	68
Do pf	97	100
N C & C	15¼	16
Nat En pf	95	100
Nat L pf	99	105
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	..	21
Do 2d pf	5½	7⅝
N Y A B	119	125
N Y, C & St L 1st pf	48	67
Do 2d pf	42	46
N Y Dock	16	19
Do pf	37½	46
N Y, L & West	..	123
Norf So	..	24
Norf & W pf	78	85
N W Tel	..	60
Nova S S	..	67
Ohio F S	42½	43
Owens B M	58	60
Do pf	105	..
Pac Coast	40	45
Do 1st pf	68	90
Do 2d pf	58	80
Pac Mail	23⅛	25
Do pf	97	120
P T & T	16	19
Do pf	..	96
Peo & E	4½	6
Phila Co	25	26¼
Pere Marq	12	13
Do pr pf	50	55
Do pf	28	37
Pett-Mull	31	35
Do 1st pf	95	100
Pierce-Ar	31	35
Do pf	89	90
P, C, C & St L	50	60½
Pitts Coal pf	80	82
P, Ft W & C	..	159½
Pitts S pf	85	98
P & W Va	26½	26⅝
Do pf	63½	66
Pond C C	18	19
Pr Stl Car pf	96	98
P S, N J	99	109
Ry Stl Spr pf	91	98
Rdg 1st pf	35	40
Do 2d pf	36	37
Rep I & S pf	95	96
Royal D	75	76½
St L S F	25	26½
St L S W	18	25
Do pf	25	36½
Saxon Mtr	8	9
Seab A L	7⅜	8
Do pf	16	17¼
Sears-R pf	112	120
So P R S	155	170
Do pf	103	112
St'd Mill	82¼	90
Do pf	80	83
Studeb Co pf	91¼	97
Stutz Mtr	40	40⅝
Sup Stl 1st pf	94	98½
T P L Tr	125	..
Third Av	17	19
Tide W O	171	181
Tob P pf	88⅞	91¼
T, St L & West	2	10
Do pf	5	11
Trans & W	37	40
T C R T	65	70
Do pf	..	125
Und Type	95	103
Do pf	108⅜	112
U Alloy S	36¼	37½
Un Cig Sts pf	105	115
Un Drug	68¼	70
Do 2d pf	75	80
Un Fruit	116⅞	119⅞
Un P'board	15	18
U Rys Inv	5	6
Do pf	12	14
U S C I P	11¼	12½
Do pf	43	47⅞
U S Exp	15	17½
U S Ind A pf	93	97
U S Sm pf	43⅝	45
Va I, C & Coke	52	54
W F Exp	82	85
West Md	12¼	13⅛
Do 2d pf	20	30
West Pac	13	13⅞
Do pf	50	51½
West U T	90	91
W E & M 1st pf	55	65
Weym-Bru	200	207
W & L E	8¼	9
Do pf	17	20
White Mtr	38⅛	39¼
W-Over pf	76⅜	78¼
W & Co pf	90	100
Wis Cent	34	38
W'w'th (F W) pf	114	121
Wor Pump	33½	35
Do pf, B	59	60

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CITY SELLS 5 MILLION OF REVENUE BILLS

33 Bids, Totaling $45,635,000, Received in First Offering Under Hylan.

AVERAGE PRICE IS 4.52%

Salomon Bros. & Co. Get $3,720,000 and J. P. Morgan & Co. $1,000,000 of Securities.

The City of New York sold yesterday $5,000,000 of revenue bills, dated today, and maturing May 24, at an average price of 4.52 per cent. In all thirty-three bids were received, totaling $45,635,000. The successful bidders and the interest basis of each follow:

Salomon Brothers and Hutzler, $1,000,000 at 4.49 per cent.
Salomon Brothers and Hutzler, $1,000,000 at 4.51 per cent.
Salomon Brothers and Hutzler, $1,000,000 at 4.53 per cent.
Salomon Brothers and Hutzler, $720,000 at 4.55 per cent.
J. P. Morgan & Co., $1,000,000 at 4.54 per cent.
Callaway, Fish & Co., $75,000 at 4.55 per cent.
Callaway, Fish & Co., $100,000 at 4.50 per cent.
Callaway, Fish & Co. $100,000 at 4.45 per cent.
Remick, Hodges & Co., $5,000 at 4.50 per cent.

Following are some of the principal bids that were received:

Salomon Brothers & Hutzler, $5,000,000 in lots of $1,000,000 each, at 4.49, 4.51, 4.53, 4.57, 4.59; Goldman, Sachs & Co., $2,000,000 in lots of $500,000, at 4.95, 5.00, 5.05, 5.15; J. P. Morgan & Co., $5,000,000 in lots of $1,000,000, at 4.54, 4.64, 4.74, 4.84, 4.94; White, Weld & Co., $100,000 at 4.60, $200,000 at 4.65, $200,000 at 4.74, $500,000 at 4.90, $1,000,000 at 4.99; German Savings Bank, $250,000 at 4.70, $250,000 at 4.75; S. N. Bond & Co., $250,000 at 4.69, $250,000 at 4.72, $250,000 at 4.74, $250,000 at 4.79, $250,000 at 4.82, $250,000 at 4.84, $500,000 at 5.00; W. J. Wollman & Co., $500,000 at 5.04; William Salomon & Co., $100,000 at 4.94, $100,000 at 4.99, $100,000 at 5.04, $200,000 at 5.12, $200,000 at 5.24, $300,000 at 5.36.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $1,000,000 at 4.875, $1,000,000 at 4.95; Rhoades & Co., $100,000 at 4.80, $200,000 at 4.90, $250,000 at 5.00; Bond & Goodwin, $200,000 at 4.85, $250,000 at 4.95; National City Company, $5,000,000 at 5.00; Davies, Thomas & Co., $150,000 at 4.69; New York Savings Bank, $200,000 at 5.00; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $1,000,000 at 5.00; Equitable Trust Company, $5,000,000 in lots of $1,000,000, at 4.69, 4.70, 4.71, 4.73, 4.74; Guaranty Trust Company, ...00,000 at 4.95.

Kean, Taylor & Co., $50,000 at 5.125; Public National Bank, $500,000, in lots of $50,000, at 5.05, 5.06, 5.07, 5.08, 5.09, 5.095, 5.10, 5.105, 5.11, and 5.115; Curtis & Sanger, $500,000, in lots of $100,000, at 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, and 5.50; Estabrook & Co., $1,000,000, in lots of $200,000, at 5.03, 5.08, 5.13, 5.18, and 5.23; Blake Brothers, $250,000 at 4.87; Bernhard, Scholle & Co., $5,000,000 all or any part at 4.79, $5,000,000 all or none at 4.69; Cyrus J. Lawrence & Son, $100,000 at 5.0625, $150,000 at 5.05.

Deputy Controller Arthur J. Philbin, who opened the bids, said he was well satisfied with the first offering of city revenue bills made under the new administration. He added that he regarded the price received as "most satisfactory."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Twenty-nine new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $644,500, were chartered today. They include:

The Utica Garage Co., Utica, $10,000; A. P. Bennett, G. L. Potter, A. G. Senior, Utica.

Claremont Storage Warehouse, Bronx, $10,000; W. J. Wilson, E. H. and H. E. Bahr, 314 East 137th St.

Miller Dress Co., Manhattan, $25,000; S. Henline, M. and A. Miller, 15 West 27th St.

Audion Phonograph Co., Manhattan, $5,000; A. La Gattuta, V. Himmer, Jr., W. L. Sawyer, 698 Amsterdam Av.

Creede, Mirick & Co., Manhattan, insurance agency and brokerage, $10,000; G. Creede, D. D. and E. L. Mirick, 90 William St.

New York Consolidated Oil Products Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; W. Matteron, A. Hammer, H. Plotkin, 895 East 172d St.

Prime Dress Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. H. Kaufman, L. N. Halblum, C. A. Davidson, 60 Wall St.

The Wilson Syndicate, Philadelphia, Jefferson County, insurance agency, $40,000; L. A. Wilson, E. W. Gaddis, A. W. Danforth, Philadelphia.

Meridian Electric Co., Buffalo, $50,000; J., A. F., and E. M. Keppel, Ebenezer, Erie County.

Cliffvale Co., Ossining, sanitariums, $200,000; E. S. Behr, E. B. and G. B. Schley, 734 5th Av.

Radium Water Corp. of New York, Manhattan, $10,000; T. D. Boulanger, E. A. Pfeiffer, G. C. Summerfield, 71 Wall St.

Harte Filmo Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000; R. J. Allaire, A. J. Harte, F. A. Fox, 142 West 49th St.

Imperial Sweater Mills, Manhattan, $25,000; E. Morris, J. Schwartz, F. P. Lesser, 1,581 President St., Brooklyn.

Henig and Zimmer, Manhattan, waists and wearing apparel, $10,000; M. Schulman, P. Zimmer, S. J. Henig, 601 West 174th St.

L. L. Waldorf Co., Brooklyn, real estate, $10,000; A. J. Shannon, C. F. Batson, R. McQueeney, 90 West Broadway.

Paul Stumpf, Manhattan, decorating, upholstry and drapery work, $5,000; A. Stumpf, L. Plate, F. Fetzer, 166 Lexington Av.

Henry Engel & Co., Manhattan, clothing, $25,000; J. Scheiner, H. Schoenfeld, H. Engle, 409 East 84th St.

Sectionfold Partition Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; H. Brasch, R. Hanlon, W. J. Miller, 60 Wall St.

Technical Production Co., Manhattan, wiring and electrical supplies, $25,000; G. H. Hyman, J. and H. Lampel, 580 Fifth Av.

The Second Williamsburgh Share Realty Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; J. Plofksy, S. Bernstein, S. Shatunoff, 200 Ross St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Altieri Construction Co., Bronx, $1,000 to $100,000.

W. Katzman & Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

Commonwealth Fruit Products Corp., Manhattan, $10,000 to $200,000.

Kurz & Lapidus, Manhattan, $6,000 to $30,000.

Weinberg & Posner Engineering Co., Kings, $25,000 to $100,000.

DISSOLUTION.

New York Coat Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Jan. 24.—Charters filed:

Ferro Concrete Shipbuilding Corp., $10,000,000; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; Arthur R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.; Paul E. Britsch, New York.

United States Motor Fuel Corp., $4,000,000; A. J. Klingbury, Charles D. Allee of Dover.

Haller Car and Locomotive Corp., $2,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancey, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Timber Securities Co., $800,000; J. D. Frock, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield of Wilmington.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 24.—Charters filed:

Automobile Appliances Co., Camden, $10,000; George D. Van Sciver, J. Howard Van Sciver, Philadelphia; Harry J. Stockum, Marlton.

Passaic Profit-Sharing Grocery Co., Passaic, $10,000; Sam Rinzler, Morris Abbott, Abe M. Hurevitz, Passaic.

Guaranty Garage, Newark, $10,000; Frances B. Stewart, Charles H. Stewart, May C. Vanderhoef, Newark.

Hupmobile Sales Co., Ltd., Newark, $100,000; Gordon B. Phillips, West Orange; Kathryn Mulhern, Orange; John A. Bernhard, Newark.

J. A. Holding Co., Newark, $25,000; William Newman, Benjamin Newman, Newark; Jacob Aronson, Harrison.

The Vanorden Co., corsets, Newark, $40,000; Julia Vanorden, George E. Ingraham, Adolphus S. Gilbert, Laura A. Barnum, Newark.

Forest Hill Estates, Newark, $125,000; Paul E. Heller, Arnaud G. Heller, Robert Kuebler, Newark.

Dunne Trucking Co., Newark, $50,000; Francis Child, Alonso Devoe, Ethel E. Jacobus, Newark.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Butler Bros.	2½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Butler Bros.	3½	Ex	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Calumet & Ariz.	$2	Q	Mar. 18	Mar. 1
Canada Cement pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 16	Jan. 31
Columbia Gas & E.	1	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Gaston, W. & W.	$1	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Greene-Cananea	$2	Q	Feb. 25	Feb. 8
Harmony Mills	2	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 29
Harmony Mills pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Lehigh Coal & N.	2	Q	Feb. 28	Jan. 31
Mid.-West Utilities	1½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Phila. Warehouse	3	SA	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
S. Cecelia Sug. pf.	3½	SA	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
United Fr. & Tran.	$1.63	..	Jan. 30	Jan. 15

ARGENTINE AGREEMENT PUT INTO OPERATION

To Stabilize Exchange and Check Depreciation of Dollar in South American Country.

The arrangements entered into by the United States and the Argentine Government for stabilizing exchange between the two countries and checking the depreciation of the American dollar in the Argentine market have been completed and the plan has been put into operation, according to local bankers. Earlier in the week, the National City Bank, which had held for several years about $17,000,000 of gold belonging to the Argentine Government, transferred the metal to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which also received an additional amount from other sources.

Although the Washington authorities have not made public the details of the arrangement, it is generally understood that the agreement provides that instead of shipping gold to Argentina, the same should be held here on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank, the Argentine Government, however, reserving the right to export the gold after the declaration of peace on the basis of the relative gold value of the two currencies, plus an allowance of 3 per cent. to cover the cost of transportation, insurance, &c.

By virtue of a law recently passed, the gold held here may be used as a basis for currency issued in Argentina. Under the circumstances there no longer exists the need of transporting the metal, as it is just as useful, irrespective of its lodging place. The law also permits the arrangement by which American business men owing money to Argentine merchants may make such payments to the Argentine Ambassador, who in turn may deposit the same with the Federal Reserve Bank. In the last analysis the payments are effected by letters of advice, the funds placed to the credit of Argentina at the Reserve Bank being made available in Argentina.

Since the announcement of the move to stabilize exchange between the two countries the discount on the American dollar in Argentina has been substantially reduced. At one time the quotation was 93, but now it is around 98, or close to parity, considering the cost of shipping and insuring gold consignments.

OFFER AMERICAN GAS BONDS

Proceeds to be Expended in Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Iowa.

Bonbright & Co., Incorporated, are offering $3,122,000 ten-year, 7 per cent. convertible bonds of the American Gas Company at par and interest. The proceeds of the sale of the bonds will be used to complete the gas plants now under construction at Rockford, Ill., and Chester, Penn., and new steam electric stations at Phoenixville, Penn., and Waterloo, Iowa, as well as rebuilding the plant in the Luzerne County district just across the river from Wilkes-Barre. It is estimated that it will also provide the company with the necessary working capital for the year 1918. The American Gas Company was incorporated in 1892 and operates, through ownership of capital stock, public utility properties in 117 cities and towns in New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Maine, Vermont, Illinois, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The ten-year bonds are convertible into the stock of the company, of which there is now outstanding $7,804,100. The company has been paying dividends on its stock continuously since 1893, and, since 1915 the payments have amounted to 8 per cent. per annum.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Dec. gross	$1,187,234	$1,003,378	$183,856
Net after tax	314,642	333,943	*19,301
12 mos. gross	13,547,487	11,289,324	2,258,163
Net after tax	4,495,294	3,926,048	569,246

Public Utilities.

CITIES SERVICE CO.—

Dec. gross	1,712,684	1,570,820	141,864
Net	1,682,426	1,550,509	131,017
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,682,190	1,550,190	132,003
†12 mos. gross	19,252,493	10,110,343	9,142,150
Net	18,895,263	9,870,953	9,024,310
Sur. aft. chgs.	18,892,402	9,611,992	9,280,410

*Decrease. †Twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1917, and 1916.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS COMPANIES combined net earnings available for dividends of subsidiary companies for December were $166,431, a decrease of $166,208, or 49.97 per cent., compared with the corresponding month a year ago.

Miscellaneous.

ARMOUR & CO. for the fiscal year ended Oct. 27—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross sales	575,000,000	525,000,000	425,000,000
Mfg. income	*30,628,156	27,192,164	18,048,694
Bond int.	2,240,422	1,809,784	1,346,301
Int. on loans	3,500,065	1,925,423	2,698,069
Admin. exp.	2,072,549	1,960,602	1,745,191
Taxes, ins., &c.	1,512,566	1,366,354	1,349,152
Net income	21,293,563	20,100,000	11,000,000
Dividends	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Surplus	19,293,563	18,100,000	9,000,000

*After deducting charges for repairs, depreciation, and reserve for income tax.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.25	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	6.00	5.25
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.20	5.60
Chi. & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.75	5.00
C., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.50
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.90	5.00
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.10	5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	6.00
Norf. & Western	1918-'24	4½	5.75	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.90	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.75	5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.50
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.00
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.60	6.00

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.12½	7.50	7.00	....
Spelter	8.00	8.25	8.00	8.25
Antimony	14.25	14.50	14.00	14.25
Quicksilver	$125.00	....	$125.00	....
Aluminum	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	300	0	0	299	10	0
Tin, futures	297	0	0	296	10	6
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Santa Cecelia Sugar Corporation has declared an initial semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on its preferred stock.

Butler Brothers of Chicago have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra 3½ per cent.

The City of Manchester, N. H., has sold $200,000 of its tax notes dated Jan. 24 and payable Dec. 6, 1918, to the Manchester Safety Deposit and Trust Company at 5.375 per cent. discount.

Gloucester, Mass., has sold a temporary loan of $150,000 to Arthur Perry & Co. at 5.36 per cent. discount.

The Stock Exchange has admitted to the list Lexington & Eastern Railway Company additional $200,000 first mortgage 50-year guaranteed coupon bonds, due April 1, 1965.

At the annual meeting of the Duluth Superior Traction Company retiring Directors were re-elected. At the Directors' meeting, retiring officers were re-elected.

The Massachusetts Public Service Commission has authorized the West End Street Railway to issue $375,000 bonds to repay the Boston Elevated Railway in part for purchase of 50 new cars and their equipment, which aggregated $402,367. Bonds will bear interest not exceeding 7 per cent. and will run not to exceed 30 years.

Sheppard G. Schermerhorn, formerly Vice President and Director of the United Fruit Company, has been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the River Plate Commercial Company, Incorporated, and will be elected President of the North American Commercial Corporation.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne have just issued a booklet on "American Finance in War Time," which gives a review of events of the last year.

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Gain 26 to 38 Points Net on More Cheerful Feeling About Peace.

The local cotton market felt rather better in its mind yesterday, particularly, on peace, which is still, despite all statistical computations to the contrary, generally considered bullish in cotton. The insistence of Southern holders that their price for spot cotton be met, no matter where the futures market goes, has also begun to exert an influence on the market, and the trade is beginning to buy more freely on private advices from Washington that price fixing, if it is done, will be on a liberal scale to encourage production. The market was still a little timid, however, and, after bidding the near months up by leaps and bounds, reacted somewhat toward the close, which was steady, up from 26 to 38 points net.

March deliveries were most in demand during practically the entire day, and reached 30.95c, only to slide back to 30.75c, closing at 30.82c on some late bargain hunting by trade buyers. All day there were reports that spinners were calling cotton or fixing prices, and these helped to create an unhealthy atmosphere for those who went short last week. The opening was firm, with prices from 22 to 37 points up, and, despite some heavy selling by the speculative interest, the advance was fairly steady all morning, until prices had reached a level at which the trade found them no longer interesting. The final rally which halted the resultant sag in the market, however, was lively enough to show that trade buyers are still only waiting until the price is right.

The trade is growing progressively more interested in the probable acreage to be put in cotton this Spring, but so far estimates vary widely, the extremists mentioning such figures as 40,000,000 acres on one side, and 30,000,000 on the other. The problem seems to be chiefly one of labor and of the lure of food prices, as there is no question that cotton prices will be sufficiently sustained, no matter what happens between now and Fall, to repay amply every acre that is needed.

Exports yesterday were 13,661 bales, making a total of 2,820,565 so far this season. Southern spot markets were unchanged to 25 points higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednesday.
Jan.	30.85	31.00	30.98	31.00@31.02	30.62
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	30.72	30.40
Mar.	30.70	30.95	30.70	30.82@30.83	30.50
April	.....	.....	.....	30.46	30.10
May	30.40	30.55	30.30	30.40@30.42	30.04
June	.....	.....	.....	30.17	29.84
July	30.05	30.18	29.97	30.02@30.06	29.69
Aug.	.....	.....	.....	29.77	29.44
Oct.	28.59	28.74	28.50	28.59@28.60	28.81
Dec.	28.40	28.40	28.31	28.35@28.39	28.09

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 20 points higher at 31.95c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 31.45c; New Orleans, 30.87c; Savannah, 31¼c; Memphis, 31.25c; Houston, 31.25c; Little Rock, 31c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	18,667	15,548	15,729
Exports	13,661	100	17,312
Exports, season	2,820,565	2,247,027	3,651,012
Port stocks	1,437,876	1,390,125	1,388,065
Interior receipts	15,506	15,248	12,130
Interior shipm'ts	14,618	19,702	14,603
N. Y. arrivals	1,483	8,832	2,217
N. Y. stocks	136,962	141,308	139,165

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; middling 2 points lower at 23.31d; good middling 2 lower at 22.70d. Sales 3,000 bales; American 2,000. Imports nil. Futures opened quiet, 1 to 2 points higher. Closed firm at a net advance of 25 to 34 points. January 23.71d; February 23.41d; March 23.01d; April 22.72d; May 22.45d. Manchester, yarns quiet; cloths dull.

EXPLAINS TAX ON NOTES.

Collector Edwards Clears Confusion on Revenue Measure.

Collector William H. Edwards of the Wall Street Internal Revenue office said yesterday that the stamp-tax provisions on notes and drafts had been misinterpreted in many quarters. He said that promissory notes of every description (including notes payable on demand and renewals of same) were taxable, and that all time drafts drawn in this country were taxable even if payable abroad.

"Drafts payable at sight or on demand, and drafts drawn in a foreign country, even if payable in this country, are exempt from tax," the Collector said. "Special attention is called to the fact that a draft is taxable when drawn, irrespective of whether or not accepted. The stamps should be affixed and canceled by the drawer. Checks payable otherwise than at sight or on demand are also taxable. The tax on these instruments is 2 cents for every $100 or fractional part thereof."

Collector Edwards called attention to the fact that certain firms here were advertising income tax blanks for sale at 5 cents each. The Collector said that plenty of time would be given taxpayers for the filing of returns, and expressed the hope that taxpayers would not buy blanks as the Government proposed to furnish them free of charge. The Collector has taken up with Commissioner of Internal Revenue Roper the question of the legality of stationers and printers reproducing Government blanks and selling them.

Bond Conversion Privilege Extended

The British Government has notified the Bankers' Trust Company, trustee of the $100,000,000 issue of United Kingdom 5½ per cent. one-year notes, due Feb. 1, that it will not exercise its option under the indenture whereby it could demand ten days' notice of holders who might desire to exercise their privilege of converting their holdings into twenty-year 5½ per cent. United Kingdom bonds, due Feb. 1, 1937. The conversion privilege, therefore, remains open until the maturity of the notes.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
American Oil	.15	17	Iron Blossom	.45	50
Bay State Gas	7	9	Iron Cap	18¾	19
Begole	.50	75	Jerome Verde	.75	78
Bing. Mines	9¾	10	La Rose	.30	35
Boston Ely	.60	65	Majestic	.27	30
Bost. & Mont.	.45	46	Mex. Metals	.30	32
Butte & Lon.	.10	12	Mojave Tung.	5	6
Butte & Det.	.18	25	New Baltic	.90	1
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	Nat. Z. & L.	.15	16
Calaveras	1	1⅜	New Cornelia	16¾	16⅞
Crown Res.	.18	25	Nevada Doug.	.90	1⅛
Con. Arizona	1⅞	2	Nixon Nevada	1⅟₁₆	1⅛
Cortez	5	10	Oneco	.30	40
Champ. Cop.	6	7	Onondaga	.21	25
Chief Cons.	2⅛	2¼	Ray Hercules	3⅝	3¾
Eagle & B. B.	2	2½	Rilla	1½	2
Earl-Eagle	3	4	S. W. Miami, part paid	.75	1
Fortuna	5	7	S. W. Miami, full paid	.75	1
Gold Lake	2	4	Un. Verde Ex.	37	37½
Gila Cop. Sul.	17	17½	Victoria Min.	1¾	2
Houghton	.50	70	Yukon Gold	1¾	2
Homa Oil	.50	60			
Humboldt	.60	75			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Gould & Curry	.01
Alta	.03	Hale & Norcross	.01
Andes	.15	Jacket	.06
Best & Belcher	.01	Justice	.01
Caledonia	.02	Mexican	.08
Challenge Con.	.04	Ophir	.11
Chollar	.03	Overman	.02
Confidence	.08	Potosi	.05
Con. Imperial	.01	Savage	.03
Con. Virginia	.08	Seg. Belcher	.01

TONOPAH.		Goldfield Cons.	.42
Belmont	3.00	Goldfield Merger	.08
Halifax	.14	Great Bend	.05
Jim Butler	.60	Jumbo Exten.	.18
McNamara	.19	Kewanas	.07
Midway	.08	Silver Pick	.05
Mizpah	.07	Spearhead	.02
Monarch Pitts.	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.08	Consolidated	.11
North Star	.03	Morning Glory	.12
Rescue	.08	Union Amalg.	.03
Tonopah Divide	.42	White Caps	.46
Tonopah Exten.	1.57½	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.74	Nevada Hills	.04
West Tonopah	.14	Packard	.15
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.31
Atlanta	.09	Round Mountain	.22
Booth	.04	United Eastern	3.75
Florence	.18		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	5	Granite	45	50
Dr. J'pot.	4	5	Isabella	8	8½
Elkton	6	7½	McKinney	6½	10
El Paso	15	20	Portland	108	110
Fanny R.	2	4	U. Gold M.	15	17
Golden C.	178½	181	Vindicator	34	40
Gold Sov.	2½	3			

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat situation is still largely governed by official regulations and traffic conditions. America is being called upon to furnish the bulk of supplies and consumers here are being asked to double their efforts along economical lines in order to supply Europe with flour. At the same time there is a large surplus of wheat in Australia as well as in India and Argentina which apparently cannot be moved except in moderate quantities owing to the lack of available tonnage for such long hauls.

RYE—Market steady, No. 2 Western, $2.04, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market again showed a firm undertone and final prices were net unchanged for January and ⅜c higher to ⅛c lower for the other positions. The current month again sold within ½c of the fixed maximum price of $1.28 at Chicago, and the cash position was unchanged. Receipts were not as large as anticipated, and while there was every reason to believe that the country movement was picking up rapidly, offers were apparently well taken and there was an absence of pressure on the market. The local cash market was firm, kiln dried No. 3 yellow being quoted at $1.82; No. 3 mixed at $1.80, cost and freight, New York; Argentine, $2.05, cost and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	..
March	1.26⅛	1.25⅜	1.26⅛	1.25⅝	..
May	1.25	1.24⅝	1.24⅝	1.24⅝	1.02⅞

OATS.

The oats market was firm, and early prices sold at new high records, with the January position in Chicago touching 82c. The export demand was less active, but some Western authorities advanced the theory that exporters have already taken enough oats to take care of the movement for possibly sixty days ahead. Cereal companies were also said to be good buyers in the country. Receipts were moderate and the movement is being limited largely to corn. Profit-taking sales and some liquidation on the peace talk brought about a partial reaction at the close, and final prices were ⅛c to ⅜c net higher. The local cash market was strong, natural oats quoted at $1.01; clipped white, $1.03@$1.04, and sample oats, 95c@$1, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	82	80¾	81⅝	80⅞	..
March	80⅞	79½	80⅜	79½	..
May	78⅝	77⅝	77⅞	77⅝	58⅝

PROVISIONS.

Receipts of hogs at Western points were larger, especially at Chicago, and apparently the movement, which was held back by the recent unfavorable weather, is beginning to come forward. Hog prices were lower but the provision list held firm, easing off at the close. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 60,000, estimated for Friday, 38,000. Kansas City received 12,000, and Omaha 11,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Jan.	24.70	24.62	24.62	24.67	16.22
May	25.00	24.87	24.92	24.90	16.55
Ribs—					
Jan.	24.00	23.87	23.87	23.92	15.47
May	24.40	24.32	24.37	24.35	15.77
Pork—					
Jan.	47.40	47.22	47.22	47.25	31.40
May	45.97	45.85	45.97	45.75	29.95

COTTONSEED OIL.

Operations in the cottonseed oil market were again restricted to tenders of 1,000 barrels on January contracts. There were no sales and final prices were nominally unchanged. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	.....@.....	20.30
January	..	..	20.30@.....	20.30
February	..	..	20.30@20.50	20.30
March	..	..	20.30@.....	20.30
April	..	..	20.30@.....	20.30
May	..	..	20.30@.....	20.30

COFFEE.

There was every indication of a broadening interest in the coffee market yesterday, owing to the more optimistic view of peace prospects and the comparatively low price of the commodity. Buying at times was active and aggressive, and after some opening irregularity active months sold 33 to 38 points net higher, with the general list closing at a net gain of 31 to 38 points, or at practically the best prices of the session. The local spot market was firmer at 9c for Rio 7s and 11c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	8.50@8.60	8.15
February	..	..	8.50@8.60	8.15
March	8.75	8.35	8.75@8.76	8.42
April	..	..	8.86@8.87	8.52
May	8.97	8.65	8.97@8.98	8.62
June	..	..	9.08@9.09	8.72
July	9.19	8.83	9.18@9.19	8.81
August	..	..	9.28@9.29	8.90
September	9.39	9.03	9.38@9.39	9.02
October	..	..	9.44@9.45	9.08
November	..	..	9.50@9.51	9.10
December	9.59	9.29	9.56@9.57	9.25

SUGAR.

The severe cold weather is still preventing the operation of some of the local refineries, and the amount of sugar being distributed in this territory continues to be very small and confined to the most urgent cases. The International Committee reports the purchase of 38,000 bags Cubas, late January shipment, at 4.985c cost and freight, and 2,048 bags Santo Domingos, afloat, at 4.74½c cost, insurance, and freight. The arrivals of raw sugar at Atlantic ports for the week amounted to 35,593 tons, against 29,862 tons a week ago. Meltings were increased to 26,000 tons, against 19,000 tons last week. There has been a delay in delivery of coal and raw sugars or meltings would have shown a much larger increase. The stock at the ports amounts to 37,605 tons, against 28,012 tons a week ago.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,200 packages. So much of the delayed stock has arrived within the last forty-eight hours that the trade is fully supplied. Indeed, some receivers have a little more stock than they can dispose of, and the sensitive condition of the market caused a little urgency to sell and a fractional decline on the top grades. The secondary qualities are holding up pretty well and are in demand. Storage creamery active and comparatively little stock offering on the open market excepting under grades. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock firm. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb. 54@54½c; extras, 92 score, 53½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 50@53c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 46@49½c; thirds, 44@45c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 56@56½c; extras, 55@55½c; firsts, 51@54½c; seconds, 47½@50½c; creamery, held, extras, 47c; firsts, 46½@47c; seconds, 43@46c; thirds, 42@44c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 52½@53c; good to prime, 49@52c; common to fair, 43@48c; renovated, extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 43@44c; lower grades, 40@42c; ladles, current make, firsts, 40@40½c; seconds, 39½c; lower grades, 38@39c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 39@39½c; No. 2, 38½c; lower grades, 35@38c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 8,947 cases. Arrivals as posted include a number of cars of Pacific Coast eggs received Wednesday, but were not then recorded. The easier feeling in the fresh egg market yesterday caused a slackening of demand, buyers holding off expecting further decline, and yesterday, with accumulations on hand, the market showed a further considerable break, closing unsettled with values not clearly defined. Trade was slow and the quotations at the close were little more than nominal. Storage eggs were still meeting a fair demand. Stock was reducing steadily and some holders were still working out their remaining lots at prices based upon their interpretation of Food Administration rulings, but these interpretations varied widely, and there was a wide range in prices paid for the same quality of stock. We heard of some business at $14.35 a case and with undergrades ranging downward, and some higher cost goods were selling from wholesalers' hands at higher prices, ranging up to 50c or better. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 67@68c; extra firsts, 66c; firsts, 64@65c; seconds, 60@63c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 70@72c; ordinary to good, 67@69c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 65@70c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 65@68c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 69@70c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 65@68c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Forecast:

La., Okla., Tex., Ark., No. and So. Car., Ala., Miss., Fla., and Tenn.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ky.—Fair and warmer Fri.; unsettled and colder Sat.

Ind.—Snow Fri.; unsettled and colder Sat.

Mich. and Ohio—Snow Fri. and Sat.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Statement Jan. 19, 1918

Cash action.	Corporate Stock and Tax Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding Jan. 12	$23,797,000.00	$48,330,400.00	$10,750,000.00
Net decrease	2,850,000.00	*3,000,000.00	100,000.00
Outstanding Jan. 19	$20,947,000.00	$51,330,400.00	$10,650,000.00
Cash balance	5,406,182.67		
Net obligation	$15,540,817.33		

*Increase.

THE Income Tax Law vitally affects every phase of business and investment. The problems which arise in compliance with the law are occupying the minds of the majority of business and professional men today. Appreciating the fact that this Tax Law is necessarily complicated, we have awaited the crystallization of official plans and rulings, knowing that a simple, concise interpretation of the law would be of great value to the taxpayer. We now offer you our

Income Tax Guide and Record Book

THIS BOOKLET contains the complete set of 143 questions and answers just issued by the Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington, D. C. In simple terms, it answers the perplexing questions confronting you in the preparation of your tax report.

It contains pages for a complete statement of your report—an invaluable record for your future reference. It also indicates the value of the conversion privilege in United States Liberty Bonds as compared with the rate of income tax.

This booklet "C" 300 will be furnished upon request

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PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
MANILA

Condensed Statement of Condition as at the Close of December 31, 1917

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$30,421,321.85	Capital	$3,697,670.00
U. S. and Philippine Government Bonds	1,143,000.00	Reserve Funds	658,096.86
Furniture and Fixtures	62,601.05	Dividends Unpaid	257,007.95
Exchange for future delivery	909,154.05	Circulation	2,280,000.00
Due from Branches	2,166,030.42	Acceptances	1,146,130.80
Due from Banks and Bankers	12,928,148.66	Exchange Contracts	909,154.05
Cash in vault and with Treasurer of Philippine Islands	10,806,007.41	Commercial Credits	9,244,870.66
Customers' Liability L/C.	11,201,288.87	DEPOSITS	50,945,121.49
	$69,138,051.31		$69,138,051.31

NEW YORK AGENCY: WOOLWORTH BUILDING

AMERICAN FINANCE in WAR TIME

Interesting Digest of Financial News and Important Happenings During 1917

We shall be pleased to send you this booklet upon request.

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The Sherman National Bank of New York

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N. E. Corner of Fifth Avenue & Thirty-second Street ON MONDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1918.

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SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

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This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
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FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin"—Mailed Free.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The Farmers National Bank, located at Virginia, in the State of Illinois, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

V. E. ROBERTSON, President.
Dated January 8, 1918.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, the preferred and common stock transfer books of this Company will close February 6, 1918, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen February 28, 1918.

FRED E. KNAPP, Secretary.
New York, January 22, 1918.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, PETER COHEN, and MAURICE PARKER, all of the city of New York, under the firm of JACOB COHEN SONS & CO., was dissolved on the 20th day of December, 1917, by mutual consent. All debts due said partnership and those due by said partnership will be settled and paid with and by the remaining partners, JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, and PETER COHEN, who will continue the business as heretofore.

Dated New York, December 20, 1917.
JACOB COHEN,
HARRY COHEN,
JOS. D. COHEN,
PETER COHEN,
MAURICE PARKER.

NOTICE THAT THE CO-PARTNERSHIP firm of C. & H. FRANK, ladies' hat frames, doing business at 1,904 Broadway, was mutually dissolved on Jan. 1, 1918, and that C. Frank will conduct said business in his individual name.

Signed, HERMAN FRANK.
Jan. 24, 1918.

First Mortgage
Guaranteed 5% Bond
of a
prosperous railroad

To Yield 6.10%

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"A Bond House of Service."
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Telephone Rector 2841.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
American Surety
Brooklyn Factory & Power
Brooklyn City R. R.
Babcock & Wilcox
Continental Insurance
Fidelity Phenix Ins.
Intertype Co. 1st Pfd.
Jas. Butler Pfd.
Kirby Lumber
New York Shipbuilding 5%
National Fuel Gas
Singer Manufacturing
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Atlantic Refining
Ohio Oil Co.
Prairie Oil & Gas
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S. O. New York
Wm. McDermott
30 Broad St., New York City
Phones Broad 233-234

We Can Use
10 Bell Tel. Canada 5
10 Fed. Dye. & Chem. 6s
100 Griffen Wheel Pfd.
50 Jones Bros. Tea
50 Western Power Pfd.

We Offer For Sale
100 Chalmers Motor
300 Charcoal Iron Pfd.
5 Curtiss Aeroplane 6s
200 Hupp Motor
15 Magnolia Petroleum

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
PHILADELPHIA — Land Title Building — Tel. Spruce 381, Race 5050
NEW YORK — Equitable Building — Tel. Rector 5354

Air Reduction Co.
Carbon Steel
Conn. Brass & Mfg. Corp.
Guantanamo Sugar
Santa Cecilia Sugar Com. & Pfd.
DUNHAM & Co
Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover.

Amer. Light & Traction
Freeport Texas Sulphur
Niagara Falls Power
Santa Cecilia Sugar
Semet Solvay
Bought—Sold—Quoted
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Telephone 3109 Rector
71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

Amer. Light & Traction Pfd.
Cities Service Pfd.
Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Southern Cal. Edison Com.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.
Utah Securities 6s

Eastern Steamship
Marlin Arms
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

American Graphophone
Eastern Steel
Fajardo Sugar
Fisk Rubber 2nd Pfd.
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

By-Products Coke
Borden's Cond. Milk Com.
Fisk Rubber Stocks
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Elec. Bond & Share Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec. Pfd.
Adirondack Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
American Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Illinois Traction Com.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 Broadway, New York
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Russian Gov't
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25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John. New York.

INCOME TAX RULINGS ON FORMULA GOODS

Manufacturer Completing the Product, and Not the Dealer or Bottler, Must Pay.

EXTENSION ON RETURNS

Reports by Corporations on Annual Net Income Are Allowed Up to March 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A series of decisions on formula preparations liable to the war revenue tax was announced today by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roher. They apply to perfumeries, extracts, toilet waters, hair oils, hair restoratives, tooth powders and washes, toilet soaps, and other toilet preparations. The rulings are as follows:

"A person manufacturing a preparation under his own formula and offering it for sale under his own private label or trademark is liable for the tax imposed upon the article.

"The manufacturer of a preparation who also bottles and otherwise prepares the same into a salable condition, and who, for advertising purposes only, places the name on the label of any dealer who may handle such preparation, is liable for the tax upon the same. The dealer in this case has no interest whatever in the production of the preparation, but his name is placed upon the label for advertising purposes only.

"Where a manufacturer prepares an article according to the formula and at the instance of a dealer and also bottles, labels, and otherwise prepares the same into a salable condition, even though the name of the dealer only appear upon the product, the manufacturer, and not the dealer, is responsible for the tax.

"Where goods manufactured by a person require further manufacture before being used by the consumer, the one completing the manufacture is liable for the tax. The same rule would apply to bulk goods that require to be bottled or otherwise prepared in order to put them into a salable condition. Therefore the person preparing the goods into smaller packages, labeling, and bottling them, is the manufacturer within the meaning of the act."

On Estate Tax Returns.

Commissioner Roher also made the following ruling today in regard to estate tax returns:

"It has been found in numerous cases that, at the expiration of the ninety-day extension granted by collectors for the filing of estate tax return, the condition of the estate is such as to preclude the filing of final return upon which the exact tax due can be determined. Accordingly Article XXIX. of Regulation 37, is amended to the following extent:

"Where the executor has requested, and has been granted, an extension of not to exceed ninety days for filing of estate tax return, and represents to the collector that complete return cannot then be filed, the collector upon investigation, and if he is satisfied that the cause for further delay is unavoidable, may extend the time for filing until in his judgment the reasonable ground for delay has been removed. In every such case it should be pointed out to the executor that, regardless of the further extension, interest attaches from the close of the original ninety-day extension upon all the unpaid tax. This interest is required to be computed from the day of the decedent's death, and is at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

"Collectors should note that in every case of overdue estate tax, where the additional extension of time herein provided for has not been granted, the interest rate is 10 per centum per annum, and such interest is also computed from the day of the decedent's death.

"Where either an original ninety-day extension or the additional extension herein provided for is granted, the collector should promptly report all facts to this office. Collectors must also promptly notify this office whenever in their judgment the unavoidable cause for delay in filing return in any case has been removed."

A decision was announced to the effect that all distillers producing alcohol exclusively for other than beverage purposes may continue to operate on Sundays the same as on week days, and collectors may require storekeeper gaugers and storekeeper guagers in the capacity of gaugers to remain on duty. Distillers manufacturing ethyl alcohol for other than beverage purposes exclusively may receive permission to fill fermenting tubs in a sweet-mash distillery not oftener than every forty-eight hours. Upon receipt of notice from such a distiller, the collector will make survey of the distillery, utilizing the information already in his office with the new factor of the forty-eight-hour fermenting period for the purpose.

Reports From Corporations.

The provisions of Treasury Decision 2,615, of Dec. 13, 1917, which granted an extension of time in which to file returns of annual net income by corporations with an established fiscal year ended on the last day of some month during the year 1917, except Dec. 31, 1917, are extended by a decision made today to March 1, 1918. This extension applies also to returns of annual net income of such corporations which were due subsequent to Oct. 16, 1917, the date of T. D. 2,561, (extending the time to Jan. 1, 1918,) but prior to March 1, 1918.

Release of tax, withheld at the source in cases where substitute certificates were used, has been authorized by Commissioner Roher in the following decision:

"Under the provisions of Section 1,212 of the War Revenue act of Oct. 3, 1917, any withholding agent who during the year 1917 deducted and withheld at the source any amount of normal tax from income paid to a citizen or resident of the United States, other than interest on corporate obligations containing a so-called 'tax-free' or 'no-deduction' clause, is required to release and pay over the amount so withheld to the person entitled to receive the same. With reference to this provision of law, inquiry has arisen as to how a debtor corporation is to release and pay over the amount of tax so withheld in a case where a bank or other collection agency detached the ownership certificate which accompanied an interest coupon and substituted its own certificate, Form 1,059, which does not disclose the name and address of the bond owner.

"It is held that where substitute certificate Form 1,059 has been used in connection with coupons from bonds which do not contain a 'tax-free' or 'no-deduction' clause the withholding agent shall request the bank or collection agency to disclose the name and address of the owner of the bonds, as shown by the original certificate, and it shall be the duty of the bank or collection agency to make such disclosure to the withholding agent. If the owner of the bond is a citizen or resident of the United States, the withholding agent shall refund the amount of tax deducted as provided by law, and if a non-resident alien, no refundment shall be made, but the withholding agent shall make return thereof on or before March 1, and on or before the time fixed by law for the payment of the tax shall pay the amount withheld to the officer of the United States Government authorized to receive the same."

Clarkson Potter to Aid Loan Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Clarkson Potter, a St. Louis investment banker, was appointed today assistant director of war loan organization by Secretary McAdoo. He will work with Lewis B. Franklin, the director, in preparations for the third Liberty Loan campaign.

IRON OUTPUT DECREASES.

Weather Reduced Lake Superior Yield 2,000,000 Tons Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Lake Superior iron district, producing about 85 per cent. of the 75,324,000 gross tons of iron ore mined in the United States in 1917, was able to meet war demands, but did not duplicate its record shipments of 1916. The Geological Survey announced today that less favorable weather for shipping early and late in the 1917 season, rather than inability of the lake fleet to handle the ore, was the cause of a decrease of 2,000,000 tons in shipments, compared with 1916.

Iron ore shipped from all mines in the United States in 1917 amounted to 75,649,000 tons, valued at $236,178,000. Shipments showed a 2.9 per cent. decrease, compared with 1916, but value increased 29.8 per cent.

The South mined and shipped 8,100,000 tons of iron ore, the bulk of which was produced in the Birmingham district of Alabama. Mines of Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia contributed 1,400,000 tons.

DEFENDS ADIRONDACK FUEL.

Commissioner Pratt Denounces Proposal to Take State Lands Timber.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Vigorous protest was made today by George D. Pratt, Conservation Commissioner, to a proposed amendment to the Constitution introduced into the Legislature tending to lessen the protection of the forest preserve.

The amendment, fathered by Senator Emerson of Warren and Assemblyman Kenyon of Essex, would permit the use of timber on forest preserve lands for domestic fuel purposes and allow the construction of roads and trails through the preserve.

"The implication," said Commissioner Pratt, "is that the coal shortage has created a necessity for taking fuel wood from the forest preserve lands. As a matter of fact, however, there is no greater need than heretofore. The Conservation Commission, with the co-operation of the Forest Products Association and private land owners, has canvassed the forest counties and has proved that enormous unutilized supplies of wood for fuel purposes are available on private lands everywhere in the Adirondacks. I fail to see how any new situation has arisen which should induce the State to depart from its policy of complete protection of the forest preserve."

SHIPMENTS TO CANADA.

War Trade Board Issues Revised List of Those Requiring Special License.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—To facilitate exports to Canada and Newfoundland, there has been heretofore issued, through the Customs Service, a special license whereby goods have been permitted to enter Canada and Newfoundland without individual license for each shipment, except in the case of commodities which the War Trade Board has heretofore found it necessary to conserve, and for whose exportation individual licenses have been required.

The War Trade Board announced today that it has prepared a revised list of such commodities which will hereafter require individual export licenses when sent to Canada or Newfoundland. Any commodity appearing on this revised list which hitherto has not required an individual license when exported to these countries will be passed by the Collectors of Customs in the same manner as heretofore when the shipment is covered by ocean or railroad bill of lading marked "for export," and dated on or before Jan. 25, 1918.

THE
CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK 320 BROADWAY
Established 1851

Capital and Surplus - $5,000,000

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FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., Vice-Pres't
GARRARD COMLY, Vice-Pres't
ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier
JESSE M. SMITH, Asst. Cashier
JAMES McALLISTER, Asst. Cashier
WILLIAM M. HAINES, Asst. Cashier
CLIFFORD R. DUNHAM, Asst. Cashier
ROBERT B. RAYMOND, Mgr. For. Dept.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97¼
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	97¼
2s, coupon, '38, reg.	96½	97¼
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1946	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	104½	105¼
4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105¼
2s, Panama, '38, coupon.	96	97
3s, Panama, '61, reg.	82	86
3s, Panama, '61, coupon.	82	86

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.
4½s	July, 1967	95¾	96⅛	95¾
4½s	June, 1965	95¾	96⅛	95¾
4½s	Mar., 1963	95⅝	96⅛	95¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	96	96⅛	96
4½s	May, 1957	96	96⅛	96
4¼s	Mar., 1960-30	89½	90½	89½
4¼s	April, 1966	89⅝	90⅛	89⅝
4¼s	Mar., 1964	89⅝	90⅛	89⅝
4¼s	Mar., 1962	89⅝	90⅛	89⅝
4¼s	Sept., 1960	89⅝	90⅛	89⅝
4s	May, 1959	86½	87¼	86½
4s	Nov., 1958	86½	87¼	86½
4s	May, 1957	86½	87¼	86½
4s	Nov., 1956	85¼	86¼	84½
4s	Nov., 1955	85¼	86½	84½
4s	Nov., 1936	89	..	89
4s	May, 1919	98½	..	98½
4s	Nov., 1918	99	..	99
3½s	Nov., 1954	..	80	..
3½s	May, 1954	77	79	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	..	80	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.
4½s	1924-1931	4.90	4.60	4.90
4¼s	1921-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
4¼s	April, 1920	4.90	4.60	4.90
4¼s	1918-1919	4.90	..	4.90
3½s	1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
3½s	1930-1939	5.00	4.70	5.00
3½s	1922-1929	5.00	4.70	5.00
3½s	1919-1921	5.00	4.70	5.00
3½s	1918	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s	1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s	1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s	1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
20	Am. Light & Traction	202	202	201	203
135	Cities Service pf.	72⅛	71½	71½	71⅞

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	14	16
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	72
Am. Gas & Electric	88	90
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	40	41
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	88	91
Am. Power & Light	45	50
Am. Power & Light pf.	70	75
Am. Public Utilities	25	30
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	63
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5
Am. W. W.& E. 1st pf.	60	61
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	9	11
Carolina Power & Light	30	32
Carolina P. & L. pf.	89	93
Cities Service	211	215
Colorado Power	22	24
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Columbus Electric pf.	75	80
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	30	33
Com. Pow., Ry. & L.pf.	60	63
Conn. Power pf.	85	90
Consumers' Power pf.	80	85
Dayton Power & Lt.pf.	78	81
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric.	50	55
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80
El Paso Electric	93	97
El Paso Electric pf.	87	92
Electric B. & S. pf.	88	92
Electric Properties	55	60
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	89
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	20	40
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	..
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	..	68
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Int. M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	95	98
Interstate Electric	32	41
Interstate Elec. pf.	..	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric.	47	49
Miss. River Power	10	12
Miss. River Power pf.	33	36
Northern Ohio Electric.	..	30
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	..	70
North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	54	59
Northern States Power.	60	62
North. States Pow. pf.	86	88
Northern Texas Electric	50	55
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	68	72
Ozark Power & Water.	35	45
Pacific Gas & Electric.	33½	35
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	82½	84
Pine Bluff 7% pf.	90	95
Pub. Service Sec. pf.	70	75
Puget S. T., L. & P.	9	12
Puget Sd. T., L.& P.pf.	37	42
Ry. & L. Secur. pf.	80	85
Republic Ry. & Light.	22	24
Republic Ry. & L. pf.	56	58
Sierra Pac. El. pf.	59	64
Southern Cal. Edison.	79	81
South. Cal. Edison pf.	93	97
Standard Gas & Elec.	5½	7
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	22	23
Tampa Electric	102	..
Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	2	3
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	9	11
Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	82½	85
U. G. Improvement	80	89½
United Light & Rys.	27	30
United L. & Rys. pf.	60	63
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf	81	84
West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	50	65
West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Western Power	9½	12
Western Power pf.	43	46
Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Water 6s, '20.	97½	..
Am. W. W. & E. col.5s	62	64
Appalach. Power 5s, '41	70	75
Carolina P. & L. 5s.	89	92
Central P. & L. 1st 6s.	95	98
Central Ill. Light 5s.	95	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	90	95
Col. G. & E. deb. 5, '27	67	72
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	97
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.	100½	101½
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	89	92
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	85	90
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s.	95	100
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87	93
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	74	76
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25.	85	95
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s	97	100
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38.	80	90
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	..	99
Man. & S. Ry. & L. 5s.	99½	100
Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s.	67	69
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s,'22	80	85
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51.	94	96
N. O. Lt. & P.1st 6s,'31	75	80
Nor. States Pow. 6s,'26	90	94
Nor. States Pow. 5s,'41	87	87½
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	82	87
Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100½	102
Omaha & C. B. 5s	83	89
P., G.& E.(Ariz.) 6s,'31	95	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.	99	101
Puget Sound Trac., Lt. & Power 6s, 1919	97	98¼
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19.	95	96⅝
Std. Gas of N. J. 5s,'45	94	96
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39.	89	92
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	85	92
U. S. R., R.& M.6s,'25.	111	113
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32.	73	78
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	93	98
Utah Securities 6s	84	85
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	95	98
Western Power 1st 5s.	96	98
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93¼
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46.	89	92
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Ala. Co	56	56	56
5	Do 2d pf.	57	57	57
35	Arun. S.& G.	35	34	34
100	Balt. Tube	80	80	80
100	Citizens Nat.	43¼	43⅛	43⅛
119	Con. Coal	104¼	104	104
1,124	Cosden	7⅛	6½	7
315	Davidson Ch.	36¼	35	35½
50	Houston Oil.	48	47⅞	47¾
16	Monon. V.Tr.	16	16	16
14	Md. Cas	75	75	75
10	Merc. Trust.	194	194	194
145	M.&M.Trans.	80	80	80
25	North. Cent.	70½	70½	70½
20	Penn. W. P.	63	63	63

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	City 3½s, '40	86	86	86
5,000	Con. C.ref.5s	83	83	83
3,000	Con. Coal 6s.	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Con.Pow.4½s	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
1,000	Con. Pow. 6s notes	96	96	96
$4,000	Elkhorn 5s.	97½	97½	97½
6,000	Ga. & Ala.5s	94½	94½	94½
1,000	KirbyLum.6s	97	97	97
1,000	United Ry.6s notes	95	95	95
1,000	W., B.&A.5s	83	83	83

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska	2½	2⅜	2½
125	Am. Zinc	14⅝	14	14½
200	Ariz. Com'l.	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
23	Cal. & Ariz.	65	64	64
61	CopperRange	46⅝	46	46½
200	Daly-West.	2	1⅞	1⅞
335	Davis-Daly.	5¼	5¼	5¼
210	Franklin	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝
2	Isld. Ck. pf.	80	80	80
200	Kerr Lake.	5½	5½	5½
100	Keweenaw	1	99c.	99c.
*35	Mohawk	59	59	59
50	NewArcadian	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Nipissing	8½	8⅜	8½
30	North Butte.	14¼	14¼	14¼
255	Pond Creek.	18	18	18
100	Shannon	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	South Utah.	11c.	11c.	11c.
15	St. Mary's.	55	54	54½
100	Sup. & Bos.	3	3	3
25	Trinity	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Tuolumne	95c.	95c.	95c.
165	U. S. Smelt.	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝
25	Do pf.	44	44	44
165	Utah Con.	11½	11	11
520	Utah Metal.	2¼	2	2¼

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Atchison	82½	82½	82½
10	Bost. & Alb.	124	124	124
50	Boston Elev.	40⅜	40⅛	40½
32	Bost. & Me.	20	19⅛	20
65	Mass.Elec.pf.	9	9	9
4	Maine Cent.	80	80	80
35	Ver. & Mas.	83	83	83

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Pn. Ser.	76	76	76
5	Am. Sug. pf.	110	109	110
202	Am. T. & T.	104½	104	104½
12	Am.Wool.pf.	93	92¼	93
160	A.,G.& W.I.	100⅜	99	100⅜
10	Do pf.	60	60	60
31	Edison Elec.	139	138	139
32	Gen. Elec.	130	129½	130
130	Int.Por.Cem.	6	5⅞	6
24	Mass. Gas.	79	78½	78½
10	Merg'thaler.	125	123	123
52	N. E. Tel.	98	97½	97½
5	No.Sco.Steel	65½	65½	65½
2	Pullman	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
10	Torrington.	45	45	45
7	United Drug	70	70	70
18	United Fruit.	119½	118½	119½
45	United Shoe.	43	43	43
40	Do pf.	25½	25½	25½
7,975	Ventura Oil.	8⅝	6⅞	8¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	A. T. & T. 4s	82	82	82
1,000	Do 5s	93	93	93
1,000	C., B. & Q.4s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
3,000	U.S.Smelt.6s	96	96	96
4,000	West.Tel.5s.	88	87½	87½
$4,000	Vent.Oil 7s.	90	86	90
10,000	Liberty 3½s.	98.20	97.80	97.80
3,600	Do cv.4s,'47.	97.00	96.20	96.20
32,000	Do 2d 4s,'42.	96.40	96.00	96.20

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
530	Booth Fish.	21	20¾	21
10	City&Con.pf.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
26	Com. Edison.	105	105	105
10	Deere pf	96	96	96
25	Dia. Match.	107½	107½	107½
100	M. Ward pf.	107½	107	107
10	Pub. Serv.	74	74	74
10	Do pf	88	88	88
10	People's Gas	45	45	45
34	Quaker Oats.	100	100	100
110	Sears-Roe	149	149	149
30	Shaw	62½	62	62
35	Stew.-War.	49	49	49
20	Swift	126	126	126
676	Union Carb.	51⅞	51⅛	51½
250	U. Paperb'd.	15	15	15
325	Wilson	51⅝	51½	51½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	City& Con.5s	56	55½	56
8,000	Chi. Rys. 5s, Series B.	59⅞	59	59⅞
7,000	Com.Ed.1st5s	94	94	94
$500	Swift 1st 5s.	94½	94½	94¼
3,300	Lib. 1st 4s.	96.80	96.80	96.80
5,900	Do 2d 4s.	96.22	96.12	96.12

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	Am. Gas	83	83	83
12	Am. Tel	104¼	104¼	104¼
420	L. Sup.Corp.	13⅛	13	13
64	Lehigh Nav.	62	61⅞	62
519	Pennsylvania	46	45⅜	45⅜
60	Penn. Salt.	83	83	83
188	Phila. Elec.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
125	Do pf	30	30	30
29	P. R.T.stock	30	29¾	30
300	*Do tr.ctfs.	28	28	28
275	Tono. Belm't	3¼	3⅛	3¼
5	Union Trac.	41	41	41
66	U. Gas Imp.	70⅝	70¼	70⅝

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	El.&Peo.T.4s	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
1,000	L. V.con.4½s	90	90	90
1,200	Lib. 3½s	98.00	98.00	98.00
8,950	Do 2d 4s.	96.40	96.10	96.10
$1,000	Penn. & Md. Steel 6s	103	103	103
1,000	Penn. con.4s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
1,000	Phil.El.1st 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼
6,000	Read. gen.4s	84½	84½	84½

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.
American Cigar	90	95	87
Do pf.	85	95	85
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf.	100	106	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175
Do pf.	93	98	93
P. R.-Am. Tobacco.	155	175	155
Do scrip	120	125	115
R. J. Reynolds	375	425	375
Do pf	100	104	100

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

It was a market of generally good tone on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, with substantial advances recorded in some special directions. So far as the general market was concerned, an influence which operated in its favor was the further reports of great economic unrest in Austria, where, according to one report from Russian Bolshevist sources, a revolution had already started at Vienna. Offsetting these reports, was the continued nervousness regarding the effect upon the general domestic situation of the pending huge Federal financing.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm.	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Am. Can.	36½	36½	36½
10	Am. C. & F.	70¾	70¾	70¾
150	Am. Linseed	32¾	31¾	32¾
900	Am. S. & R.	82¾	81½	82¾
20	Am. Su. Tob.	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
610	Anac. Cop.	60⅞	60⅛	60¾
360	Bald. Loco.	59¾	58½	59½
70	Balt. & Ohio	49¼	48¾	49
1,720	Beth. St'l B.	74½	73⅞	74¼
120	Cent.Leather	65	65	65
90	C.,M.& St.P.	41½	41	41½
690	Corn Prod.	32½	31⅞	32⅜
150	Crucible St'l	54⅛	54	54
30	CubaCaneSu.	31⅛	31	31¼
160	Dist. Secur.	37½	37⅛	37⅜
100	Erie	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
10	Do 1st pf.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
370	Gen. Motors.	113¼	111¼	113
30	Goodrich Co.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
10	Gt. Nor. pf.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
50	Insir. Cop.	44⅛	43¾	43¾
270	Int. Mer. M.	23⅞	22¾	23¾
2,690	Do pf.	90	88⅛	89¼
10	Interb. Con.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
10	Kenne. Cop.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
2,940	Mex. Petrol.	91¼	89¼	90⅝
90	MidvaleSteel	44⅝	44¼	44⅝
30	Mo. Pacific.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
30	Nat. E. & S.	43½	43¼	43½
60	N. Y., N. H. & H.	28¼	28	28¼
10	North. Pac.	81¼	81¼	81¼
40	Pennsylvania	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
55	Ray Copper.	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞
610	Reading	72⅝	71½	72⅜
160	Rep. I. & S.	74⅛	73⅞	74⅛
10	Sinclair Oil.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
150	Studebaker.	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝
50	Tenn. Cop.	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
20	Texas Co.	149⅝	149¼	149⅝
260	Tob. Prod.	53⅜	52¼	53⅜
130	Union Pac.	111⅝	110¼	111⅝
120	Un. Cig. St.	96⅝	95⅛	96⅝
13,620	U. S. Steel.	91	89⅝	90⅝
260	Utah Copper	80¼	79⅞	80⅛
50	Va.-Car. Ch.	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛
50	Willys-Over.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,950	Liberty 3½s.	98.16	98.10	98.10
1,750	Do 1st 4s.	97.06	97.00	97.00
2,250	Do 2d pf.	96.22	96.16	96.16

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
700	Atlanta	.10⅛	.10⅛	.10⅛
300	Iron Blos.	.47½	.47½	.47½
500	Isabella	.08	.08	.08
300	Jim Butler	.62	.60	.62
400	Jumbo Ex.	.19½	.19½	.19½
500	Kewanas.	.08	.08	.08
250	Portland	1.05	1.05	1.05
600	West End.	.72	.70	.72

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	‡AetnaExplo.	7¼	7⅛	7¼
300	‡Am.Tin & T.	½	½	½
50	‡Can.Car&F.	19	19	19
400	‡Car Lt.& P.	2¼	2⅛	2¼
100	Carwen Steel	8¾	8⅝	8¾
75	‡Cities Serv. Corp., old.	213	212	213
100	‡Cit. Serv.pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼
1,250	‡Cuprite Sul.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
550	‡Elec. Gun.	3/16	3/16	¼
200	Em'sonPhon.	4	4	4
200	‡Int.Trading	1¼	1	1
100	‡S. S. Kresge	69½	69½	69½
400	Lake Tor.Bt.	3¼	3	3¼
240	Marco.ofAm.	*3½	3⅜	3⅜
200	N. Y.Transp.	18	17½	17¾
450	‡Pruden.Pict.	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
4,500	SmithMot.Tr.	1 3/16	1 3/16	1¼
1,000	Submar.Boat v. t. ctfs.	13	12¼	12½
1,000	TriangleFilm v. t. ctfs.	11/16	11/16	11/16
600	U. S. SS.Co.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
2,500	‡Unit.Motors	22¾	22⅜	22¾
200	‡Wr.-M. Air.	6⅞	6¾	6¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Ang.-Am.Oil.	13	13	13
1,200	Do rights.	2¾	2½	2¾
25	St.O.of N.Y.	270	270	270

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	†‡Am. Oil.	18	18	18
12,600	†‡Am.Ven.Oil	12	10	12
2,000	‡Barn.O.& G.	1 1/16	1	1 1/16
3,000	†‡Bos.-Wyo.	25	24	24
1,000	‡Cos. & Co.	7⅛	6¾	7
5,000	‡Crown Oil.	⅞	¾	13/16
4,800	†‡Duthie Oil	56	54	55
9,700	‡Elk.O.& G., (a pros.).	3/16	⅛	3/16
1,200	‡Esmer. Oil.	3/16	⅛	3/16
1,500	‡Federal Oil	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
300	‡Glenrock Oil	3½	3½	3½
900	‡Han.O.& R.	7⅛	6¼	6¼
1,200	‡Houston Oil	48	47	48
200	‡Int. Petrol.	13¼	13¼	13¼
5,000	‡Isl'd O. & T.	3½	3¼	3⅜
3,100	Kenova Oil, (a pros.).	5/32	⅛	⅛
100	‡Merritt Oil.	22	22	22
2,500	Met. Petrol.	½	7/16	½
4,000	†‡Midw. Oil.	120	117	118
1,000	‡ Do pf.	1 3/16	1 3/16	1 3/16
370	‡Midw. Ref.	106	104½	106
300	M. Wells Pet.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	†‡N. W. Oil.	59	57	57
10,000	†‡Okla. Oil.	4	3	3½
3,000	†‡ Do pf.	12	11	12
4,000	Okla.P.& R.	7¼	6⅞	7⅛
1,900	Okmul.P.&R.	2⅝	2¼	2½
2,000	†Omar O.&G.	30	28	29
6,200	†‡Over. Pet.	24	21	21
200	‡Pan Am. P.	47	47	47
680	‡Pa.-Ky. Oil	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
35,000	†‡Queen Oil.	65	60	63
1,200	‡R.R.O.& G.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,000	‡Rice Oil.	3/32	3/32	3/32
300	‡Sap. O.& R.	8⅝	8½	8⅝
1,100	Seq. O. & R.	11/16	⅝	11/16
350	‡Stanton Oil	1⅝	1½	1⅝
4,000	‡Un.West.Oil	⅜	11/32	⅜
300	‡Victoria Oil, new stock.	3¾	3⅝	3¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	Al.-B. C. M.	½	½	½
2,000	†‡Atlanta	10½	10½	10½
1,100	Big L. Cop.	1	15/16	1
8,300	†Bost. Mont.	51	47	48
1,200	‡Brad. C. M.	¾	½	⅝
1,700	Butte Det.	3/16	3/16	3/16
3,500	†‡Caledonia.	49	46	48
1,100	‡Cal. & Jer.	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
1,000	†Cashboy	4½	4½	4½
2,000	†‡Cer. S. M. &M.,(a p.).	99	95	98
200	Cer. Gor. M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
220	‡Coco R. M.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
400	C. Ariz. Sm.	1 15/16	1⅞	1⅞
500	‡C. Homest.	24	23	23
200	‡Copper Val.	1	1	1
400	Cres. C. Gold	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2,000	‡Emma Con.	3/16	⅛	3/16
1,000	†‡Fortuna C.	39	38	39
1,275	‡Gibson Cop.	2 3/16	2 1/16	2⅛
4,000	‡Globe D. C.	13/16	13/16	¾
500	†Goldf. Con.	7/16	7/16	7/16
4,375	Hecla Min.	3 5/16	3 3/16	3⅜
6,100	†‡Int. Mines	10	9	10
200	‡J. V., (a p.)	11/16	11/16	11/16
400	‡J.-Pr. Cop.	2	1⅝	2
2,500	J.-K., (a p.)	9/16	7/32	½
1,500	†‡Jim Butler	63	59	62
1,000	†Jumbo Ext.	20	19	20
500	Kerr Lake.	5⅝	5½	5⅝
2,500	†‡Kewanas.	8	7	8
400	‡Kirk. Por. G. M., Ltd.	50	50	50
500	Louisi. Con.	½	½	½
600	Magma Cop.	39½	38	38
1,000	†‡Marsh Min.	5	5	6
300	Mason Val.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,500	†McK.-Darr.	55	52	52
2,000	‡Mons. Chief	3/32	1/16	3/32
1,300	†‡Moth. Lode	26	26	26
30,000	†‡Nat. Leas.	5	3	4
7,000	†‡Nat.Z.& L.	20	17	18
800	†Nev. Ophir.	19	18	19
400	‡N. Cornelia	16¾	16⅝	16¾
900	‡NicklasMin.	40	37	40
1,600	‡Nixon Nev.	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16
1,500	‡Ohio Cop.	1	15/16	1
2,300	†‡Pole St. C.	24	24	24
1,900	†Port. C. C.	34	33	34
2,800	†‡Prov. Min.	47	46	47
1,100	‡Rawley M.	2⅛	2	2⅛
2,300	‡Ray Herc.	4	3¾	4
1,000	†Rex. C. M.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1,500	†Rochester.	32	31	32
2,000	†‡Silv. Pick.	5	5	5
100	Stand. S.-L.	13/16	13/16	13/16
10,000	†‡St. N. Z.	5	4	5
1,500	†Success M.	8⅛	8	8⅛
500	Sup.C.,(a p.)	2¼	2⅛	2¼
550	‡Ton.Belmt.	3¼	3	3¼
1,265	Ton. Ext.	1 9/16	1½	1½
1,400	Tri-Bullion.	¼	3/16	3/16
200	Unit. East.	3 13/16	3¾	3¾
100	Unity G. M.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,200	†W. E. Con.	70	71	71
1,700	Wh. Caps M.	⅛	½	½
500	†W. C. Ext., (prospect).	11	11	11

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	‡Am. T. & T 1-yr.6s,w.i.	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
15,000	‡Can. Gov.5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	‡Gen. El. 6s, notes, '20.	100	99⅞	100
$22,000	‡Russ. Gov. 6½s	47	45½	47
70,000	‡West. Elec. 1-yr.6s,w.i.	98⅞	98¾	98⅞

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Wed'sday. Ask.
Air Reduct'n.	65	75	65	75
Am.-Brit.Mfg.	2	5	2	5
Am.-Brit. pf.	10	20	10	20
Am. Writ. P.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Blumenthal	90	102½	90	102½
Do pf.	90	95	90	95
Br.-Am.Tob., registered	15½	16½	15½	16½
Do coupon.	17	18	17	18
Butter.-Jud.	38	45	38	45
Can.C.& F.pf.	45	50	45	50
Can. Nat. G.	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Carbon Steel.	78	82	78	82
Chal. Motors.	3	5	3	5
*Do pf	..	40	..	40
Char. Iron	7½	8	7½	8
Do pf.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Chev. Motor.	108	110	108	110
Cramp Ship.	72	78	72	78
Curtiss Aero.	25	27	25	27
Do pf.	50	75	50	75
Everett H'y.	20	21	20	21
Free. Texas.	38	40	38	40
Grant M. Car	2	4	2	4
Hall Signal.	5	7	5	7
Do pf.	17	18	17	18
Havana Tob.	⅛	1	⅛	1
Do pf.	2	5	2	5
Holly Sugar.	40	50	40	50
Holly S. pf.	95	100	95	100
Hupp Motor.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2
Int'cont. Rub.	9	10	9	10
Int. Lube Ch.	1	3	1	3
Int. Mangan.	8½	9	8½	9
Int. Motors.	10	14	10	14
Do 2d pf.	16	17	16	17
Int. Trad. pf.	55	75	55	75
Key. T. & R.	12	14	12	14
Do pf.	11½	13½	11½	13½
Kirby Lumber	11	12	11	12
Do pf.	60	63	60	63
Kresge pf.	95	105	95	105
L. T. B. 1st pf	3	6	3	6
L. Val. C. S.	75	80	73	78
Lima Loco.	44	50	44	50
Mar. of Am.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅝
Man. Transit.	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Marlin Arms.	70	80	74	78
Maxim Mun.	11/16	¾	11/16	¾
Mitchell Mot.	35	40	35	40
Nash Motors,	75	85	75	85
Nat. Motors.	10	15	10	15
N. Y Ship.	40	40½	40	40½
N. Am.P.& P.	2½	3	2½	3
Peer. T. & M.	16	17	16	17
Poca. L. Coal	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Poole E. & M.	50	60	50	60
Rep. Truck.	38	48	38	48
St. Jos. Lead	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
St.L.,R.M.&P.	31	35	31	35
Smith. (A. O.)	10	30	10	30
Do pf.	85	90	85	90
Stand. Motors	8½	9½	8½	9½
Todd Ship	72	75	72	75
Un. Zinc Sm.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
U. S. L. & H.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Do pf.	1½	2½	1½	2½
World Film.	⅛	⅝	½	⅝

OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Wed'sday. Ask.
Beth. O. & G.	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	10¼
Cos. & Co. pf.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Cumb.P. & R.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Elk Basin Pet.	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6½
Friar Oil	1/16	1/16	1/16	1/16
Hous. Oil pf.	65	70	65	70
Humble Goose	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾
Ky. Petrol	6	6¼	6	6¼
N. Y.-Okla. O.	1/32	1/32	1/32	1/32
Pa. Gasoline.	⅜	7/16	⅜	7/16
Pierce Oil	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
Savoy Oil	7½	8½	7½	8½
Sinclair Gulf.	16	18	16	18
South. O. & T	1¾	2	1¾	2
Ventura Con.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
Victor Oil	60	62	60	62
Way. O. & G.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾

MINING STOCK.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Wed'sday. Ask.
Butte Cop.&Z.	7¼	7½	7⅜	7½

BOND.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Wed'sday. Ask.
Pierce Oil 6s.	70	74	70	74

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	12¾	*13¼	12¾
Atlantic Refining	900	935	910
Borne-Scrymser	450	470	450
Buckeye Pipe Line	94	97	95
Chesebrough Mfg.	315	340	315
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	475	500	475
Crescent Pipe Line.	30	33	30
Cumberland P. L.	120	130	120
Eureka Pipe Line.	195	205	195
Galena Signal Oil,	130	135	130
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	120	130	120
Illinois Pipe Line.	185	195	185
Indiana Pipe Line.	98	102	100
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13½	13
National Transit	12½	13½	12½
N. Y. Transit	180	190	180
Northern Pipe L.	98	103	98
Ohio Oil	325	330	328
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	43	48	43
Prairie Oil & Gas.	440	445	440
Prairie Pipe Line.	230	235	245
Solar Refining	290	310	290
Southern Pipe L.	175	185	175
South. Penn. Oil	280	290	280
S. W. Penn	95	100	95
Stand. Oil of Cal.	230	235	228
Stand. Oil of Ind.	635	645	635
Stand. Oil of Kan.	460	490	460
Stand. Oil of Ky.	315	325	315
Stand. Oil of Neb.	485	515	485
Stand. Oil of N. J.	548	552	545
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	263	270	265
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	420	440	420
Swan & Finch	100	105	100
Union Tank	84	87	84
Vacuum Oil	350	360	350
Washington Oil	27	32	27

*Ex dividend.

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.
Aetna pf.	40	44	40
American Brass	218	225	218
Atlas Powder	159	163	159
Do pf.	94½	96	94½
Babcock & Wilcox.	108	111	108
Bliss	370	425	..
Do pf.	75	83	75
Can. Found's F.	125	150	125
Colt's Arms	56	58	54
Du Pont	245	250	240
Hercules	240	245	240
Do. pf.	112	115	112
Niles-Bem't-Pond.	115	119	115
Scovill Mfg.	425	450	425
Winchester Arms.	700	850	700

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Boston, Mass., January 24, 1918.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "PLYMOUTH" ISSUED BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Transportation Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of Two Hundred Seventy Thousand Dollars ($270,000) par value First Mortgage 5% Bonds on the steamer "PLYMOUTH," dated October 1, 1915, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on April 1, 1918:

Bonds numbered 1 to 270 inclusive, maturing from October 1, 1918, to October 1, 1927.

The holders of the above numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on April 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to April 1st, 1918.

Bonds must carry coupons due April 1st, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on April 1st, 1918.

COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
By JOHN G. CROWLEY, Treasurer.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,259.26, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 3, 1918.

MUSKOGEE ELECTRIC TRACTION COMPANY
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York as Trustee under the mortgage of the Muskogee Electric Traction Company, dated May 1, 1912, hereby invites offerings for the sale to it of as many bonds issued thereunder as will exhaust the sum of Four Thousand Four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and 15 cents ($4,457.15) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest. Sealed offers will be opened at the office of the undersigned Trustee, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon February 4, 1918, on and within thirty days, after which date the holders of bonds whose offers are accepted must present their bonds to the Trustee for payment. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

Dated New York, N. Y., January 11, 1918.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

LUDLOW MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATES.
Boston, Mass.
Dividends Nos. 82 and 83.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share and a special dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared payable on March 1, 1918, to shareholders of record February 1, 1918.
MALCOLM B. STONE, TREASURER.

DIVIDENDS.

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.
42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Board of Directors of the Greene Cananea Copper Company has declared a dividend of $2.00 per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, payable on February 25, 1918, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 3:00 o'clock P. M., Friday, February 8, 1918. The dividend is payable only upon the $100.00 shares into which the Capital Stock is divided. All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $100.00 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

The transfer books will not be closed.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
New York, January 24, 1918.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the preferred capital stock, payable February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record January 29, 1918.
S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

THE ESMOND MILLS

On February 1, 1918, there will be paid to all Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business January 24, 1918, the regular quarterly dividend, No. 32, of one-and three-fourths (1¾) per cent.
HAROLD C. WHITMAN, Treasurer.

THE ESMOND MILLS

On February 1, 1918, there will be paid to all Common Stockholders of record at the close of business January 24, 1918, a dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent.
HAROLD C. WHITMAN, Treasurer.

SANTA CECILIA SUGAR CORPORATION

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Corporation has been declared this day, payable March 1, 1918, to all holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business January 31, 1918.
ROBERT L. DEAN, Secretary.
January 24, 1918.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY,
Charles E. Schaff, Receiver.

Coupons for interest matured August 1, 1917, on The Kansas City & Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, due 1990, will be paid upon presentation at the office of Agent for Receiver, 61 Broadway, New York City, on and after January 29, 1918.
J. B. BARNES, Agent for Receiver.

PACIFIC MILLS.

A dividend of four dollars ($4.00) per share has been declared payable February 1st, 1918, out of earnings prior to January 1st, 1918, at The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agents, 135 Devonshire Street, Boston, to Stockholders of record at the close of business this day.
EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.
Boston, January 21, 1918.

FIRST NATIONAL COPPER COMPANY

A dividend of Fifteen cents per share has been declared, payable February 25, 1918, to stock of record February 5, 1918.
WM. A. KERR, Treasurer.
New York, Jan. 4, 1918.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND No. 45.

The regular semi-annual dividend of 4% has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company payable February 15, 1918, to Stockholders of Record February 1, 1918. Books do not close. Checks to be mailed.
F. D. SHOVE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
Baltimore, Md., January 11th, 1918.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of One and a Half Dollars ($1.50) per share on its Capital Stock payable January 31st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 22nd, 1918; also an extra cash dividend of Three Dollars ($3.00) per share on its Capital Stock payable February 11th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 1st, 1918.

In the case of both dividends the transfer books will remain open. Dividend checks will be mailed.
T. K. STUART,
Assistant Treasurer.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 16th, 1918.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of 6%, payable on or after April 1st, 1918. Transfer books were closed Dec. 31st. Checks will be mailed.
SCHROEDER & CO., INC.
Per MINNA E. SCHROEDER, Treasurer.

COLUMBIA GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY Dividend Notice.—Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable February 15th, 1918, to the stockholders of record at the close of business January 31st, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

PLANOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT COMPANY, INC.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Planographic Equipment Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 461 8th Avenue, New York City, New York, on the 5th day of February, 1918, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five (5) Directors for the ensuing year, two (2) inspectors of election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before this meeting. Polls will remain open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from January 29th to February 6, 1918.

Dated New York City, January 25, 1918.
ATREUS VON SCHRADER, Secretary.

THE LACLEDE GASLIGHT CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Laclede Gaslight Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, February 19, 1918, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed Saturday, January 19, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen Wednesday, February 20, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. L. HOLMAN, President.
W. H. WHITTON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of SAFETY MACHINERY CORPORATION, will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 2-10 West 23rd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, January 16th, 1918.
SAFETY MACHINERY CORPORATION,
By HARRY FRANKEL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Buffalo Potash & Cement Corporation for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at Room 600, Manhattan Hotel, New York City, at 7 o'clock P. M., of Thursday, February 7th, 1918. RALPH R. LANDES, Secretary.
Dated January 25th, 1918.

BANKERS COMMERCIAL CORPORATION
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Bankers Commercial Corporation will be held at the office of the Company, 14 Wall St., New York City, on the 28th of January, 1918, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. J. A. BOWER, Secretary.

HIGH COST OF SHOES BLAMED ON PACKERS

Trade Commission, in Report to Congress, Says Hoarding of Leather Sent Up Prices.

NO SHORTAGE OF CATTLE

And Slaughter Is Increasing Steadily, but Hides Are Being Stored Away in Packing Plants.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Hoarding of hides by meat packers, while shoe prices have been climbing upward, and excessive profits to the packers, who practically control the hide market, are charged in a report by the Federal Trade Commission submitted today to Congress. The commission points out that slaughtering of cattle and calves in the United States increased during the last five years by 5,100,000 head, or virtually 30 per cent.

"Such a record of food animals ought not at the same time to mean that the country should be forced to pay abnormally high prices for leather products made from the correspondingly increased takeoff of hides," the report declares.

Estimates of the International Institute of Agriculture up to 1916 do not indicate any shortage in the world total of cattle, the report said.

The commission reported that the quantity of hides stored by the "big five" Chicago packers—Armour, Swift, Morris, Cudahy, and Wilson—increased 45 per cent. during 1916 and the first half of 1917. These five concerns were declared to be the "chief factors" in the hide market. While they had on hand Jan. 31, 1916, a total of 88,083,193 pounds of hides, the amount had increased to 127,694,169 pounds up to July 31, 1917.

Stocks held by the smaller packers showed an even more striking increase, amounting to 83 per cent. in the same period, although the total was only 20,-066,102 pounds on July 31, 1917. The grand total held by 275 interstate packers, including the "big five," increased from 98,980,726 pounds to 147,780,271 pounds.

Imports of hides also were found by the commission to have increased in 1917 70 per cent. more than in 1912. These great increases in imports have been principally from Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, where the large Chicago packers are prominent factors in the hide business.

The commission reported that the values which the packers have placed on their hides are much greater than the increase in the price they have paid for cattle. While the farmers received only 17 per cent. more for their cattle from Swift's five principal plants in 1916-1917, the value Swift & Co. put on their hides from the same cattle, according to the report, increased 35 per cent.

"Phenomenal increases" in the leather profits of Armour and Swift were reported by the commission. Net profits of the larger tanning companies in 1916 were said to be from two to five times as large as in 1915. One unnamed company, said o have made $644,390 in 1914, cleared $3,576,544 in 1916.

Although stocks of hides were found by the commission to be abnormally large, many tanning companies reported they were operating at far from capacity.

"It has been suggested that the prices of hides are so high," the report declares, "that tanners have been keeping out of the market in the hope that prices would decline."

Exports of men's shoes were found by the commission to have dropped from the high level of 13,000,000 pair in 1916 to slightly over 6,000,000 in 1917.

"Apparently the large demand of our own army has been offset partly by lessened exports," the report concludes.

TO MAKE FISHSKIN SHOES.

Newark Leather Dealer Says Hides of Whales and Sharks Can Be Used

If the prediction of Julius F. Kaufherr of Newark is fulfilled shoes made from fish skins will be on the market in a few months, and the cost of footwear will drop 50 per cent. Mr. Kaufherr, as President of Kaufherr & Co., leather manufacturers of 42 Garden Street, Newark, has been conducting experiments for the Government in tanning fish skins for use as leather.

He said yesterday the experiments had progressed to such a stage that he was confident shoes will soon be made from the skin of the whale, the shark, the porpoise, and the sturgeon. Fish skins will not be a substitute for leather, Mr. Kaufherr said. "What we need is more leather, and that's just what this will be, leather," he declared.

Mr. Kaufherr's firm has been established in Newark many years. In 1901 it had an exhibit of fish skins used as leather at the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo. The recent leather shortage turned the company to further experiment, particularly along the line of making shoe leather.

He said that one step toward the utilization of fish skins for leather had already been taken. Fishermen who have been in the habit of splitting the skins down the stomach, thus dividing the smooth surface, are now cutting along the centre of the back, with the result that the under and smoother side is preserved in its entirety.

WANTS "DRY" REFERENDUM.

Argetsinger Proposes to Fix the Vote for Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Asserting that the Legislature should not act upon the Federal prohibition amendment or the McNab War Emergency Prohibition bill until the people had spoken, Senator George F. Argetsinger of Rochester let it be known today that he was preparing a resolution submitting prohibition to a referendum next year. Only a few Senators were at the Capitol today, but most of them, including Senators John B. Mullan of Monroe, George A. Slater of Westchester, and George A. Whitney of Saratoga, said they would back Mr. Argetsinger's proposal.

"How is the Legislature to determine whether the people want the Federal amendment ratified or the State to declare for prohibition during the war?" said Senator Argetsinger. "The most sensible thing to do is to have the question settled by the people themselves. The best time, in my judgment, is in an off-election year, as would be the case in 1919."

Senator William H. Hill, father of the Hill-Wheeler Local Option bill, admitted today that this bill could not pass the Legislature, but urged speedy action on the ratification of the Federal amendment. He is convinced that it can be ratified in the Senate, although many of the Senators state that such will not be the case.

State Liquor "Ad" Law Fails.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 24.—An advertisement of the United States Brewers' Association, discussing temperance, which was published recently by The Montgomery Advertiser and The Montgomery Times, were held not in violation of the State anti-liquor advertising law by the State Supreme Court today in disposing of injunction proceedings brought against the papers by Attorney General Martin. Similar cases are pending against The Birmingham News and Birmingham Age-Herald.

INSTRUCTION. INSTRUCTION.

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We desire to secure at the present time a number of young women between 16 and 23 years of age to learn telephone operating in our training department course.

No previous knowledge of operating is necessary for admittance to these courses, and no fee is charged for instruction.

On the contrary, we pay salaries from $8.00 to $9.00 per week in Manhattan-Bronx and Brooklyn to all students taking the course. These salaries are advanced at the end of four weeks and the student operator becomes a junior operator in one of our telephone central offices near her home, where she works under the best surroundings and where every provision is made for her health and happiness.

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L. D. RAY, Headmaster.

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Six weeks evening courses in Gasoline Engine Operation to prepare for admission to Government Schools. New class starts Monday, January 28, 7:30 P. M. Call for information.

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THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED and HIGHLY ENDORSED SCHOOL will prepare men for the U. S. Army and Navy air service and Aircraft Industry. Special course for cadets prior to entering ground school, including Lewis gun. Instruction in airplane mechanics, aero-dynamics and flying. Complete five weeks airplane mechanics course, $75—morning, afternoon, evening. Open to the fullest investigation; references given.
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REAL ESTATE FIELD

$850,000 Park Avenue Apartment House in Cash Sale—Investors Buy at Auction.

In one of the largest cash transactions closed in several months, a new Seventy-second street apartment house was taken over, yesterday, by investment capital.

Klein & Jackson sold the recently completed thirteen-story apartment house at 81 to 83 East Seventy-second street, occupying a plot 56 by 102.2 feet, at the northeast corner of Madison avenue. The building occupies the site of the former residences of Miss Laura Rhinelander and the Tyson Estate, which were acquired by Klein & Jacobson two years ago from former Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo.

The structure was erected by H. H. Oddie, Inc., builder, from plans by Rouse & Goldstone. It contains one apartment to a floor, consisting of fourteen rooms and five baths, all of which were rented before Aug. 1, last, although the building was not ready for occupancy until Nov. 1. Among the tenants are J. Norris Miller, John C. McCall, Frederick Gimbel, Peter Cooper Bryce, Roland L. Redmond, Augustus Van Cortlandt, Julius Loeb and J. Robinson Beard.

Pease & Elliman negotiated the transaction. The property was held at $850,000 and has been purchased by an investor for cash. The brokers announce that with possibly one exception, it is the only new apartment house on the east side, sold for some time, which nad no element of trade involved.

Twelve Parcels Sold at Auction for $174,450.

A total of $174,450 was realized at the first 1918 special sale, conducted by Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street Salesroom. Twelve properties, of practically every type, in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn, were sold at good prices, and reflected a healthy demand for moderate-priced investment properties.

Mrs. Edith Talcott Bates, who lives at 12 East Sixty-fourth Street, bought the residence at No. 8, for $50,000, which was offered for the estate of Matilda E. Starbuck. The same estate also disposed of a two-story garage at 126 East Fifty-fourth Street to John H. Naughton for $27,000. Complete details of the other sales will be found under "Results at Auction."

The property at the southeast corner of Eastern Parkway and Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, comprising a vacant plot 70 by 192, which was also scheduled to be offered at special sale, was disposed of by Joseph P. Day at private sale. It is understood that the property was purchased as a site for a new Roman Catholic church.

Second Avenue Tenement Sold.

Joseph Aschbach purchased from Louis Wolf the four-story double flat at 1,634 Second Avenue, on a lot 25 by 88, through Fred Oppenheimer. The property was held at $26,500.

The same broker negotiated the sale reported yesterday of the five-story flat 530 West Fifty-eighth Street, for the West Side Savings Bank, to Edward J. Toner.

Jewish Lodge Buys on Fourth Street.

Justice Bijur of the Supreme Court has granted permission to the Ahawath Schloma Benevolent Society to sell the property at 318 East Fourth Street, on a lot 18.9 by 96, for $13,500, to the Chevra Bekov Choles Bnai Israel Anshe Baranoff.

Investor Acquires Upper West Side Apartment House.

The five-story apartment house 7 West 101st Street has been sold by Eversley Childs to an investor.

The structure, which occupies a plot 38 by 100.11 adjoining the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, was acquired by the seller in January, 1917, in foreclosure proceedings against the Wiltmore Realty Company for $37,250.

Dwelling Sales.

Mary Ambrose purchased from the Moskoko Realty Company the four-story dwelling at 581 Lexington Avenue, on a lot 18.4 by 67, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets.

Herman Acher sold to Juan José Ariosa 133 West Ninety-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 16.6 by 100.8.

Deal for Eleventh Street Tenement.

Joseph Arronov bought from the Willar Realty Company the six-story tenement at 624 East Eleventh Street, on a lot 25 by 98.6, between Avenues B and C. M. Schlossheimer was the broker.

Republic of Panama Buyer at Foreclosure.

Another west side apartment house was added to the realty holdings of the Republic of Panama in this city by the sale yesterday, at foreclosure, of the Red House, a six-story building at 350 West Eighty-fifth Street, on a plot 100 by 102.2.

The knock-down price was $165,000, about $5,000 less than the mortgage judgment obtained by the republic against the Eronel Realty Company and others. Joseph P. Day was the auctioneer. In 1914 the Republic of Panama foreclosed on the twelve-story Prasada apartments at Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street, which were bid in at $711,000. This property is still owned by the republic.

Presents Dwelling as Gift.

José M. Ferrer has presented as a gift to his wife, Irene O'D. Ferrer, the four-story dwelling, at 10 East Sixty-sixth Street, on a lot 20 by 100.5. The house is assessed at $73,000.

Bronx Deals.

Richard Hermann sold the three-story dwelling at 1,049 Jackson Avenue, on a lot 17.5 by 87.6, to William H. Seibert, who owns the adjoining property at 1,047.

Isidor W. Lukach sold the property, 75 by 95, on the west side of Cruger Avenue, 170 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, to John F. Amann, who resold it to Frederick K. Stolle.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Queensboro Investing Company sold to the Jackson Heights Apartment Corporation ten lots in the Barclay-Dugro Tract, at Elmhurst.

J. S. Gardner sold to A. W. Woelfle the dwelling and plot, 53 by 128 feet, on the south side of Madison Avenue, 209 feet east of Percy Street, Flushing.

J. Abraham sold to M. J. Pecker, who conveyed it to J. Jaeger, a plot 52 by 100 feet, on the southeast side of Magnolia Street, 126 feet southwest of Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff sold for the Meister Builders 231 lots in the Yorkville Terrace section of Westerleigh, Staten Island. The purchaser intends to improve the property with the erection of private dwellings to meet the increasing demand.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for the Union and New Haven Trust Company, as trustee, a plot on Morningside Road, Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, N. Y., to Mrs. G. S. Moore of Yonkers.

Newark Apartment Project.

Joseph Densky and Bernard Chinick purchased from Emile Garfinkel the property at 85 and 87 Johnson Avenue, through to 108 and 110 Hillside Avenue, Newark, for improvement with a sixteen-family apartment house. The estimated cost of the building has been placed at $85,000. Feist & Feist, Inc. negotiated the transaction.

New Jersey.

H. C. Reynolds sold for Marcus R. Burnett his seven-acre tract and buildings in the Morristown section of New Jersey to Arthur McEwan, who will improve the property in conjunction with the adjoining estate of I. L. McEwan on the Morristown-Whippany road. The property was held at $6,500.

U. S. Government Leases 47,500 Feet of Space.

The Brett & Goode Company leased more than 7,500 square feet of store space in the Printing Crafts Building, 461-79 Eighth Avenue, to the Committee on Public Information, George Creel, Chairman, and in 311-19 Sixth Avenue about 40,000 square feet in the store and basement to the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, Philadelphia Depot.

Commercial Leases.

George R. Read & Co., with the Charles F. Noyes Company, leased for the Harter Corporation the entire four-story and basement fireproof building at 235 to 238 West Street, corner Beach, containing about 50,000 square feet of floor space, for a term of years, to Carter, Macy & Co., tea dealers, who have been located on Pearl Street, near Wall, for many years.

H. J. Schum leased for the Loewer Realty Company to Max Beglichter, Leo Lipshitz, and Joseph Millet the store and basement at 684 Eleventh Avenue for a lunchroom.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., leased for the Vanderbilt Avenue Realty Corporation, Dr. Charles V. Paterno, President, the store in the block front on Madison Avenue, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, known as 399 Madison Avenue, to Harutune Michaelyan, dealer in Oriental rugs.

The Duross Company, representing James Morrison, owner of 245 West Twenty-eighth Street, leased the store and basement of that building through Judson Harrington and M. & L. Hess to the American Bar Lock Company for a term of two years from Feb. 1, 1918, at $1,500 per annum.

Charles F. Noyes Company leased the entire sixth floor in the Frankel Building, 45 John Street, containing about 7,000 square feet of space, to O'Keeffe & Lynch, insurance agency, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $50,000; also an entire floor in the Masonic Building at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street to Joseph Simmonds.

Alexander J. Roux & Co. leased the entire Marvin Building, 468-472 West Broadway, and 136-144 Thompson Street, containing 100,000 square feet, to Shuttleworth, Keiller & Co., who occupy the building to the north, and who will use this new space as an addition to their present quarters. The lease is for a long term of years.

Barge Sells at Auction for $1,850.

An unusual auction offering in the Vesey Street Salesroom yesterday concerned a railroad car float, 212 feet in length and 34 feet in width, which was knocked down at the stand of Joseph P. Day to the Cullen Barge Corporation for $1,850.

The barge, which was formerly owned by Swift & Co., and rebuilt by them in 1916, is said to have been valued at $50,000. The sale for $1,850 assumes added interest on account of recent statements that it was unusually difficult to obtain barges for transportation purposes.

Recent Buyers.

William Daly is the buyer of 506 West 176th Street.

Harold C. Matthews is the buyer of 1,854 Seventh Avenue.

The Isabella Realty Company is the buyer of the plot, 102.2 by 27.1 by 100 at the northwest corner of Walton Avenue and 138th Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

19th St, 238 East, s s, 160 ft w of 2d Av, 20x84, three-story and basement dwelling; trustee's sale; estate of Phoebe F. Stoutenburgh, deceased; to Wm. Von Der Horst for $9,000.

18th St, 326 West, s s, 310 ft w of 8th Av, 20x92, three-story and basement dwelling; executors' sale; estate of Daniel C. Sands, deceased; to Leonard Weill for $6,100.

64th St, 8 East, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.5, four-story and basement dwelling; executors' sale; to Edith Talcott Bates for $50,000; also

54th St, 126 East, s s, 90 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.5, two-story garage; executors' sale; to John H. Naughton for $27,000; also

Brooklyn, 1374 Pacific St, s s, 141.8 ft w of Brooklyn Av, 16.8x100, three-story frame dwelling; executors' sale, estate of Matilda E. Starbuck, deceased; to T. C. Bernhard for $4,000.

St Ann's Av, 306, e s, 27.5 ft s of 141st St, 27x104x irregular, five-story tenement and store; executor's sale, estate of Charles F. Schropp, deceased; to John Geiger for $16,200.

Marcy Av, 619-621, two and one-half-story frame dwelling, 50x100, vol. sale; to David Vogel for $9,300.

Brooklyn, Eastern Parkway, s e cor Classon Av, extending to Union St, 70x102, vacant; withdrawn; sold at private sale.

142d St, 525 West, 314.4 ft e of Broadway, 19.8x99.11, three-story dwelling; vol. sale; withdrawn.

10th St, 402 East, s s, 83 ft e of Av C, 25x92.3, five-story tenement; to Laura G. Webb for $15,100; also

119th St, 73 West, n s, 247 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; withdrawn; also

23d St, 343 East, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; to Benjamin T. Graham for $16,000; also

St Nicholas Av, 189, w s, n 119th St, 32x105.5x irregular, five-story flat; estate of William A. Graham, deceased; to Benjamin T. Graham for $21,750.

85th St, 350 West, s s, 96.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x102.2x irregular, six-story red house; Republic of Panama against Eronel Realty Co. et al.; Sullivan & C., attorneys; due, $168,334.70; taxes, &c., $4,216.45; to the plaintiff for $165,000.

49th St, 541-545 West, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 75x100.5, six-story tenement and stores; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $30,354; taxes, &c., $2,040; withdrawn.

1st Av, 286, e s, 23 ft s of 17th St, 23x94, three-story tenement and stores; Columbia Trust Co. against Maurice Mandelbaum et al.; G. A. McLaughlin, referee; due, $11,624.48; taxes, &c., $150; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Henry Brady.

96th St, 226 East, s s, 369 ft e of 3d Av, 32x100.8, five-story tenement; G. B. Bernheim, trustee, against E. A. Muetzler et al.; Holm, W. & S., attorneys; due, $26,865.95; taxes, &c., $739; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

163d St, s s, 87 ft w of Teller Av, five-story brick tenement, 93x93; Siebrand H. Niewenhous, owner, 369 East 163d St.; Kreymborg Archt. Co., architect, 1,029 East 163d St.; cost, $115,000.

163d St, s s, 186 ft w of Teller Av, five-story brick tenement, 109x96; Siebrand H. Niewenhous, owner, 369 East 163d St.; Kreymborg Archt. Co., architect, 1,029 East 163d St.; cost, $135,000.

Alterations.

Items Under $5,000 Omitted.

Madison Av, 656; to a four-story store and dwelling, Sigmund Lustgarten Estate, 55 Liberty St., owner; H. M. Baer, 665 5th Av., architect; cost, $9,500.

Nassau St., 170; to a three-story loft, Monroe Clothes Shop Co., 55 5th Av., owner; Moore & Lansiedel, 148th St. and 3d Av., architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, 6, e s, 161.3 ft s of Grand St, 20.6x50; the Depositors' Assets Corporation to Herman L. Heller, 1,414 57th St, Brooklyn, b. and s., c. a. g., Jan. 11; attorney, Nathan Gordon, 299 Broadway.$8,000

SAME PROPERTY; Herman L. Heller to Leva Wald, 8 Attorney St, all liens, Jan. 22; attorney same....$100

BROADWAY, w s, 71.2 ft n of Cortlandt St, 61.6 x 25.4 x irregular; Winfield S. Gilmore to Crouch & Fitzgerald, 352 West 41st St, mtg $323,000, Dec. 31, 1917; attorneys, Goldsmith, C., C. & W., 61 Broadway, Exchange

BROOME ST, 19-21, s w corner of Mangin St, 50x75, foreclosure Jan. 17, 1918; Charles J. Leslie, referee, to Excelsior Savings Bank, 79 West 23d St, Jan. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$35,000

GRAND ST, 41, s w s, 22.6x72.8; Julian H. Barclay et al., executors, to N. A. Amodes & Bros., 42 Grand St, ½ part, all liens, Jan. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$5,000

SAME PROPERTY; Julian H. and Mary G. Barclay to same, ½ part, all liens, Jan. 26; attorney same....$1

LEXINGTON AV, 251, e s, 46.8 ft s of 35th St, 25.10x100; Arthur M. Sherwood to Charles Edason, East Williston, L. I., quitclaim, Nov. 23, 1917; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Archibald R. Watson, as assignee of Arthur M. Sherwood, under a general assignment for benefit of creditors, recorded in County Clerk's office May 9, 1917, to same, mtg $40,000, Jan. 19; attorneys, same....$200

LEXINGTON AV, 581, e s, 56.7 ft n of 51st St, 18.4x67; Moskoko Realty, Inc., to Mary Ambrose, 575 Lexington Av, mtg $16,000, Jan. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 964, e s, 101.8 ft s of 159th St, 25.5x118.5x25x123.1, (foreclosure Jan. 8, 1918;) Charles A. Hickey, referee, to Lewis H. Nash, South Norwalk, Conn., trustee, Jan. 15; attorneys, Brower & B., 44 Court St, Brooklyn....$20,500

SAME PROPERTY; Lewis H. Nash, trustee, to Irene Zatnlove, 941 Intervale Av, Bronx, all liens, Jan. 17; attorneys, same...$26,918

TRINITY PLACE, w s, 208.1 ft s of Thames St, 104.4x42.4x108.9x52; Sconset Realty Corp. to Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, mtg $100,000, Dec. 31, 1917; attorneys, Babbage & Sanders, 111 Broadway....$100

8TH AV, s w corner of 44th St, 25x100; William C. Miller to David C. Miller, 459 West 43d St, mtg $78,000, b. and s., ½ part, Dec. 15, 1917....$1

11TH ST, 648 East, s s, 65 ft w of Av C, 18x47.4; Milton M. Sittenfield, referee, partition sale, Dec. 20, 1917, to Robert M. Low, 12 East 124th St., Jan. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$4,250

16TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 300x92; 115-137 West 16th St. Co. to Prestonia M. Martin, at Grymes Hill, S. I., 51-100 parts, and Amelia L. Leubuscher, 5 West 124th St., 42-100 parts, mtg $465,000, all liens, Jan. 24; attorney, F. C. Leubuscher, 256 Broadway....$100

17TH ST, 584-8 East, s s, 178 ft w of Av B, 60x92; Milton M. Sittenfield, referee, to Robert M. Low, 13 East 124th St., partition sale, Dec. 20, 1917, Jan. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$24,250

19TH ST, 257 West, n s, 170.10 ft e of 8th Av, runs e 27.8x n 75.8x e 22.6x n 86.9x w 51x s 104.10 to beginning, foreclosure Jan. 15, 1918; William A. McQuaid, referee, to Pompeo J. C. Ughetta, 652 Flatbush Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 19; attorney, James O. Miller, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn..$11,000

36TH ST, 113 East, n s, 200.9 ft w of Lexington Av, 24.3x98.9; Flintlock Realty Co. to Frances T. Pennoyer, 113 East 36th St, b. and s., and c. a. g., all liens, Jan. 23; attorneys, Miller, F. L. & T., 80 B'way..$1

41ST ST, 352-4 West, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 50x98.9; 40th St, 357 West, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Crouch & Fitzgerald to Winfield S. Gilmore, 202 West 103d St., mtg $58,000, Dec. 31; attorneys, Goldsmith, C. C. & W., 61 Broadway....Exchange

43D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.4; William C. Miller to David C. Miller, 459 West 43d St, mtg $12,000, b. and s., Dec. 15, 1917....$1

43D ST, 144-6 East, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100, partition sale, Dec. 20, 1917; Milton M. Sittenfield, referee, to Robert M. Low, 13 East 124th St., Jan. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$40,000

66TH ST, 10 East, s s, 180 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Jose M. Ferrer to Irene O'D. Ferrer, his wife, 24 East 60th St, Jan. 23; attorney, John M. Rider, 44 Cedar St..Gift

72D ST, 28 East, s s, 40 ft e of Madison Av, 18.3x80, foreclosure, Jan. 22, 1918; Geoffrey Konta, referee, to County Holding Co., 100 Broadway, mtg $46,000, all liens, Jan. 23; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway....$5,800

95TH ST, 133 West, n s, 333 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.6x100.8; Herman Acher to Juan Jose Ariosa, 614 West 157th St, Jan. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

119TH ST, 135 East, n s, 333.9 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x100.11; Annie and Katrine Gissel, executrices will of Henry Gissel, to Mary J. Mulvihill, 149 East 121st St, Jan. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$5,000

160TH ST, 638-44 West, s s, 475 ft w of Broadway, 100x100, mtg $119,500; Riverside Drive, 552, e s, 86.6 ft n of 127th St, runs n 75x e 141.11x s 92.7x s w 30.1x w 174.4 to beginning, mtg $175,000; George W. Morgan to Alphonse and Eliza C. B. Montant, Larchmont, N. Y., tenants by entirety, recorded from Jan. 15, 1918, to correct error; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St....$1

160TH ST, 638-644 West, s s, 475 ft w of Broadway, 100x100, mtg $119,500; Riverside Drive, 552, e s, 86.6 ft n of 127th St, runs n 7 x e 141.11 x s 92.7 x w 30.1 and 174.4 to beginning, mtg $175,000; re-recorded from Jan. 15, 1918; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St....$1

Bronx.

COURTLANDT AV, 565, w s, 25x100; Frederick A. Brusius to Timothy F. Sullivan, 370 East 147th St, mtg $10,500, Jan. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Timothy F. Sullivan to Bingle Realty Co., 499 Welles Av, mtg $900, Jan. 23; same attorney....$100

CRUGER AV, w s, 170 ft n of Morris Park Av, 75x95; Isidor W. Lukach to John F. Amann, 1,356 Greene Av, Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1917; attorney, G. Alexander, 315 Washington Av, Brooklyn....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick Stolle to same, mtg $800, Jan. 4; same attorney....$1

SAME PROPERTY; John F. Amann to Frederick Stolle, 1,366 Greene Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 4; same attorney....$1

JACKSON AV, 1,049, w s, 17.5x87.6; Richard Hermann to Wm. H. Seibert, 1,047 Jackson Av, mtg $6,000, Jan. 15; attorney, Wm. H. Seibert, 1,047 Jackson Av....$100

LOT 22, Block 41, Map Bruce-Brown Land Co.; Richard M. Montgomery & Co., to Estates Development Co., 17 Madison Av, Aug. 9, 1911; attorney, J. A. Wolf, 160 Broadway....$100

LOTS 24 and 25, map of E. G. Ketchum; Balboa Realty Co., Inc., to Timothy F. Sullivan, 370 East 147th St., mtg $3,000, Jan. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Timothy F. Sullivan to Frederick A. Brusius, 565 Courtlandt Av, mtg $3,000, Jan. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LOT 66, same map; same to Howard W. Merchant, 8 West 64th St, mtg $600; Jan. 3; same attorney....$1,000

LOTS 167 to 174, 6 to 23, 30, 31, 39 to 51, map of Godwin estate; Joseph M. Callahan, referee, to Emma L. Moller, 230th St and Kingsbridge Av, mtg $63,520, Jan. 3; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$93,600

3D AV, e s, 54.8 ft s w of 167th St, 75x120; City Real Estate Co. to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, mtg $20,700, Jan. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

152D ST, 305 East, n s, 25x100; Kate Habelitz to Charles Habelitz, 305 East 152d St, and another, Jan. 23; attorney, P. Klein, 253 East 72d St....$1

198TH ST, 391 East, n s, 25x93.2; Isabel Hiler to Thos. H. Richardson, 391 East 198th St, Jan. 14; attorneys, Todd & St. J., 258 Broadway....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MULBERRY ST, 231, w s, 25x100, Jan. 24; Martin Garone to Rosina Tarravalla, 142 Cherry St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $11,500; attorney, Philip J. Knobloch, 299 Broadway....$3,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 964, e s, 101.8 ft s of 159th St, 25.5x118.5x25x123.1, Jan. 17; Irene Zatulove to Lewis H. Nash, South Norwalk, Conn., trustee, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Brower & B., 44 Court St, Brooklyn..$18,000

17TH ST, 584-8 East, s s, 178 ft w of Avenue B, 60x92, Jan. 24; Robert M. Low to Mary E. Arnold, 13 East 124th St, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$6,000

51ST ST, 323 East, n s, 287.6 e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.5, Jan. 15; Edmund Assenheimer to Emily C. Thole, 591 2d St, Brooklyn, 1 year; attorneys, Baylis & S., 141 Broadway..$3,500

59TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.5, Jan. 16; Margarette E. and Susan D. Griffith to Martin Taylor, trustee, St. James, L. I., due Jan. 23, 1921; attorneys, McKistry, T. & P., 60 Wall St....$27,000

95TH ST, n s, 86 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs n 100.8 x w 3.9 x n 100.8 to s s of 96th St x w 117.8 to centre line of old Bloomingdale Road x s 201.8 to 95th St x e 111.4 to beginning, Jan. 23; Claremont Building Corporation to Jessie D. Straus, 899 Park Av, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wise & S., 15 William St....$165,000

120TH ST, 231 and 233 West, n s, 406.4 ft w of 7th Av, 33.4x100.11, June 11, 1917; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., as administrator and trustee of will of Stephen H. Mortling, to James G. Wagner, 246 Madison St, Brooklyn, and another, executors of Arnold H. Wagner, 3 years, 5¼ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$7,500

121ST ST, 246 and 248, s s, 441.8 ft w of 7th Av, 33.4x100.11, June 11, 1917; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., executor and trustee of will of Stephen H. Mortling, to James G. Wagner, 246 Madison St, Brooklyn, and another, executors, 3 years, 5¼ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$7,500

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV EAST, e s, 60.7 ft s of 184th St, 20.4x53.1; Emma Caven to Tremont Building and Loan Association, 1,931 Washington Av, Jan. 21, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,000

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 80 ft n of 149th St, 25x100; Timothy F. Sullivan to Fredk. A. Brusius, 565 Courtlandt Av, prior mtg $10,500, Jan. 24, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,000

CRUGER AV, w s, 170 ft n of Morris Park Av, 75x95; Frederick Stolle to Carl E. Zibold, 24 Parkview Av, East Glendale, L. I., Jan. 4, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, George F. Alexander, 315 Washington Av....$800

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 75 ft w of Marmion Av, 50x100; Rosa C. Klinkel to Anna Heins, 49 East 88th St, prior mtg $5,000, Jan. 18, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. J. Martin, 507 Tremont Av....$2,000

All following same map, date, and attorney, and 3 years, 5½ p. c.:

LOTS 30 and 31; Emma L. Moller to same....$5,820
LOTS 171 to 174; same to same....$4,480
LOTS 167 to 170; same to same....$6,765
LOTS 6 and 8; same to same....$6,650
LOTS 48 to 51; same to same....$3,990
LOTS 20 to 23; same to same....$5,820
LOTS 9 to 11; same to same....$7,560
LOTS 16 to 19 and 44 to 47; same to same....$11,200
LOTS 12 to 15; same to same....$8,960
LOT 66; Howard W. Merchant to same, 3 years, 4½ p. c....$600

LOTS 39 to 43, map of Godwin estate; Emma L. Moller to Joseph M. Callahan, referee, 1,037 Ogden Av, Jan. 3, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$5,075

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 443 ft s w of Chester Av, 40x129.8; 173d St. Realty Co., Inc., to Elted Corporation, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, prior mtg $20,000, Jan. 24, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$10,000

184TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Grand Av, 20.3x59.10; Emma Caven to Tremont Building and Loan Association, 1,931 Washington Av, Jan. 21, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, 168 and 170; 126th St, 54 East; Bertha Wagner to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place, two assignments....$12,000, $23,000

BEDFORD ST, 71; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Alvina von L. Wynkoop, 9 West 91st St; address 176 Broadway..$3,000

JEFFERSON ST, 29; Attorney St, 172; Cheever N. Ely et al., trustees, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, 2 assignments....$14,000 and $12,000

MADISON AV, 1,311; Max Hirsch to Samson Lachman, 318 West 106th St; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St....$3,000

RIDGE ST, w s, 72.11 ft s of Rivington St, mtg $21,500; Caroline T. Kissel, administratrix, to C. T. Kissel, individual; attorney, C. W. Bennett, 2 Rector St....$1

SHERIFF ST, 83, mtg $25,000; Fannie B. Harlan, guardian, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St....$21,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 43d St, ½ of mtg $150,000; Lawyers' Realty Co. to H. A. Mark, 177 South Oxford St, Brooklyn; attorneys, Ferris & Storck, 165 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY, a. t. in mtg now reduced to $53,333.33; H. A. Mark to William G. Willcox, 115 Davis Av, West New Brighton, Borough of Richmond; attorneys, same....$26,666

39TH ST, 212 West, mtg $25,000; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Thomas McLure, 129 Rochelle St, City Island; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway....$100

45TH ST, n s, 475 and 487.6 ft w of 5th Av; Charles M. Cannon, trustee, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St, 2 assignments....$19,000 and $20,000

47TH ST, n s, 38.6 ft e of 6th Av, mtg $25,000, discharged Jan. 23, 1918; Ada H. Hindley to John H. Hindley, 131 West 75th St; attorneys, Cannon & Cannon, 135 Broadway....$20,000

50TH ST, s s, 147.6 ft w of 3d Av, 27.6x100.5, mtg $22,000; Grenville B. Winthrop and another, trustees, to Arazelia P. Winthrop, 175 West 87th St; attorney, G. B. Winthrop, 111 Broadway; mtg of....$15,000

52D ST, 251 West; Edith W. Tiemann to Carroll S. Smith, 129 East 47th St; attorney, R. P. Lydon, 35 Nassau St....$15,500

58TH ST, 38 West; Ethelinda C. Horton, executrix, to Frederic Kernochan, 862 Park Av, and another, as commissioners; attorney, Henry F. Miller, 44 Pine St....$26,000

101ST ST, 118 West; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Frank H. Patterson and another, trustees, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.; address New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway....$4,000

103D ST, 163 East; John Wagner to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, executor; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place....$15,000

122D ST, 447-49 East, ½ of mtg $12,500; Mary L. Goldin, guardian, to William W. Goldin, 625 Broadway; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway....$2,875

Bronx.

BRONX AND PELHAM PARKWAY, s s, 475.9 ft w of land of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., 150x100; Thomas Foy to Janet M. Schouler, 161 West 86th St; attorney, G. Squires, 299 Broadway....$2,000

JEROME AV, s e corner of 184th St, —x—; 183d St. Holding Corporation to Samuel Berman, 214 South 3d St, Brooklyn; attorney, D. Steckler, 135 Broadway....$100

HUGHES AV, w s, 100 ft s of 187th St, —x—; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Thomas McLure, 129 Rochelle Av, City Island; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway....$100

LOT 3, Block 1; 1 to 6, 15, 16, 21 to 24, Block 6; 31, Block 10; 28 and 29, Block 15, 14, and 17; Block 17; 9, Block 24; 28, Block 25, 39 to 41; 7, Block 27; 7 to 10, Block 32, 5 and 6; Block 34; 50, Block 38; 1 to 3, Block 40; 4, Block 67; 25, Block 44, map of Morris Park; Albert Frank Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St; attorney same....$17,405

LOT 476, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Elizabeth Steinmetz to Bernhard Risse, 947 Westchester Av; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St....$1,380

LUDLOW AV, s s, 179.4 ft e of Castlehill Av, 50x100.1; Joseph Frank and another, executors, to Bertha Frank, 88 Morten St, Brooklyn; attorney, I. Kahn, 761 East 169th St....$4,000

MAPLE ST, w s, Lot 98, map of village of Jerome, 25x100; also 187th St, n s, 25 ft w of Bathgate Av, 25x100; Adeline R. T. Paskett, as administratrix, to Adeline R. T. Paskett, 826 East 234th St; attorney, L. E. French, 41 Park Row....$7,500

143D ST, 456 East; Mary A. Reynolds to Kate Harper, at Seneca Falls, N. Y.; attorney, Daniel Moran, Seneca Falls, N. Y....$2,052

156TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of Prospect Av, 20x100; Mary Plunkett to Thomas Foy, 141 East 48th St; attorney, Grant Squires, 299 Madison Av....$3,000

233D ST, s s, 83.9 ft e of 4th Av, —x—; Wakefield Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Rudolf Schildt, 453 East 119th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 88 and 88½, s w corner of Hester St, (142,) stores and basements; Charles H. Shulman Realty Account, Inc., to William Isaac, 1,815 7th Av, and Leonard Isaac, 655 West 160th St, 5 years from March 1, 1910, five years' renewal, dated Oct. 25, 1917; attorney, William Isaac, 86 Bowery....$7,200

CANNON ST, 68 and 70, Apartment 3, second floor; Dora Zimmerman to Morris Form and another, on premises, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, Edward H. Margolis, 421 Claremont Parkway....$504

COLUMBUS AV, 836, corner 101st St, part of basement of two rooms, 54x32x26x7; H. Markowitz to Bright Star and Sunshine Laundry Co., on premises, et al., 6 years from Nov. 1, 1916; address, 389 Amsterdam Av....$1,080

GREENWICH ST, 223, through to West Broadway, (8;) Ida Grosberg to Fritzi Verstondey, from Jan. 5, 1918, to April 30, 1920; attorney, Benjamin Indig, 299 Broadway....$2,000

72D ST, 14 West, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2, all; Allen M. Rogers and another to Edward F. Fitzgerald, 31 West 60th St, 21 years from May 1, 1918; attorneys, Steinfeld & Meicer, 1,482 Broadway....$4,130

Bronx.

INTERVALE AV, 1,221, stable; Theresa Sofia to Joseph Wishnofsky, 1,924 1st Av, and another, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorneys, Rittenberg & R., 309 Broadway....$2,100

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 62, and Allen St, 10 and 12; Isaac Shiman against Corporation of H. & A. Cohen et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, Strassbourger & Schallek.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 270, and 97th St, 12 West; Consolidated Chandelier Co. against 370 Central Park West, Inc., et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorneys, Weschler & Kohn.

GOUVERNEUR ST, 42; Kive Siegel against Rosie Goldstein et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, J. H. Corn.

MONROE ST, 280; United States Trust Co. of New York, trustee, against David Lasky et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. M. Powell.

RIDGE ST, 112 and 114; Sarah A. Vedder against Abraham Zubrinsky et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. A. Trebing.

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 190th St, 179.7x100, 3 actions; Manhattan Mortgage Co. against Wadsworth Associates, Inc., et al., foreclosure of 3 mortgages; attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

WEST ST, 421 and 422; Washington Brockner against Harriet I. B. Hanfield et al., partition; attorneys, Weels & Moore.

8TH AV, 2,605 and 2,607; Daniel K. De Seixodon against Julia Bachrach et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. de P. Foster.

51ST ST, 302 and 304 West; William M. Walker against Michael Naftal et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. W. Ellis.

63d ST, 22 to 28 West; William P. Clare against Elkmur Realty Co., Inc., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. A. Gill.

71ST ST, 113 and 115 West; Alexander Greiff against Hennessey Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. M. Levy.

114TH ST, 27 West; Max Weissman against Abraham Lewis et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. S. Kogan.

Bronx.

BROOK AV, e s, 70 ft n of 147th St, 80x100; William Bruce-Brown against John Diehl et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wager.

STEBBINS AV, 1,391; German Exchange Bank of the City of New York against Kate Ohmeis et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. Steiner.

STEBBINS AV, 1,393; same against same, same action; attorney, same.

STEBBINS AV, 1,397; same against same, same action; attorney, same.

UNIVERSITY AV, n w s, 100.6 ft n e of 174th St, 82.5x100; Lees Tract Corp. against B. F. Construction Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark.

174TH ST, n e s, at intersection of n w s of University Av, 100x100.8x irregular; Lees Tract Corp. against B. F. Construction Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, s e corner of 6th St, 20x72; Henry Regelmann against John Wilkens and Augusta Radenhof, owners and contractors....$115

DELANCEY ST, 129; Abraham Sacks against Warshaw Bros., owners; Siegel Building Corp., contractor....$639

6TH ST, 217 and 219 East; Charles Weenerholm against John Doe, owner; Henry J. Peper & Co., Inc., contractors....$60

97TH ST, 12 West, and Central Park West, 370; Consolidated Chandelier Co. against 370 Central Park West, Inc., and Fred R. French, owners and contractors....$1,506

136TH ST, 167 West; Jacob Soffen against Thomas J. and Mary Simons, owners and contractors....$170

138TH ST, 105 West; Max Hurwitz against 105 West 138th Street, Inc., owner; Marie D. Murray, contractor....$417

Bronx.

KAPPOCK ST, n s, 180 ft e of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 60x125; Levine Iron Works, Inc., against estate of Isaac Johnson, owner; Thomas N. Wright, contractor....$84

168TH ST, 801 East; Morris Negin against Irene W. Hartt, owner and contractor..$45

184TH ST, s e corner of Jerome Av, 95x95; Decorative Concrete Works against Arklin Realty Co., owner; Arklin Realty Co., Aaron Klein, President, contractor....$65

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

5TH AV, 509; Manhattan Carting Co., Inc., against Dyckman Building Corp. et al., Nov. 14, 1917....$38

16TH ST, 115 to 137 West; G. A. & H. Boehm against 115-137 West 16th Street Co., Inc., et al., Aug. 6, 1917....$10,076

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TO SUBLET—Small furnished apartment, very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

11TH ST., (Washington Square.)—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; piano; $165. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, (near 5th Av.)—Elegantly furnished apartment, (floor,) four rooms, kitchenette, bath; all light; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Parlor floor; electric lights; business or living.

57TH ST., 205 WEST, The Osborne.—Attractively furnished apartment; nine rooms and three baths; four master bedrooms. Address Q. C. Osborne.

58TH, 152 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment; central location; available for immediate occupancy; by month or longer lease; can be seen from 4 to 6 any day. Apply Apt. 4B.

58TH, WEST.—Exceptional 2-room, bath, kitchenette apartment; sublet; would divide. Columbus 6186.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $55 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

72D.—Seven rooms, two baths, three bedrooms, handsomely furnished. Columbus 3974.

74TH, 237 WEST.—Between Broadway and West End, 7 exceptionally large, all light, rooms and 2 baths, very handsomely furnished, pianola, twin beds in two rooms; will rent for two months or more, $250 per month.

74TH, (near West End Av.)—For rent, elegant apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; long lease; immediate possession. Telephone 8992 Columbus.

78TH ST., 325 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Large room or entire 2d floor, with bath, heat, telephone; private family.

81ST, 203 WEST, (Barrington.)—Handsomely furnished 3 rooms, lease; reliable references required.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Private house, beautiful sunny two rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $55, $65.

90's, (West End Section.)—Six rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished. Columbus 3974.

91ST ST., 27 WEST, The Nouvell.—High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, three rooms; $30 to $90, including maid service; references absolutely necessary.

96TH, WEST.—(Near park) floor, private residence, beautifully furnished, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, electricity, gentleman. Phone Riverside 5413.

103D ST. & BROADWAY, (Hotel Marseilles.)—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, at reduced rentals.

106TH, 288 WEST.—Beautiful, furnished apartment of 7 rooms in high-class elevator house. Inquire for Mr. Larsen.

111TH, (Riverside Drive.)—Four or six well-furnished rooms. Morningside 4740. Apartment 25.

115TH, 610 WEST.—Part or whole of attractively furnished 5-room apartment, high-class neighborhood; convenient subway, surface cars; Apt. 85. Phone 3835 Morningside.

115TH, 600 WEST.—Four rooms, attractively furnished, piano, 4, 6, 8 months.

116TH, 620 WEST, (Apartment 1.)—Attractively furnished, warm, five-room apartment near Riverside; two beautiful front rooms; $125.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, front south, opp. Columbia. Whitlock, 9E.

140TH, 603 WEST, (Dayton Arms.)—Five rooms, beautifully furnished, facing south, 4 months or longer; adults. Apartment 55, phone 8467 Audubon.

162D, 615 WEST.—Four rooms, bath, beautifully furnished; modern; elevator; block from Riverside; responsible party, with references; army officer leaving city; moderate rental. Apt. 67.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $200 monthly up; most desirable locations and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENT HOMES.

MISS ISABEL DAINTRY OF LONDON AND PARIS HAS SOLVED THE PROBLEM OF MAKING APARTMENTS SYNONYMOUS WITH HOMES. SHE HAS ON HER BOOKS ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT HOMES, CONSISTING OF DAY ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE, AND BATH, EXCEPTIONALLY EQUIPPED; CENTRALLY LOCATED. 66 WEST 56TH ST. TEL. CIRCLE 3099.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway. HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St., Near Broadway. Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (107th St.)—A charming 3 to 4 rooms, nicely furnished. Harrington.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Beautifully furnished gentleman's apartment; hall, living room, bedroom, bath, $100; references required. Call between 2 and 6 P. M. Superintendent.

DUPLEX STUDIO APARTMENT. Three rooms and kitchenette, handsomely appointed, baby Grand piano, in the finest studio building in New York, De Artistes, 1 West 67th St.; swimming pool, squash court, roof garden; exceptional restaurant and grill. Apartment 409.

EIGHTIES.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; $250 month, four months; $200 to October. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

LEAVING TOWN.—Four-room apartment, foyer hall, reasonable; bedroom, library, dining-room, kitchen cut glass, silver, player piano, curtains, portieres; everything complete for household use; ideal place for married couple; location 16th St. between 6th and 7th Avs. F 192 Times.

OVERLOOKING Riverside Drive, between 86th and 90th Sts.; two attractive, furnished, connecting rooms, with bath; references required. Telephone Schuyler 6190.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, near 116th.—9 rooms, 3 baths, elegantly furnished; Ampico Knabe player, linen, silver, china, maid service if desired; also Oldsmobile Sedan and chauffeur can be arranged for; immediate possession. 6570 Morningside. Apt. 102.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 181, (Cor. 85th St.)—Beautifully furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; piano, linens; for 2 or 3 months; $250 for month. Seen before 2. Phone 5528 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (95th.)—Handsomely, newly furnished 5 rooms; grand piano, Victrola; immediate possession. Phone 1150 Riverside. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—Ten and eleven light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

SEVEN-ROOM apartment, completely furnished, overlooking Central Park. Phone Plaza 6958.

Yonkers.

HANDSOMELY furnished eight-room corner apartment; two baths; elevator service; immediate possession; moderate rental; situated 96 Hamilton Av., corner Post St., Yonkers; 10 minutes from Van Cortlandt Park. Inquire Mrs. Johnson, third floor.

Unfurnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 59. Six rooms and two baths.

49TH, 21 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, day and night elevator service, suitable for business, studio, or residence. Polk.

Large studio, 3 adjoining rooms, $1,500; studio, with 2 rooms, $1,200; north light. 101 East 16th St.

THREE rooms and bath, steam heat, electric light, all improvements, $60-$75. 59 East 87th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

8TH ST., 15 WEST, (Washington Square Section.)—Eight large rooms and bath; finely kept house; only four families; refined tenants; only one apartment left. See Janitor, No. 11, or E. Franklin, 71 East 59th St.

12TH, 51 WEST.—Sculptor's studio, $80; one room and bath, $50. Chelsea 2377.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

57TH, 200 WEST.—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor for studio or profession; three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; references.

340 WEST 86TH ST. One Kitchenette Apartment. 2 ROOMS AND BATH. Rent $900 Per Annum.

86TH, 23 W.—Large sunny front basement; electricity, kitchenette; high class.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, and bath; entire floor; service optional.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Two rooms, bath, in apartment hotel; maid service; restaurant in building; rent, $60 monthly; Apt. 3J.

Cor. 9 rooms, 3 baths, facing Park. Sailing for Cuba. Sacrifice. Alayo, 1 West 94th.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 452.—Five rooms, bath, elevator and hall service, $60. Apt. 66.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 780.—Sublet large four-room apartment; modern, elevator house. Audubon 7021.

SUBLET.—Beautiful 16-room, 2-floor apartment, with private stairway connecting; delightful location, Central Park West; valued $3,300; will sublet to October, 1919, at tremendous sacrifice. Box 271 Brown Advertising Agency, 99 Nassau St.

SUBLET.—Delightful 11-room, 3-bath apartment in exceptional location; southern and western exposure; modern in the highest degree; must sacrifice; $3,000. Box 280 Brown Advertising Agency, 99 Nassau St.

Brooklyn.

SUBLET attractive three-room and bath apartment, in Flatbush Garden Apartment, all modern improvements, well heated, to responsible party; rent $36. Phone Kenmore 3038.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED, FOR WAITING CLIENTS, apartments of three, four, and five rooms, fully furnished, in good locations on upper west side. Send full particulars to Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St.

Gentleman wants two or three furnished rooms with kitchenette and bath, comfortably furnished, in vicinity of 72d St. and Columbia Circle, at reasonable price. N 264 Times Downtown.

Furnished apartment wanted for two months, two bedrooms, kitchenette, bath, sitting room, not to exceed $100 month; reference given. M. G. Bangs, 46 West 53d.

AT ONCE, two or three rooms, bath and kitchenette; convenient to Edgewater Ferry; references; moderate. H 203 Times Downtown.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

Small, attractive housekeeping apartment, three or four months; best references; details; $60-$75. G 12 Times.

Gentleman and wife want two rooms and bath, not above 59th St.; must be modern and first-class. G 33 Times.

Two, three rooms, bath, kitchenette, between 40th and 116th, West. Phone Circle 450.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Wanted—One large room; private bath; $40. Address J 275 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Refined married couple desire three rooms, up to date. Answer Drug Store, 212 Broome St. Orchard 10036.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

99TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large room, suitable for 2; elevator; private family; inquire after 5. Reiss, Apartment 3B.

125TH, 14 EAST.—Large, sunny room, modern apartment; hot running water, abundant steam; phone; convenient subway, New York Central. Kaufmann.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.)—$25, $35, $45 rooms. This address and 125 East 37th.

West Side.

23D, 258 WEST.—Room, $3.50; steam heat, running water; gentlemen.

48TH, 32-34 WEST.—Large and small rooms, in quiet, refined home.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; private baths; electricity; telephone; always hot water in abundance; references.

50TH, 201 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; southern exposure; conveniences. Circle 3993.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; reasonable; electric light, steam heat, running water.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

40 WEST 58TH ST. Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; private bath; modern; bachelor; reasonable.

68TH, 105 WEST.—Large parlor, connecting bedroom; southern exposure; heat, hot water; private entrance; single room. King. Columbus 8218.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive suite, lavatory, electricity, closets, telephone, excellent heat; southern exposure, non-housekeeping, charming apartment; $12. Rouza.

69TH, 20 WEST.—Back parlor, newly decorated; beautifully furnished; private bath, electricity.

70TH ST., 22 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath, kitchenette, electricity, parquet; phone every room; other rooms.

70TH, 222 WEST.—Large room, private family; plenty heat; gentlemen; references. Columbus 8791.

72D, 314 WEST.—Salon, seating 200; day, week, hour; grand piano; catering optional.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful warm front room; running water; near bath; quiet, refinement.

73D, 186 WEST.—South room, large back parlor, suitable physician; heat, electricity; subway.

73D, 155 WEST.—Large, warm room, adjoining bath; kitchenette; skylight room.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; private bath, telephone.

74TH, 161 WEST.—STEAM-HEATED BACHELOR ROOM; ELECTRICITY; REFERENCES.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front basement, light housekeeping; also single rooms; electricity.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large, single rooms; running water; comfortable; phone; $4.50, $8, $10.

75TH, 148 WEST.—Large room; private bath; small room, well heated; electricity, phone.

77TH, 170 WEST.—New bachelor home or married couple; large rooms, dressing rooms, running water, best lighting; hot-water system; $40, $45, $50 monthly; small room, $4 weekly; very warm; references.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Double room, private bath, kitchenette; newly decorated; $12 a week.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath, shower; electricity; one flight; private house.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other room; constant hot water; references.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Excellent room, private bath; southern exposure; well located.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Large, warm, sunny room; well furnished.

78TH, 186 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; well heated.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; nicely furnished; near subway and L.

79TH, 202 WEST.—Well furnished room in private family; business man; reference. Crocker.

79TH, 177 WEST.—Living-bedroom suite, facing street; sunny; use kitchen. Schultz.

81ST, 27 WEST.—One or suite; large, elegant; southern exposure; facing Park; steam heat; exclusive private house; service.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; convenient "L"; references.

81ST, 133 WEST.—Well-furnished large room, private bath; heated; near "L."

83D, 210 WEST.—Comfortable front parlor and bedroom; separate entrance; steam, conveniences; no other roomers. Herbert.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Second-story room, private bath, twin beds; other warm rooms.

84TH, 33 WEST.—Sunny front room, medium sized; running water; refined house.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Comfortable, well heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings; electricity.

85TH, 203 WEST.—Sunny front room; near bath; telephone, subway. Lockwood.

86TH, (533 West End Ave.)—Large and small room; connecting bath; electricity; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive, small, sunny room; breakfast; high-class house.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Back parlor, bath, kitchenette; electricity; cozy front parlor; $30-$45.

88TH, 162 WEST.—Two large, pleasant rooms; well heated; attractively furnished; conveniences.

88TH, 48 WEST.—Large, small front room; southern exposure; running water, phone; private.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Rear parlor, southern exposure; twin beds; bath, kitchenette; steam, electricity.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive room, bath; southern exposure; well heated; $10; private residence.

91ST, 252 WEST.—Gentleman; attractive, light front room, adjoining bath; private family; apartment; exclusive. Telephone Riverside 3960. Rosenfeld.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Large room, elegantly furnished; southern exposure; refined house; reference.

92D, 31 WEST.—Pleasant, front suite, attractively furnished; conveniences; suitable doctor. Riverside 2616.

92D, 40 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; private home; telephone.

93D, 115 WEST.—Large room with alcove; southern exposure; small room; references; phone.

93D, 146 WEST.—Perfectly appointed suite; room adjoining bath; every convenience; private house.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room, near bath; electricity; private family; gentlemen; references.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Sunny large and small rooms, comfortably furnished; elevator apartment. Newman.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms; conveniences. Apt. 43. Riverside 3494.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished, sunny room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences. 6B.

99TH, 306 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Exceptional rooms, suite or separately. 1512 Riverside. Willis.

101ST, 309 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Two attractive connecting rooms; every modern convenience; a real home; gentlemen, couple. Simmons.

103D AND BROADWAY.—A few single rooms in high-class hotel for rent to refined person at reduced rates if taken permanently. Apply Hotel Marseilles.

103D, 83 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike, sunny front suite; steam; private family; board optional. Querengaesser.

105TH, 160 WEST.—Corner, 3 windows; elevator, telephone; see to appreciate. Poole.

106TH, (2,764 Broadway.)—Parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; refined private family. Starrett, Academy 1588.

108TH, 301 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Exceptional outside room, bath, private dressing room; modern elevator apartment; references. 5B. Academy 3238.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny, warm room, lavatory, adjoining bath; 7th floor.

112TH, 612 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light front room; every convenience. Apt. 10.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Medium-sized room; southern exposure; excellent cuisine; near Broadway subway.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, warm room; modern corner apartment. Johnston.

118TH, 415 WEST.—Charmingly furnished, clean, light rooms; all conveniences; elevator service; electricity; $5-$7; meals optional; references. Moore.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Exceptionally warm room, private lavatory; $5. Apartment 31.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Warm, attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; running water. Apartment 1B.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive suite; sunny front room; small room; kitchen. Apt. 41.

140TH, 600 WEST.—Large, bright room, for two; kitchen privileges; reference. Telephone 8300 Audubon, apartment 12.

143D, 540 WEST, (Apt. 17.)—Outside room, corner, facing Broadway; elevator; telephone.

145TH, (3,544 Broadway.)—Large, outside, sunny room; modern elevator apt.; gentleman. Mayer.

149TH, 452 WEST.—To girl, warm room; kitchen privileges. Call evenings. Apt. 38.

180TH, (4,241 Broadway.)—Large, warm room; elevator; private; business people. Apartment 20.

180TH, (B'way, 4,241.)—Will rent together two attractive rooms; $8; $4.50; housekeeping privileges; suit refined couple. Francis.

BROADWAY, 1,730.—Large, sunny, modern room, adjoining bath; private family; $10. Apt. 1D.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44, (115th St.)—Artistic rooms; reasonable rent; references. Morningside 252.

REFINED COUPLE, occupying high-class apartment, will let room, bath connecting; neighborhood Broadway-110th. Telephone Cathedral 6390, 3B, or A. C., 135 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—116th subway; handsomely furnished front room, overlooking Drive; $38 month; one gentleman. Private telephone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Two large connecting front rooms; also single rooms; private bath. Apartment 42. Phone Morningside 6570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Connecting, sunny rooms; private bath; gentlemen preferred. Apartment 75.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Delightful southern two-room suite, overlooking Hudson; reasonable. Apartment 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (78th.)—Large back parlor, private bath; parquet; electricity.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Attractive two-room suite; large room, bath; smaller room. Cardoza.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

SMALL HEBREW FAMILY, occupying 4 large rooms in apartment hotel on Central Park West, desire to share same with refined young woman; restaurant on premises; congenial. M. M., 133 Times.

WEST END, 410.—Attractive, sunny room or suite; private apartment. Schuy. 3283.

Brooklyn.

LINCOLN ROAD, 69.—Large and small beautifully furnished rooms; heated, electricity; private house; two minutes from Brighton "L" Prospect Park station. Telephone 9615 Flatbush.

NEW YORK AV., 289.—Two connecting rooms, electricity, steam heat, bath adjoining; private house; gentlemen preferred. Phone 4942 Bedford.

OCEAN AV., 403.—Comfortable room; hot water; convenient "L;" gentleman. Ackerman, 9650 Flatbush.

ST. FELIX ST., 132, (Near Subway.)—Neatly furnished front alcove room. 7125 Prospect.

New Jersey.

GENTLEMAN, general man, seeking private house, will be received in small family, exclusive location in Montclair, N. J.; references exchanged. Z 300 Times Annex.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Lady employed; light housekeeping privileges; refined lady's apartment; convenient bus, "L"; price; references. P 178 Times.

Business woman desires comfortable, modern room in Washington Square section. C 333 Times Downtown.

Room and board, young man; convenient to subway; state terms. V 189 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

86TH, 14 EAST.—Attractive, double room, top floor, near bath; home table; references.

88TH, 29 EAST.—Large room or studio and bath, Southern exposure; meals served.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Exceptional, desirable, large, small rooms, back parlor; excellent board.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board; electricity, all improvements.

16 WEST 55TH ST. Table board; rooms, top floor; references.

57TH, 32 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

58TH, 87 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; parlor dining; excellent table; accessible.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, electric light, private bath; plenty of heat and hot water; southern cooking.

72D, 314 WEST.—Large, sunny room; running water; adjoining bath; excellent home table.

72D, 261 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; also small room.

72D, 266 WEST.—Cozy large, small rooms; excellent Southern cooking; fine location.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath, with board; ideal location.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Double and single rooms, private bath; steam, electricity; private phone.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Refined home; attractive medium-sized room; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.) Beautifully furnished suite, or singly; bath, steam, electricity; home cooking; table guests.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, steam-heated rooms, double and single; bath adjoining, excellent home table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST. Large, sunny room; private bath.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good home cooking; special to permanent.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

86TH, 189 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large room, other rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

91ST ST., 39 WEST.—Very desirable single and double rooms, with adjoining baths; Jewish family; excellent cooking; congenial surroundings; table guests accommodated.

92D, 60 WEST.—Large, small steam heated rooms; southern exposure; excellent Southern cooking.

92D, 48 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; also single; superior table; parlor dining; references.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Opportunity couple or gentlemen; front room; four southern windows; private bath; private Christian American family.

102D, 249 WEST, (Broadway.)—Select table guests accommodated; unexcelled cuisine. Hamburger. Riverside 6343.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; telephone; table guests. Palmer.

BROADWAY, (Corner 111th St., 545.)—Handsomely furnished room, bath; board; private American family. Phone Cathedral 8947.

ELEGANT large room for couple; elevator; subway; substantial board. Fisher. Morningside 8443.

MADISON ARMS, 41, 43, 45 West 58th St.; elevator.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Steam-heated suite, overlooking Drive; piano; two, $28; large rooms, adjoining bath, two, $20-$23. PAYNE.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Attractive room, private bath; unexcelled cuisine; gentleman. Apartment 24.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming Winter House of Highest Standard. 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. Fifty Warm Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing Park; singles.

YOUNG Jewish couple desires one or two as paying guests; no other boarders; front room, near Drive; best of references exchanged. Phone Riverside 9868.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted, between 112th and 70th Sts., west, near Drive or Broadway, one large or two smaller rooms, private bath, connected; first-class elevator apartment; lady full board, and gentleman breakfast, Sunday dinner; price $20. Telephone Hackensack 136R.

WANTED—A permanent home for a six-year-old girl; particulars furnished upon request; references. Apply Box Z 264 Times Annex.

Refined couple wants room and board in refined family or small boarding house. Write 370 Manhattan Av., apt. 6 F.

Protestant lady desires room and board with strictly private family, between 10th-12th Sts., near 5th Av. G 23 Times.

BOARD AND WASHING for a deaf lady, 85 years; $32 per month. Box 85, West Brighton, S. I.

Board and suite, 3 adults and 5-year child; west side, 59th to 110th. G 36 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM Town Car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW. Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1918, 7-passenger touring; big reduction. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1915 C.25 five passenger, $325; Hupmobile roadster, $175. Phone 422 Main.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; condition perfect; new tires, many extras. Myers & Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1016. Columbus 8963.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE. CADILLAC 1916 TOURING. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE. CADILLAC 1916 TOURING. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1918 Touring, 1917 Roadster; also Limousine. Bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

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MODEL '17—7-PASS. SEDAN.
MODEL '17—7-PASS. LIMOUSINE.
MODEL '17—7-PASS. LANDAULET.
MODEL '17—4-PASS. COUPE.
MODEL '17—4-PASS. "CHUMMY" RDSTR.
MODEL '17—7-PASS. TOURING.
1917 HUDSON 7-PASS., NEW, $1,400.
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1916 OAKLAND 7-PASS. TOURING, 8-CYL.
1916 CHALMERS 5-PASS. TOURING.
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AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CHANDLER SEDAN 1917, 7-passenger, fully equipped; beautiful condition, driven 6,000 miles; will demonstrate. The Winton Co., 380 Central Av., Newark, N. J. Telephone Mulberry 900.

CHALMERS LIGHT 6, 5-passenger, in good condition. Willys-Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

CHEVROLET.—Electric starter; light, demountable rims, with extra tire; light and economical. Willys-Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock, Brooklyn. Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CROW-ELKHART Country Club Speedster, 3-passenger; A1 condition; $475. Bedford Used Car Exchange, 1,197-1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

FIAT car for sale, 1915, electric equipment, $700. George Le Roy, 250 West 109th St.

FRANKLIN 1917 seven-passenger limousine, excellent condition, fully equipped. Marmon Automobile Company, 1880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING. HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON SPEEDSTER, 4 passenger; like new; car guaranteed. Alexander Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 five-passenger; wonderful car; fine tires. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

LANCIA 1916 Special, 4-pass. LANCIA "35" Touring, 5-pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE limousine; body just repainted; everything overhauled; extra touring body; gentleman compelled live in South account health will sacrifice. Z 253 Times Annex.

LOCOMOBILE landaulet, late model, newly finished, first-class condition; cost $6,300, sell for $1,900. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 Landon brougham, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MAXWELL Cabriolet, 1917; convertible 3 minutes, open, closed roadster; elegant condition. Osmund Apartment, Brooklyn. Appointment. Phone Prospect 2800.

MAXWELL 1916 touring, excellent condition, $300. Lexington Motors, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1872.

MERCER coupe, beautiful special colonial style; starter, lights, 2 spare; $1,000; needs no recommendation; ideal for doctor. Telephone Mr. Widener, John 5822.

MERCER speedster; must sell immediately; repainted, good condition; $285. Phone Circle 1872.

NATIONAL, late 1916; run 5,000 miles; in best mechanical condition; car cost $1,850 six months ago; price, $775; this is a bargain; trades considered. BEDFORD USED CAR EXCHANGE, 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636. Open Sundays and evenings.

OLDSMOBILE for sale; contract for new car; any eight-cylinder model may be selected at showroom and purchased at a discount. Dr. Beebe, 417 Park Av.

OLDSMOBILE 1916, 5-passenger; fully equipped; $500. Bedford Used Car Exchange, 1,197-1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 brougham, like new; run less than 2,500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE; 1917, "8" touring; Victoria top; wire wheels. Schoonmaker-Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

OVERLAND 1916 Brougham, Model 86; newly painted, wire wheels, good tires; in fine mechanical condition; guaranteed. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th. Open evenings.

OVERLAND Country Club, 1917 model; first-class condition; $550. Bedford Used Car Exchange, 1,197-1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

PACKARD 1916 1-35 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66," 4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "38" Touring Car for sale. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PULLMAN, 6-cylinder limousine; very classy looking; 5 wire wheels, self-starter, electric lights, fully equipped, new tires; any demonstration; $375. Tel. 6948 Morningside. 2,167 7th Av.

REO, 1916, excellent mechanical condition, appearance like new; all latest improvements; good tires; very reasonable. "Studebaker"-Brooklyn, 1,291 Bedford Av.

REO 1916 four-cylinder, five-passenger; quick; $475. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 COUPE. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. 1914 town car; A1 condition; new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

SIMPLEX 1914, 7-passenger, Holbrook body, electric system, overhauled. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SIMPLEX "38" landaulet, extra touring body. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1915 special 75 touring; shaft drive; Holbrook body. Harris, 1,698 B'way.

STEARNS-KNIGHT touring, 1917, "Light 4" model; the most desirable and economical high-class light car; overhauled and newly refinished; manufacturer's equipment and binding mechanical guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE. Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body; every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 232 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS 1916 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STUDEBAKER.—A bargain, series 18, 50.36 H. P., six-cylinder Studebaker, two passenger Landau, complete with standard equipment and other extras, including bumper, extra tire, etc. Only used a few months by city salesman. In first-class condition; can be inspected now in downtown garage; immediate delivery. F 178 Times.

STUDEBAKER Tour.-Sedan, '18 series, 7-pass., practically new, perfect condition, an ideal Winter car with enclosed drive; a bargain. "Studebaker"-Brooklyn, 1,291 Bedford Av.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING. STUTZ 1917 TOURING. STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS, also other makes touring cars and taxicabs. THE WHITE COMPANY, Park Av. and 57th St. Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHTS, open and closed, 5 and 7 passenger cars; new paint; excellent values. Willys-Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

WILLYS-KNIGHT Limousine; exceptional equipment and appearance. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 LIMOUSINE. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
HUDSON Super-Six, with Winter Top; make offer.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1916 OVERLAND "6" Touring.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter; $350.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 55TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY. Open Sundays and Evenings. Phone Circle 667-668.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL, THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS. AUTOMOBILES TAKEN ON DEAD STORAGE AT REASONABLE RATES.

LIGHT 5-PASSENGER CARS, ready for hard work; $250 up. Willys-Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

COUPE, 4-passenger; beautiful body; wonderful condition. Willys-Overland, Inc., Bedford Av., corner Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars. Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

WEED SKID CHAINS 25 PER CENT. OFF. Only cut place in New York on everything. Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,703 Broadway.

BEAR ROBES, two beautiful, (automobile;) also gentlemen's fur-lined overcoat; all fur chauffeur's coat. 148 East 39th St.

A.—DODGE TOURING; late model; complete; extra tires; bargain for quick cash. 305 West 79th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Motor Trucks.

GUARANTEED NEW U. S. TRUCKS. Never used. Twenty 5-ton. Immediate delivery. Special discount. Bryant 5187. Willis.

GARFORD one-ton truck, never used; sell cheap for cash. Z 284 Times Annex.

TO HIRE.—One ton truck, by day or week. Phone 828-W Bushwick.

New high-grade trucks, 3½, 7 tons; discount. 66 Journal Bldg. Col. 9046.

TRUCKS for hire, long or short haul. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway. Circle 3249.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTO TRUCK.—Have 2-ton auto truck to hire by hour or day. Steiner, Gramercy 2963.

BEAUTIFUL S. G. V. Lancia, limousine, landaulet; ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline Bros., 425 West 54th. Columbus 398.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD Limousine; nicely appointed; monthly solicited; reasonable. Haas, 645 Madison Av. Plaza 5808.

PACKARD, Pierce-Arrow limousines; private service; $75-$100 weekly. Circle 4215.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

MOTOR TRUCK wanted with large closed body, 2-ton preferred. P 162 Times.

Automobile Storage.

INTERNATIONAL GARAGE CO. 252-262 WEST 40TH ST. Modern Fireproof Garage. All Conveniences. CAPACITY 300 CARS. Storage with Service:—Touring Cars from $25 up; Limousines from $30 up; Fords $20. TELEPHONE BRYANT 5890-93.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I—explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7020. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ATTENDANT AND COMPANION.—Refined; daily; highest references. Address H. R., 263 West 125th St.

BOOKKEEPER, Typist.—Six years' experience; thoroughly competent; Christian references; $18. G 38 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; financial statements; complete charge; $20. Jagust, 178 East 2d St.

BOOKKEEPER and Typist.—Experienced. L. L., 42 St. Mark's Place.

CASHIER OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Young lady, Swiss, linguist, seeks position as cashier or housekeeper in hotel or restaurant. V 110 Times.

COLORIST, with artistic taste and education, desires work to be done at home; experienced in painting photographs on porcelain (miniature method) and coloring high-class lecture slides. M. M. Dowden, 330 Clifton Av. Telephone Branch Brook 8042, Newark, N. J.

COMPANION.—A woman of refinement wishes position as companion or attendant to an elderly lady. Telephone 868 South.

DAY'S WORK, &c.—Finnish woman wishes day's work, washing, ironing, cleaning. Lundberg, 234 West 146th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Finnish girl wishes housework. Lehto, 2,137 Vyse Av., Bronx. Telephone Tremont 958.

LADY wishes position to read to invalid. Lewis, 142 Manhattan Av.

MAID.—Visiting maid; half, full time. F. D., 33 West 84th. Phone 8949 Schuyler.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—EFFICIENT CLERICAL WORKER; $10. D 250 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Refined American young lady, seven years' legal, brokerage, general experience; highest references; good appearance; absolutely first class; $20-$22. Box B 198 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and librarian, at present engaged with New York Public Library, desires position in similar capacity; highest references. R 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, high school graduate, four years' experience, wishes position, preferably downtown; excellent references; age 22. V 176 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and librarian, at present engaged with New York Public Library, desires position in similar capacity; highest references. R 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Christian, of good address, college graduate, technical and financial, first-class references; $22. D 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, young lady, 7 years' publishing and commercial experience; salary $17-$18. G. T., Apartment 33, 600 West 174th St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Long, valuable experience; can be of real assistance to busy man; highest credentials; $20. D 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, long experience, desires position for mornings only; references. C. J., 3,523 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, 3½ years' experience, conscientious worker, American, $15; references. N 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent, neat, competent; four years' experience; will start at $18. C. P., 106 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, accurate; good education; references; six years' experience. D 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; Christian; translations; French; best references; $18. G 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Secretary.—Capable holding position of responsibility and trust. G 32 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—6 years' law, commercial experience; thoroughly competent; Christian; 16. G 39 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—2 years' experience; understands office work; $12. N 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; high school graduate; $15. R. G., 2,291 Crotona Av.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—COMPETENT; SOME CHEMICAL EXPERIENCE; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; COLLEGE GIRL; KNOWLEDGE DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPING, GENERAL OFFICE ROUTINE; $18. G 34 TIMES.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—DICTAPHONE; 8 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; COMPETENT; EXECUTIVE ABILITY; $18. D 241 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Opportunity for busy executive to secure efficient service. G 17 Times.

TEACHER, several years' experience, wants responsible position, any line; references. Z 289 Times Annex.

TEACHER, college graduate; public school methods; all branches. "Coaching," 263 West 125th.

WASHING, &c.—Finnish woman wishes washing, ironing, cleaning by day. Helden, 309 East 125th St.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, 37, BROAD EXPERIENCE. With C. P. A. firms. Conventional headings, to catch the eye. Here's the story: I want a big order, with responsibilities to match, manage an office with one hand, watch purchases, factory production, orders, credits, sales, boost the business, and stop leaks with the other hand. As executive ability is shown absolute control is expected. Salary $3,500 and if out of town $4,000 per annum; half time, half rates. DO IT NOW. Box L. S. F., 134 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert systematizer and organizer; will guarantee satisfactory results and reasonable rates; facts and figures, from the business man's viewpoint, instead of just figures. Telephone Madison Square 6285. Colonial Audit Co., 1,270 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, and written up weekly by private accountant from $3. Dale, 285 St. Nicholas Av.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, 22, draft exempt, aggressive, 5 years' newspaper experience, desires connections with advertising agency, newspaper, or in advertising department of large advertiser as assistant to busy executive; understand layouts and engraving; fair knowledge of type; excellent on masses of detail work. H 476 Times Annex.

AMERICAN, 45, 25 years' experience with a large wholesale dry goods house as stock record clerk and salesman, wide-awake, energetic, and tactful, desires connection with a reliable firm or bank. Address Worden, J 276 Times Downtown.

ANY DEMAND FOR THIS KIND OF WORKER? Wanted, a square, reasonable job of some kind; my assets are: Some knowledge printing; quiet, steady attention to duty; well informed; English education; systematic; number minor business virtues; age over 50; salary, $30. P 161 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ATTENTION!—Capable man, years road experience selling dry goods, wants city position at anything, inside selling, shipping, or stock department; references. F 186 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Eight years with present (manufacturing) concern; thorough experience in profit, financial and cost statements; from the length of time connected with this one concern you can infer just what kind of service I have rendered; age 28; exempt. D 259 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-LEDGER CLERK, 26, married, exempt, desires to locate with large dry goods commission house, preferably hosiery and underwear. G 21 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 22, draft exempt, desires position as bookkeeper or on accounting staff; three years' experience. N. Neitlick, 965 Whitlock Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 32, German, experienced, knowledge of stenography, typewriting, Spanish; at present employed, desires position; salary $20. V 187 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, high school graduate, desires position; experienced; can operate typewriter; salary $18. D. S., 263 West 125th St.

BOOKKEEPER, young, with spare time evenings, desires accounting work, closing books, preparing reports. N 265 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) married, thoroughly experienced and willing, good references, desires position. Henry O. Kline, 461 East 159th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Married, thoroughly experienced, controlling accounts, trial balances; A-1 references. D 228 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; exempt; experienced payroll auditor; willing to travel. A 552 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, 14 years' experience; handle any condition; American; sterling references; $35. A 123 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) high school graduate; experienced; complete charge; stenography, typewriting. A 540 Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Married man, 33 years, desires position as bookkeeper; experienced. D 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 14 years' experience, capable office manager, desires position; references. G 7 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience, double entry, trial balance, desires position with reliable concern. F 163 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accountant, graduate, just 21, broad experience; salary $20; references. G 19 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) 3 years' experience; full set books, trial balance. D 255 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ledger clerk; 6 years' experience; salary $18. Smith, 74 East 116th.

CARETAKERS.—Respectable couple, with 2 children, will take care of gentleman's place; city or country; can give first-class personal references. Grimes, 158 East 88th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Want to place my chauffeur, sober, reliable, and careful driver, on account of leaving N. Y. Particulars, M. B. Sulzberger, 30 West 70th St. Phone Col. 2768.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, 21, Finnish; careful driver; 3 years' experience. A. S., 465 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Scotch; married; careful; mechanic; 9 years' experience; sober; references. F 191 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; years of experience on high-grade cars. Phone Chauffeur, Riverside 3974, between 7 and 10 P. M.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 24; mechanic; five years' experience; best references. Hunter, 745 9th Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, single, excellent reference; $25 weekly; permanent only. G 31 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 22, draft exempt; experience and knowledge accounting, statistic correspondence, foreign exchange, salesmanship. Coyne, 2,000 Mapes Av., Bronx; telephone Tremont 3218.

COLLEGE MAN, 20, desires position where intelligent application will bring advancement. D. L., 480 Barbey St., Brooklyn.

COUPLE.—Belgian, with child, wants place, country; low wages. Braem, 216 West 24th St.

DENTAL MECHANIC, general worker, experienced, able to assist in office, desires position with dentist in or out of city; $20 weekly. A. P., 604 8th Av., New York City.

DRAFTSMAN, expert tracer, have had considerable experience on construction work, will be pleased to submit tracings; not in the draft; will start at a moderate salary. G 22 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Structural steel and reinforced concrete, graduate civil engineer; 10 years' experience, designing, detailing, and checking. D 224 Times Downtown.

ENERGETIC, educated, capable American, 28, draft exempt, earning good salary in professional work, desires promising connection motor or other industry; salary at start not important; excellent references. F. R., 102 Times.

EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTANT. Six years' chain store experience; familiar with complete workings of system; accounting knowledge covers all the ground, including the fine points; shall be free Feb. 1; age 32. C 342 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER, Spanish young man, educated, 10 years' experience different lines in Latin American countries, will consider proposition as representative for import firm; references. V 182 Times.

FACTORY MANAGER or Superintendent, American, 45, with 20 years' experience in wood and metal manufacturing, including 5 years in experimental research and development of devices, can handle men and material for 100% production, seeking permanent connection with reliable company. Address W. E. C., 12th floor, 17 West 44th St. Telephone Vanderbilt 4897.

GARDENER, experienced, fully qualified entire charge country estate; married, no incumbrances; best references; give particulars, remuneration. Z 260 Times Annex.

HOTEL MANAGER or assistant, resourceful; energetic man, age 36, capable organizer, with years of practical experience in every branch of the business and the knowledge of three languages, desires to make change; is now employed as head of department. Randall, 157 East 47th.

HOTELS.

MANAGER.—Open for engagement or as assistant, 25 years' successful experience; best references. Apply to Z 286 Times Annex.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT.—Student Cooper Union desires connection with manufacturing concern. D 235 Times Downtown.

MAN familiar with handling men in supervising, am practical and experienced in construction or factory organization. D 229 Times Downtown.

MAN, (36,) executive ability, desires position: bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, salesman. R 343 Times Downtown.

MAN, (34,) wants position of any kind; reliable. 152 East Broadway.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Efficient machine designer and patent attorney. Benjamins, 124 Maiden Lane.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 40, extensive engineering and manufacturing experience, desires change. C 338 Times Downtown.

MR. EMPLOYER. An employe possessing intelligence, tact, shrewdness, and energy is an asset. I am 24, measure to the above. Am I overconfident? Interview me. D 243 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Expert sales, advertising, and executive correspondent, seeks opening with future; salary $35. V 184 Times.

POSITION any location; office manager, head bookkeeper, public accountant. D 238 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT. Young married man, fifteen years' experience automobile industry, is desirous of connecting with a reputable concern where executive ability, coupled with a thorough knowledge of buying, will be recognized and suitably rewarded. A 549 Times Harlem.

REPRESENTATIVE well known in Joplin-Oklahoma mining district, assaying and mining experience, wishes to represent individuals or company in this field. Z 277 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Forcible American, 34 years, good character and business education; either traveling or inside; two years' successful road work; open for immediate connection with good house or manufacturer. Z 302 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Well appearing young man, 22, alert, possessing initiative; four years' successful selling experience, open for position with A1 concern; excellent references. G 27 Times.

SALESMAN.—A-1, experienced, wishes to connect with reliable concern with established trade; best references. D 242 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 15 years' experience through New York, Penn.; credentials unquestionable; no side lines; commission only. V 122 Times.

SALESMAN.—Live wire; plenty "pep," "personality," and "sticktoitiveness," has line afternoons; wants live line mornings; anything; commission. Z 304 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, live wire, going to Pacific Coast, will represent Eastern house on commission; leaving Feb. 1. V 143 Times.

SALESMAN, (22,) five years' active salesmanship experience, desires steady position. D 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 20, 3 years' experience, (one year advertising,) desires responsible position, advertising, publishing, or newspaper business. D 256 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Do you want a man that can produce results on your private estate as working superintendent? Years of experience, ability, and strict habits; open to engagements now. Post Office Box 422, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TRAFFIC CLERK, age 20; competent, rates, routes, tracing, handling, embargoes, and general traffic duties. A., 529 West 111th St.

TRANSPORTATION and traffic man desires position; experienced. V 183 Times.

VALET, entire charge or visiting; best city references. Japanese, 330 East 57th.

YOUNG MAN, 21, with four years' general business experience, seeks position; good correspondent, accurate at figures and knowledge of credits; competent typist. G 15 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, wishes position as bookkeeper or office assistant; good correspondent; best of references. D 202 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21;) not in draft; well educated; general business experience; industrious, willing; anything promising future. A 551 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (29,) with 15 years' general experience in the wholesale grocery line; in charge of wholesale grocery for 10 years. G. S., 324 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, commercial experience here and abroad, college education, executive and selling ability, desires connection. C 365 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, exempt draft, desires position with mercantile firm; three years' business experience; high school education; future paramount. V 185 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, exempt, desires position; 5 years' general clerical experience, well educated, intelligent, conscientious; best references. V 186 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires reliable position with advancement; experienced office, file, and invoice clerk; best references. G 35 Times.

YOUNG MAN, American, (26,) exempt, good education and business experience, desires position. C., 1,359 East New York Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, educated, efficient, diligent; valuable business experience, seeks connection leading to responsible position; $15-$18. P 174 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, executive and selling experience, desires position where progressive ideas are required; highest credentials. V 178 Times.

YOUNG MAN, accurate at figures, desires clerical or general office position with chance for advancement; $12. G 14 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, desires position with a future. D 246 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school education, desires position, advancement possible. D 245 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, desires to connect to assist in office. A 150 Times Harlem.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ART EMBROIDERY BUYER.

ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS YARNS AND KNITTING.

ADDRESS BY MAIL ONLY,

THE OUTLET COMPANY,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

BOOKKEEPER.—EXPERIENCED IN CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE PREFERRED; KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING ESSENTIAL; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PARTY. COMMERCIAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 153 WEST 27th ST.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer for coat and suit house; must be accurate and quick at figures; no application considered without detailed previous experience and salary expected. Z 282 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, CAPABLE TAKING FULL CHARGE. KNOWLEDGE STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING. STATE SALARY. B K 274 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accurate, experienced, rapid; salary to start, $14; opportunity for advancement and for study of languages under our direction. Academy, P 180 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Steady position; salary $12; neat penman, accurate at figures; apply by letter only; state experience. Ben Solomon, 404 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER wanted to take care of full set of books; state references and salary expected. J 277 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—One with experience in ladies' ready-to-wear line preferred; must have good references. Foster, 40 West 17th.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, experienced, to take charge of ledgers; state salary and experience. P 183 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT for large concern; excellent penmanship required; state salary. J 251 Times Downtown.

CLERK for filing; high school graduate; age 20; good hours and surroundings. R. N., P. O. Box 70, Station D, New York.

COLORISTS.—Air brush artists; only those experienced on pictures need apply. Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted, unemployed, to begin work immediately on our own payroll. Call at once, John E. Ransom, 30 Church St., N. Y.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR with knowledge of stenography; must be rapid and particularly accurate; excellent opportunity. N. J. Schless, 423 West 33d St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS wanted; good salaries. Apply Miss Kelly, Room 209, 309 Broadway.

DICTATING MACHINE OPERATOR.—Permanent position, with good advancement. Room 703, 114 Liberty St. Miss Kilroy.

FILE CLERK, by aeroplane engine manufacturing plant; in reply state age, nationality, education, experience, and salary desired. F. C., P. O. Box 50, Grand Central Station, New York.

FILE CLERK, experienced, large shirt house; must be quick and accurate; chance for advancement. F. Jacobson & Son, 580 Broadway.

GIRLS

OF SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE TO WORK IN SHOP MAKING SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS FOR GOVERNMENT USE; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED; 54 HOURS PER WEEK, HALF DAY SATURDAY. CALL

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

GIRLS GIRLS

for light, clean factory work. GOOD HOURS GOOD PAY for right girls. Christian firm.

Write to J. H., 127 Times.

GIRL wanted, bright, for mailing desk and general office work; $8 to start. D 237 Times Downtown.

GIRL, 16, for office work; willing to learn. Manhattan Press, 320 5th Av.

GLASS WORKERS. STEM MAKERS AND HAND SEALERS-IN. EXPERTS CAN MAKE $20 WEEK, WITH OVERTIME AND BONUS. CALL

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

MAID, experienced, reliable, white, for general housework in small family; no washing; references required; wages, $30 per month. Write Mrs. H. D. Meyers, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

MODELS. THE C. H. D. ROBBINS CO., 150 MADISON AV., DRESSES AND COSTUMES. Permanent situations for a number of experienced showroom models, size 16.

MODELS.—STYLISH YOUNG LADIES, SMALL 36, FOR SHOWROOM ONLY; HIGHEST WAGES PAID. WELTMAN POLLACK CO., 35 WEST 33D ST.

MODEL. Tall, stylish model, 36, try on dresses in showroom; good salary; long season. Rosebud Manufacturing, 37 West 26th.

MODELS.—ATTRACTIVE MISSES, 16, FOR CLOAKS AND SUITS; HIGHEST SALARIES PAID; LONG SEASON. TURKEL & FELSTINER, 105 MADISON AV.

MODEL, 16, for misses' coats and suits; experienced preferred; long season, good salary. Dave Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

MODELS wanted for coat house, size 16. Call all week, Cassidy & Dorfman, 45 West 25th.

MODELS wanted for coat house, size 16. Call all week, Cassidy & Dorfman, 45 West 25th.

MODEL, perfect 16; steady position. Stein & Schoncelt, 28 West 25th St.

MODEL, size 36. Cooper & Grapes, 302 5th Av.

MOTHER'S HELPER, refined person, to three grown children. 58 East 75th St.

NURSE.—Hospital trained infant nurse for baby one year old; must have unquestionable references; state age and salary. Z 298 Times Annex.

OPERATOR, expert; permanent position; good salary. Apply immediately. D 248 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS to take children to and from school and also assist mother at home; French or English Catholic preferred; elementary music; ability to handle children and advance them in junior education the principal object; must be willing, fond of children, and have excellent references. Address, giving experience, history, and stating salary expected, Z 305 Times Annex.

SALESWOMEN, 24 to 35 years of age, for inside selling; must have at least high school education; drawing account against commission basis. J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, near 22d St.

SALESWOMEN.—24 to 35 years of age, for inside selling; must have at least high school education. J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, near 22d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—MUST BE QUICK AND EXPERIENCED; GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION. G. & G. WAIST & DRESS CO., 6-8 WEST 32D ST.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. Intelligent, neat, accurate; able to handle rapid dictation; must be experienced and familiar with office methods; commensurate salary. Don't reply unless you are well above average. Phone Mr. Wales, Astoria 3000, before 6 P. M. today for appointment.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly experienced; steady position to the right party; answer in own handwriting; state salary and former employers. L. Tweel & Co., Inc., 80 Greenwich St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Quick, accurate, intelligent, neat and industrious; commission dry goods. Address, stating age, experience, salary, and references, Permanent, D 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced law stenographer; American; female; state education, experience, and salary desired, also give references. D box 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, American, for general office work; good chance for advancement; work light, easy hours. Phone Broad 1775, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

STENOGRAPHER, Underwood, by publishing house, $18; state age, experience, education, religion, and phone number. G 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; office of large corporation; salary, $15. Write O. A. Keenan, Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient; 2 years' experience; rapid dictation. Apply Magazine Service Co., 3,293 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, charge clerk; good opportunity for bright beginner. European, 200 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST; must be rapid and particularly accurate. Schless, 424 West 33d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, quick, accurate, willing. Moyses & Dreyfus, 1,115 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; state experience, reference, and salary expected. P 163 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR to do filing and act as relief operator; please give experience, age, and salary desired. D 207 Times Downtown.

TYPIST in publishing house to cut stencils; intelligence and accuracy will be acceptable in place of experience. Call Current Events, 227 West 36th St.

YOUNG LADY, accurate and rapid at figures, for checking; one with newspaper experience preferred; state age, experience, salary desired, and phone number. Z 291 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY wanted in large insurance company; state age and experience; salary to start, $9 weekly. Address Clerk, P. O. Box 1,425 New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN to do stenographic, typewriting, and filing work in a high grade downtown office; character of work and surroundings will appeal to educated girl looking for opportunity. Address "Alert," P. O. Box 1936, New York.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1, ROOM 725.

BOOKKEEPERS—3 positions downtown, commercial or banking houses, salaries $18-$20.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR—Want thoroughly experienced girl, $18.
BILL CLERK—Royal machine, must be good at figures, $15.
FILE CLERK—Position in Hoboken, good opportunity, $18.
STENOGRAPHER—For position in New Jersey, $125 per month.
STENOGRAPHERS—Several positions, high-grade firms, salaries $10 to $20 per week.

WE ALSO HAVE A NUMBER OF VERY GOOD POSITIONS FOR GENERAL CLERKS, FILE CLERKS, COST CLERKS, TYPISTS, STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPERS AND STENOGRAPHERS WITH SALARIES $8-$12 PER WEEK.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, $20; stenographers, $10-$20; typists, $10-$12; male department also. Coulteous & Masterson, Agency, 203 Broadway.

Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St. More positions than can fill for stenographers, dictaphone operators, typists, &c. Register free.

BOOKKEEPERS, $12-$25; stenographers, $12-$35; typists, clerks, operators. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS, (3,) $18-$22; out of town. Pan American Agency, 59 Pearl St.

Instruction.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS. We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books. No home study; price reasonable; call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required. HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL, Singer Building, New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our new, easy system; send for Booklet T and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

WOMEN.—Work for the Government or for organized business; write for details of 16-session training course (meeting after business hours) preparing you to keep accounts, audit expenditures, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, and supervise.; ask for Bulletin 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Fancell, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL CLASSES. Instruction in day, evening and correspondence courses. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation: 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Capable and reliable accountants or auditors for temporary employment which may prove permanent; only those at present disengaged will be considered. Address, stating age, nationality, religion, experience, references, and telephone number, R 381 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, wanted; excellent opportunity for the right man, with manufacturing corporation located in Bronx; in answering state fully your experience, give your age, the salary you have been earning and furnish references. Z 268 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, senior; capable man wanted by prominent firm of public accountants; permanent position; good prospects for the right man; state age, experience, and salary expected. J 272 Times Downtown.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. Established manufacturing company requires expert bookkeeper having executive ability; preferably one aspiring to office management; state experience completely. For appointment address J 273 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT LEDGER CLERK to post merchandise and make up statements; state salary desired. N 245 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR.—BANK DESIRES FIRST-CLASS AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT; MUST BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH FOREIGN EXCHANGE, SYSTEMATIZER, ANALYST; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS AS TO CHARACTER AND ABILITY REQUIRED. J 270 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BILL OR PROFIT CLERK, experienced in wholesale grocery business; state salary desired. N 244 Times Downtown.

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HELP WANTED—Male.

BANK MESSENGERS. YOUNG MEN, 18 TO 20 YEARS, TO ACT AS MESSENGERS IN A LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK. GOOD OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION PREFERRED. In applying, mention age, experience, religion and education. B 370 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent double entry bookkeeper, with knowledge of stenography; must understand trial balance, &c.; steady position; good salary. Address, with references, Adler Veneer Seat Co., Payntar Av. and Sunswick St., Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER, competent to compile financial statements, including income accounts; must be excellent, up-to-date double entry man; state age, experience, salary received and desired. J 271 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, young man preferred; must understand double entry and controlling accounts. Apply by letter only to Charles Francis Press, 461 8th Av., stating experience and salary desired.

BOOKKEEPER WITH EXPERIENCE WANTED; STATE SALARY EXPECTED; REFERENCES. WRITE W. A. JONES & CO., 12 WEST 37TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, some knowledge of automobile accounting preferred; opportunity for advancement; salary $20. Telephone 8645 Columbus.

BOYS, between the ages of 17 and 19, to start with old established house offering commercial training in the steel line; experience unnecessary, but only recent high school graduates with good school record considered; state age, education; give references. J 268 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Promotions to other departments have left a vacancy on the messenger staff of large printing corporation; good opportunity for ambitious, willing boy, looking ahead; salary $8 per week. Reply, giving age, education and religious denomination to "Neat Appearance," V 144 Times.

BOY for supply department of large fire insurance company; salary $9 week; position temporary, but probably will develop into a permanent one; mention age, religion, and education. N 259 Times Downtown.

BOY FOR PURCHASING OFFICE OF LACE IMPORTING HOUSE; MUST BE GOOD AT FIGURES. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING; $7 TO START. PURCHASING, 286 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, 15-16, for office and messenger work; one who has worked in newspaper office preferred; $6 per week. Apply this morning at 9. Press Dept., 44th St. Theatre, near Broadway.

BOY.—Good typist, knowledge filing systems and general office work. Reply, stating telephone, references, and salary expected, Z 303 Times Annex.

BOY wanted by wholesale dry goods house; chance for advancement; state age, references and salary expected. D 232 Times Downtown.

BOY in sales department of large corporation; splendid chance for advancement; state age and education. J 221 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in stock department of large motor truck concern; excellent opportunity for a bright and willing worker. Z 295 Times Annex.

BOY, 14-16, for filing, errands, &c.; good opportunity for right boy. The Andrew Jergens Co., 599 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BOY.—Large corporation; bright boy, age 16-18; high school training; advancement. J. ..., Box 70, Station D, New York.

BOY willing to learn electrical business wanted run errands and work around office. Room 409, 405 Lexington Av.

BOY wanted, bright, for general office work; $8 to start. D 236 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted, 14 to 17. New York Public Library, 476 5th Av., Room 210.

BOY, bright, wanted for mercantile office. Mayflower, 854 4th Av.

BUYER and MANAGER for men's uniform department; state experience, age, and salary expected. Apply Isaac Hamburger & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

CASE MAKER OPERATOR. — Experienced Smythe Case Maker operator wanted. Apply The Albrecht Company, 211 S. Sharp St., Baltimore, Md.

CASHIER wanted, fire insurance; American preferred, over 31 years, having at least 4 or 5 years' experience in cash department work; excellent opportunity in large institution for right man; please state age. C 395 Times Downtown.

CHARGE CLERK.—Steady position, with advancement, to man capable of rapidly and accurately handling a large amount of detail; six days a week, including Sunday; hours, 6 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.; state age, references, experience, and salary desired. Z 271 Times Annex.

CIVIL ENGINEER, competent to handle topographical survey party, for three weeks work. Apply 65 Broadway, 21st floor, or phone Rector 7930; Mr. Branch.

CLERK.—Experienced automobile business; excellent opportunity for advancement. Answer, stating experience, age, and salary. Answers confidential. V 158 Times.

DRAFTSMEN WITH EXPERIENCE IN DESIGNING AND DETAILING SMALL AUTOMATIC MACHINERY WANTED BY RELIABLE FIRM. GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL BETWEEN 5-6 P. M. FRIDAY ONLY AT S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO., 7 UNION SQUARE WEST.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, experienced, competent to develop detailed drawings. Riegel Sack Company, Communipaw and Manning Avs., Jersey City.

DIE AND TOOLMAKERS; EXPERIENCED MEN ONLY; MODERN SHOP. SIMON ZINN, INC., 25TH ST. and 11TH AV.

ENGINEER wanted, capable of taking charge of moderate-sized plant; one with a thorough understanding of construction and repair work, and with only the best of references required; plant located within 10 miles of New York; necessary for applicant to live in town; none except such as are capable of taking charge of men in repair shop and construction work need apply. J 269 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK.—Experienced young man, 18 or 19 years old; excellent chance for advancement; answer in handwriting, stating experience and salary. V 159 Times.

FOREIGN TRADE. THERE IS AN OPENING FOR MEN WITH FOREIGN TRADE EXPERIENCE AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY WILLING TO SERVE AN AMERICAN BANK IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES; BANKING TRAINING PREFERRED, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH INDISPENSABLE; EXPERIENCE IN ACCOUNTING DESIRABLE. APPLY IN WRITING, STATING CITIZENSHIP, QUALIFICATIONS, &C., SECRETARY, 56 PINE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

FOREMAN for small pressroom, machine parts, near New York City; state experience, age, and salary expected. Z 288 Times Annex.

FURNITURE STOCK MAN to keep records and mark goods; wonderful opportunity for man with experience. Confidential, G 26 Times.

HIGH-CLASS SALESMEN wanted by company doing six millions business annually New York City; one man, week salary, $40; another, $25, or commission; permanent, increasing income; write age, experience. Address J 274 Times Downtown.

INTELLIGENT, ambitious young man, 19-23 years, wanted by large national manufacturer and distributor of well-known grocery products; position at start will require selling the consumer in connection with extensive educational campaign; must be single, willing to travel, reliable, and determined to become a successful salesman; salary to begin, $12 per week and traveling expenses; for the man who can qualify, this is a real selling opportunity, full of possibilities for promotion. Write full particulars about yourself; state nationality. D 257 Times Downtown.

JANITOR for Catholic school; $60 monthly or board, lodging, and $35; references required. P 177 Times.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted, familiar with pile fabrics, to take charge of stock, making out charge tickets, and laying out goods. Address P. O. Box 344, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MAN between 25 and 35, not subject to draft, for real estate collections and repairs; do not apply unless you are much better than the average and ready to go to work on short notice. Apply Mr. Lewis, Charles F. Noyes Co., 92 William St.

MAN, CAPABLE, WANTED TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF PRINTING PLANT; MUST UNDERSTAND EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN. F 185 TIMES.

MAN wanted; neat appearance essential, with good references; permanent position; good opportunity for advancement. Apply after 10:30 A. M. Notlek Ice Skating Rink, 119th St. and Riverside Drive.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept. Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

MILLINERY MEN. WANTED, EXPERIENCED RETAIL MILLINERY MEN FOR MANAGERS AND BUYERS OF MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS; PREFER MEN WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY, WHO HAVE HANDLED LARGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS; ALSO INTERESTED IN YOUNG MEN FOR POSITION AS ASSISTANT TO MANAGER. ADDRESS J. R. ANTHONY, SECRETARY, NEW YORK OFFICE, 621 BROADWAY. EMPORIUM-WORLD MILLINERY CO.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY WANTED BY AN INTERNATIONAL BANKING FIRM; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY TO D 212 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE BOY wanted in insurance office; state salary expected. N 262 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER for publication enterprise; energetic, ambitious, reserved young man who knows how to handle employes and greet visitors; permanent position, with advancement. Address, giving references, age, experience, and salary expected, F 199 Times.

PAPER SALESMAN wanted; excellent opening for man with good trade connections and references; commission basis; write fully. D 234 Times Downtown.

PIANO SALESMEN. We require two high grade piano salesmen; only men capable of earning good salaries will be considered; employment office, seventh floor, open from 8.30 A. M. until 5 P. M. L. BAMBERGER & CO. Newark, N. J.

PROOFREADER, first to final, on A1 booklet and job work; accurate and careful; union; state salary and experience. Address V 177 Times.

RENTING MAN, (assistant); splendid opportunity for young man not subject to draft. Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

SALESMAN wanted for the Middle West. One of the foremost manufacturing plants in the U. S. A., producing an exclusive line of laces, has an opening for an experienced, high-grade lace salesman; gentlemen who can produce results, well acquainted with the line and the jobbing and cuttingup trades, and possessing the highest credentials will send their applications, stating past experience and remuneration expected, to Z 276 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—A large department store in this city requires the services of experienced TRUNK SALESMEN; permanent positions; good salaries with exceptional opportunities for advancement. P 184 Times.

SALESMAN.—Forceful American of character and education and at least 25 years of age, for local and territorial work; equivalent of high school education necessary and must come well recommended; advancement to those who qualify; thorough training given; commission basis, with drawing account. J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, near 22d St.

SALESMEN in New York City and nearby towns to sell stock issue in a going shipbuilding concern; only those capable of getting results desired; big money assured hustlers; this is strictly a commission proposition; high-class book and insurance salesmen can successfully sell this stock; leads furnished. L. F. McCormack & Co., 7 Pine St.

SALESMEN.—We have need for a few capable salesmen in Pennsylvania and New England States regardless of previous line sold; we offer men of intelligence and education a splendid opportunity, with chance for advancement, leads and transportation furnished; drawing account against commission. J. F., 80 Times.

SALESMAN.—High class, capable man, thoroughly familiar selling house furnishings on installment basis; to call on our regular accounts; no canvassing; $18 start; excellent opportunity to earn $50 weekly as our other salesmen are doing. Schorn & Brower, 548 W. 46th St.

SALESMAN for permanent $10,000-a-year position, now vacant; A1 sales record in any line and some tutoring experience required; commission; drawing account; replies giving age, selling, teaching experience in detail considered only. P 136 Times.

SALESMAN wanted. See manager at any of our offices; commission basis. 2,010 Broadway, 346 Audubon Av., 1,337 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 665 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J.; 16 Belville Av., Newark, N. J.; 23 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.

SALESMEN.—Honesty, common sense, and ambition; will net $8 to $15 in commission for every five hours work; INVESTIGATE. See Mr. Fields, between 9 and 11 Friday and Saturday, Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

SALESMAN to handle line Japanese pearl buttons on commission; must have experience and connections; give full particulars and references in first letter; strictly confidential. V 174 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for coat and suit house for Middle Western territory or west of Chicago; men with following only need apply; commission. Sam Goldberg & Co., 157 West 29th.

SALESMAN wanted for pure silk sweater and wool goods; opportunity for right man; desirable concern; commission. V 168 Times.

SALESMAN, familiar highest class trade, millinery and gown trimmings; commission. P 182 Times.

SALESMAN, familiar highest class trade, millinery and gown trimmings; commission. P 182 Times.

SALESMAN, (traveling;) side line popular boys' blouse; commission. David Kurtz, 603 Broadway.

SALESMAN, acquainted resident buying offices, handle good dresses; commission basis. Z 301 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, sell chairs, New England territory; state age, salary. V 188 Times.

SHIP DRAFTSMEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Several experienced hull and piping men for Emergency Fleet Corporation work. Apply Groton Iron Works, Groton, Conn.

SHIPPER.—Young man as assistant shipper; automobile tire business; ability to run motor cycle tricar necessary. Call 2 W. 61st.

SHIPPING CLERK for a large doll manufacturing concern; must be able to mark cases and take full charge of packers; we offer a permanent position to right man. Address T. S., 309 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS.—Men with large acquaintanceship among wealthy people preferred; drawing account and commission. Z 262 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, capable of general office work; state experience and salary expected; exempt. Apply writing, P 181 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in office of wholesale house; must be capable and experienced; state salary. J 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; must be competent and experienced. Apply by letter, Bechstein & Co., 50 Water St.

STERN BROTHERS, WEST 42D STREET, have vacancies for experienced Furniture Salesmen accustomed to fine trade. Apply 9 A. M., Supt.'s Office, 6th floor, or by letter.

STOCK OR BOND SALESMAN.—First-class, experienced man, with clientele, who can properly present an exceptional offering; the only one of its kind in America, controlled by well-known successful business men and brokers; leads furnished to producer; commission arrangement. J. C., 202 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERKS. — Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED to take complete charge of machine shop employing 1,000 skilled mechanics in the Cleveland district; one thoroughly familiar with the building of sheet metal presses and dies preferred; must be energetic, understand the handling of men and the routing of work through shop; applicant must be capable of earning $5,000 or more per year; only first-class man will be considered; state age, experience, and former employer. Z 298 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT, (assistant,) for delivery department of large firm, to speed up motor truck operations; requires active, wideawake man; state age, experience, and salary desired. W. H. G., P. O. Box 290, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED, FOR ABSOLUTE ADOPTION BY prominent man and wife in charming suburban home, bright girl or boy between 3 and 6 years, of American or English, clean, intelligent parentage; references carefully investigated; no agents. Reply care E 216 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TECHNICAL MAN.

To be assistant to head of departmental division.

GENERAL MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE ESSENTIAL.

A POSITION OF RESPONSIBILITY, WHICH OFFERS A BIG OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP IN SALES WORK.

Make application by letter to Mr. Earl.

State age and send photograph.

All applications will be considered confidential.

Industrial Bearings Division.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO., Newark, New Jersey.

THE ROSENBAUM COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PENN., NEEDS AN EXPERIENCED MAN AS ASSISTANT JEWELRY BUYER, ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS THE WATCH BUSINESS AND GOLD AND FANCY JEWELRY THOROUGHLY. HE MUST HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE AND HAVE HELD RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS IN THESE DEPARTMENTS. STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. APPLY AT ONCE.

THE ROSENBAUM COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PENN., IS OPEN TO ENGAGE BUYER FOR TOILET GOODS, DRUG AND CANDY DEPARTMENTS. THESE ARE IMPORTANT DEPARTMENTS WITH US, AND WE WANT A BUSINESS MAN OF EXPERIENCE WHO HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL AND A MONEY-MAKER ELSEWHERE, AND WHO IS ABLE TO ENLARGE THESE DEPARTMENTS STILL MORE. FOR SUCH A MAN WE HAVE WORTH-WHILE TERMS. APPLY IMMEDIATELY, GIVING AGE, REFERENCES, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

ASSEMBLERS AND BENCH HANDS.
First-class men, experienced in blueprint and micrometer work.

BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASSWORKERS.
Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS.
Cooper Union or Pratt Institute night students in electrical engineering or allied subjects with a knowledge of physics or chemistry.

YOUNG MEN
for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.

YOUNG MEN
with high school education; $8-$9 start; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

CALL 57 BETHUNE STREET, NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TIMEKEEPER. Thoroughly experienced in factory timekeeping. B. C., 225 Times.

TOOL DESIGNER. TOOL DESIGNERS ON PUNCHES AND DIES, JIGS AND FIXTURES, FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE WORK; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. CALL WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 203 BROADWAY, 9TH FLOOR.

TOOLMAKERS. HIGH-CLASS TOOLMAKERS AND MACHINISTS. EXCELLENT WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS; PERMANENT POSITIONS FOR QUALIFIED MEN; NO OTHERS NEED APPLY. PYRENE MANUFACTURING CO., 410 EAST 32D ST.

TOOLMAKERS. Thoroughly experienced; first-class men only; good pay right men. American Can Co., West 95th St. Dock.

TYPIST and file clerk wanted by large motor truck concern; excellent opportunity for good worker; $10-$12. Z 292 Times Annex.

WANTED TODAY. Thirty clean-cut young men for order picking, packing, and assembling work. Experience desirable, although not an absolute requirement. Salaries $10 or more, depending on age, experience, personality, and ability. SEE MR. DAVIS, NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 207 WEST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 8:30 AND 2. NO DEDUCTION FROM SALARY ACCOUNT MONDAY CLOSING.

WATCHMAKER wanted at once; $25 per week; steady work; watchmaker and optician preferred. Z 299 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge of wholesale stationery, to assist in sales and purchase department; splendid opportunity, rapid advancement. Frank Levy, 483 Broadway.

YOUNG COLLEGE MEN.—Good opening in the publishing business; give reasons if exempt from the draft; no experience necessary. G. H., 156 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in handling foreign and domestic credits and collections; good opportunity for advancement. D 244 Times Downtown.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following promotion list is announced: To foreman paver, Bureau of Highways, Brooklyn—Thomas A. Lees, 87.49; Edward A. O'Neill, 86.60; David F. Molloy, 85.92; A. Schwartz, 82.60; Thomas A. Christy, 81; James A. Lawless, 80.85; Thomas F. Pavin, 80.87; John J. O'Donnell, 80.56; Thomas J. McCue, 80; Thomas H. Dunham, 79.24; David A. Barry, 79; George Weller, 78.62; Hugh S. Quigley, 78.60; John J. M. Guinness, 78.12; Tony Aliano, 78; Laurance F. Maher, 77.87; Laurence Dowd, 76; Thomas Pritchard, 78.50.

United States.

The commission announces for Feb. 14 an examination for Subinspector of Machinery, for men only. Three vacancies under the Inspector of Machinery, United States Navy, New York, at $6 to $8 a day, will be filled from this examination. It is desired to secure eligibles who are expert machinists, thoroughly familiar with the manufacture, erection, and installation of marine machinery, including main and auxiliary engines, boilers, steam pumps and their connections, and the usual fittings of machinery afloat. The appointee must be competent to inspect machinery on vessels for which repairs are asked, and inspect and pass on work being done in shops outside the yard, and make fair and reliable estimates as to the time required to complete both new work and repairs. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, 10; training and experience, 90. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first birthday on the date of the examination.

Estates Appraised.

DALY, Judge Joseph F., (Aug. 6, 1917.) Total assets, $314,483 and the net estate $296,817. Assets, real estate, $110,400, the more valuable property being 19 East Sixty-second Street, $58,000; 180, 190, and 200 Hudson Terrace, Yonkers, and 71 North Broadway, Yonkers, $50,750; cash, $3,668; personal, $31,662, in which is included the contents of the Yonkers home, Roanoke, on Hudson Terrace, $16,227, and in this sum is included Judge Daly's fine library, prints, rugs, and bric-a-brac which were sold by the Anderson Galleries in August and December, 1916; stocks and bonds, $140,799; interest in the following estates: Eleanor Woodgate, $16,262; Augustin Daly, $7,697, and Francis Gottsberger, $3,768. Beneficiaries: Wife, Mary L. Daly, $73,749; his sons and daughter, Edmond H., $74,617; Wilfred A., $73,787, and Elizabeth T. Daly, $73,722; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and St. Vincent's Hospital, $500 each.

LOEWENTHAL, Samuel, (Sept. 2, 1917.) Total assets, $74,200. The entire assets consist of the business of S. Loewenthal & Sons, 128 Maiden Lane, tobacco, $74,200. Decedent's wife, Sadie Loewenthal of The Bouchard, Ninety-eighth Street and Broadway, receives the entire estate.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN in stock room and shipping department of a large hardware concern; very good future is offered to an ambitious youth with brains and initiative; $12 a week to start. Write, stating age, nationality, and experience, to L. E. B., P. O. Box 6, Station S, New York City.

YOUNG MAN for order and sample room of commission underwear house; must be good writer, energetic, and have some business experience. Address, giving particulars, and salary expected, G 24 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted for insurance office; write, stating age, experience, and amount of salary expected. J 260 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for production work, bright, familiar with clerical detail; American. Apply Jones Speedometer, New Rochelle, N.Y.

YOUNG MAN for entry desk; must be good penman; state salary desired. N 243 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, afternoon work. Apply in person, 4 P. M., 502 Tremont Av., Room 7.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY. C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN. Call 9 to 2.

PLUMBING ESTIMATOR. — Practical; previous experience with large plumbing contractors necessary, $1,800-$2,000; experienced ledger clerks, $90 and $100; bookkeepers, $25 and $30; assistant shipping clerk, $25-$35; stenographers, $25 and $30. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

C. P. A. (seniors), $4,000; C. P. A., (commercial), $4,000; purchasing agent, $3,000; bookkeepers, $20-$45; clerk (club.) $100; shipping clerks, $22; detail clerk, $20. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

Instruction.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS. We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books. No home study; price reasonable. Call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required. HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL, Singer Building, New York.

RESPONSIBLE MEN are needed in organized business and by the Government; men who can audit expenditures, calculate cost, plus prices; prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematise, organise, supervise; write for details of instruction being given to groups after business hours. Ask for Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS. Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 E. 86th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

SPANISH professor, graduate Madrid University, knowing best and most scientific teaching methods, gives lessons in individual or class instruction. Alonso, 9 East 85th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A HIGH-CLASS INVESTMENT. Harbor transportation company offers a small amount of 7% preferred stock for sale to conservative investors; have valuable towing and freight contract; large returns; particulars at interview; no brokers. H 204 Times Downtown.

A HIGH-CLASS INVESTMENT! Our 10 per cent. Preferred Stock is a first claim against all assets of the company; investors write for particulars. Henry T. Hoag, Representative, Hudson Valley Muslin Underwear Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

For Sale.—Small machine shop, well equipped, with electro-plating plant, now running; centrally located in Long Island City, 10 minutes from Grand Central, near Jackson Av subway. Z 294 Times Annex.

Wanted—Gentleman partner to invest $600, share profit $100 month, or $1,500, share $300, in furnished apartment business; security; immediate. Private telephone, 672 Morningside.

Mail order firm, retailing to private customers throughout country, will sell its mailing list, over 10,000 names small-town women, $50. T., Box 36, Station F, New York.

Financing Exports.—Financial assistance for export shippers desiring to place their export business on a cash basis in New York. V 47 Times.

Buyer returning Japan, China, opening export offices, desires financial backing; connections established; good investment. Box 138, Peekskill, N. Y.

Garage for sale, commercial district; capacity 160 cars; excellent proposition. D 230 Times Downtown.

Ford agency, well established, with excellent business, wants $10,000 to extend business; attractive proposition. J. E., 77 Times.

FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES. LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED. THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 75 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 2317. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 2011.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES. New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 432 Broadway.

Cash for diamonds and pearls; highest prices paid; (confidential.) G. W. Kennedy, Room 405, 1 West 34th St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. 3 months, $5; non-visibles. 3 months, $7.50; visibles. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4783.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Leffers, 1st Lt. R., hon. discharged.
Wilson, 1st Lt. R. G., to Kelly Field with Av. Sec.
Pinneo, 1st Lt. F. W., promoted to be Capt.
Phalen, 1st Lt. C. S., to Army Gen. Hosp. 1 at Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Bruce, Capt. E. T., previous orders revoked.
Cooper, 1st Lt. J. R., and Nutt, 1st Lt. G. S., to Camp Merritt.
Metcalf, Capt. B. H., previous orders amended; to 55th Art. Regt., Coast Def. of Boston.
Morris, Capt. R. L., and Munford, 1st Lt. R. H., to School of Plastic and Oral Surgery, St. Louis, for inst.
Seipel, 1st Lt. J. H., to Bellevue Hosp. for inst., then to Camp Devens.
Bradner, 1st Lt. M. R., to Newport News.
Ridlon, Maj. J., to Chicago, in charge of course in mil. orthopedic surgery to be established there.
Anderson, 1st Lt. E. B., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.
Davies, 1st Lt. P. J., and Davison, 1st Lt. W. F., hon. discharged.

Following to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.:
Stacey, Capt. R. K.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Braswell, J. C., Jr.	Phillips, C. W.
Brooks, R. L.	Steinhilber, E. A.
Cornell, V. H.	Warren, J. H.
Lacy, G. R.	Wilkinson, V. S.
Lane, S. L.	Black, D. R.
Maurer, F. H.	Jackson, H. F.
Meierhof, H. L.	Wayland, T. A.
Nichols, C.	Eberly, K. C.
O'Leary, J. J.	Rice, E. C., Jr.

Following to Army Med. School for inst.:

Medlar, Maj. E. M.	Keyton, Capt. J. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Carroll, W. J.	Stanton, J. E.
Clark, C. W.	Bolin, Z. E.
Johnson, L. S.	McCann, W. S.
Slater, B. J.	Cox, W. C.
Hulett, A. G.	St. John, J. H.
Ozias, C. R.	Smith, J. W.
Swanson, H. T.	Corbin, R. A.
Auringer, H. E.	Curtis, S. H.
Font, J. H.	Layton, R. W.
Langier, A. R.	Mullahey, L. T.
Snyder, H. W.	

Butcher, 1st Lt. A. C., and Karibe, 1st Lt. R. B., hon. discharged.
Woodland, Capt. G. Y., discharged.
Hegeman, 1st Lt. R. F., and Smith, 1st Lt. J. A., to Camp Kearny.
McGhee, 1st Lt. M., previous orders revoked.

Following to Ft. Riley for inst.:

Lacey, Capt. W. M.	Carter, Capt. F. F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Callahan, N. W.	Presson, L. C.
Fetter, E. W.	Fraker, S. R.
McKibben, N. L.	Rubel, N. F.
Hoffman, J. N.	Lugar, L. L.
Park, D. B.	

Washburn, Capt. L. D., and Colborn, 1st Lt. A. J., hon. discharged.
Chambers, Capt. R. M., and Bancroft, 1st Lt. H. A., to U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Ft. Leavenworth.
Campbell, 1st Lt. W. B., hon. discharged.
Collander, Capt. P. J., and Bachman, 1st Lt. M. H., to Army Gen. Hosp. 9, at Lakewood, N. J.
McCullough, 1st Lt. L. T., to Cornell Med. College for inst.

Following to Taliaferro Field with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Akehurst, R. L.	Barnett, H. N.
Darwin, T. M.	Currie, J. D.

Hollings, Maj. C. B., to Camp Custer.
Fellers, 1st Lt. R. L., and Mateer, 1st Lt. H. O., to Camp Doniphan.
Ashmore, 1st Lt. B. L., and Watkins, 1st Lt. H. M., to Neurological Inst., N. Y., for training.
Larrabee, 1st Lt. S. C., hon. discharged.
Munger, 1st Lt. I. C., to Omaha for examination for fitness for av.serv., then to home.
Haggard, Capt. D., previous orders amended, to Army Gen. Hosp. 1, at Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Armstrong, 1st Lt. J. H., previous orders revoked.
Wilcox, 1st Lt. E. A., and Yount, 1st Lt. C. C., to Camp Jackson.
Sanborn, 1st Lt. E. P., to Camp MacArthur with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.
Magenheimer, 1st Lt. E. F., to Camp Taylor.
Owen, Capt. G. R., to Cornell Med. College for inst.
Philliebaum, 1st Lt. J. C., hon. discharged.
Garman, 1st Lt. H. F., to Army Gen. Hosp. 2 at Ft. McHenry.
McCaffery, 1st Lt. E. H., hon. discharged.
Klotz, 1st Lt. J. A., and Rogester, 1st Lt. R. P., to Mineola.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Fordham, G.	Rubert, K. F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Stier, J. H.	Putski, P. S.
Lenetska, W.	Waller, C. P.
Snow, S. D.	Porterfield, M. H.
Feinberg, J. N.	Russato, T. H.
Smith, E. M.	Ebsner, E. E.

Asher, 1st Lt. H. C., Robertson, 1st Lt. A. F., Jr., and Smisson, 1st Lt. R. C., to Camp Sherman.
Duryee, 1st Lt. A. P., and Hall, 1st Lt. C., to Western Dept.
Henry, 1st Lt. C. A., Jr., to Ft. Riley.
Lippitt, Maj. W. F., to Porto Rico.
Horaine, 1st Lt. E. F., to Camp Hancock.

Following to Gerstner Field with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Coffey, G. C.	Farr, B. J.
Hewitt, B. J.	McRae, B. J.
Newell, S. D.	

Anderson, Capt. H. M.; Angeny, Capt. F. G., and Massinger, 1st Lt. C. J., to Hazelhurst Field with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.
Pfeifer, 1st Lt. C. E., previous orders amended to read Capt.
Blackburn, 1st Lt. M. A., hon. discharged.
Whittaker, Capt. H., previous orders amended to read Whiteaker.
Taulbee, 1st Lt. J. M.; Swezey, Capt. A. J., and Counts, 1st Lt. H. W., hon. discharged.
Edmonson, 1st Lt. E. E., hon. discharged.
Houle, Capt. E. C., to Camp Am. Univ. with 20th Engs.
Hudson, 1st Lt. A. W., to Camp Gordon.
Horowitz, 1st Lt. J., previous orders revoked.
Ennis, 1st Lt. W. M., previous orders revoked; to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit L.

Medical Corps.

Hart, Maj. W. L., will report to Surg.Gen.
Cole, Maj. C. L., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.
Munson, Col. E. L., detailed a member of Examining Board appointed March 2 last, vice Col. J. D. Glennon, relieved.
Whitmore, Lt. Col. E. R.; Jones, Maj. H. W., and Snow, Maj. C. G., will report to Pres. of Examining Board appointed March 2 for examination for fitness for promotion.

Cavalry.

Morrison, Capt. G. L., previous orders amended to assign him to 15th.
De Priest, Temp. 2d Lt. M. J., 20th; to Jacksonville on recruiting duty, relieving Clement, Capt. J. T., Inft., who is assigned to 39th Inft., at Camp Greene.

Signal Corps.

Murphy, 2d Lt. F. J., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Gardner, Capt. R. R., will report to Col. B. P. Disque.
Hendry, 1st Lt. F. C.; Berman, 1st Lt. M., and Bailey, 1st Lt. L. H., to School of Mil. Aeronautics at Atlanta.
Long, Capt. W. F., to Pittsburgh as district manager of inspection.
Sutton, 1st Lt. J. A., will report to Chief Sig. Off.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Following of Av. Sec. to Kelly Field:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Stein, C. V.	Wilder, P.
Williams, E. L., Jr.	Caddegan, C. H.
McClintock, W. S.	Ross, Z. C.
Burnett, R.	Fair, J. C.
Longnecker, R. C.	McDonald, B.
Hodges, M. D.	Newhall, A. W.
McGoldrick, F. M.	Powell, H. G.
Old, J. W.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Baker, H. A.	Curtis, H. B.
Corn, P. J.	Henderson, P.
Drury, A.	Inglberson, D. B.
King, D. M.	Litherland, G. D.
Marvin, W. G.	Warlaw, C. N.
Neal, G. O.	Murphy, E. A.
Stone, F. H.	Price, C. D.
Wright, B. A.	Thompson, N.
Bosworth, W. O.	

Following of Av. Sec. to Park Field:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Frye, W. A.	Wakin, P. L.
Braddick, C. H.	Shappell, M. D.
Marriatt, J. L.	Lorens, H. A.
Mann, L. C.	Hyde, C. E.

Following of Av. Sec. to Post Field:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Lavers, J. W.	Johnson, G. C.
Miller, W. H.	Straw, T. S.
Griffin, L. J.	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Olmsted, R. S.	Holland, H. H.

Following of Av. Sec. to Rockwell Field:
Forrest, Capt. C. R.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Longeway, F. H.	McDougall, H. O.
Burton, J.	Clarkson, C. E.

Following of Av. Sec. to Balloon School, Ft. Omaha:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Alexander, W. C.	Glik, E.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Hayman, B. E.	MacNeil, H.
McMichael, R. S.	Osborn, G. M.
Parsell, C. C.	

Following of Av. Sec. to Gerstner Field:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Briggs, L. M.	Burns, J. R.
Plummer, L.	De Smart, J.
Dudleston, C. L.	Hurd, L. C.
Robbins, U.	Healy, F. D.
Deutsch, 2d Lt. L.	Johnson, A. B.
Johnson, R. J.	

Following of Av. Sec. to Garden City:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Taylor, T. K.	Aldrich, 2d Lt. P. H.
Gresard, J. K.	Thompson, B. V.
Kennedy, H. S.	Greteeless, E., Jr.
Carter, M. B.	Billard, P.

Hays, 1st Lt. M. E., and Isett, 1st Lt. R. T., Av. Sec., to Camp Taliaferro.

Adams, 1st Lt. B. H., and Edrington, 2d Lt. B., Av. Sec., to Chanute Field.
Pickerill, E. N., appointed 1st Lt. in Av. Sec. and assigned to Ellington Field.
Clewers, F. H., appointed 2d Lt. in Av. Sec. and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Cobb, G. S., and Dillenbeck, R. L., appointed 2d Lts. in Av. Sec. and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Bemis, A. C., appointed 1st Lt. in Av. Sec. and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Field, W. B. O., appointed 1st Lt. in Av. Sec. and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Babcock, 1st Lt. D.; Lorah, 1st Lt. W. A.; Kindred, 1st Lt. W. H.; McChord, 1st Lt. O. P.; Campbell, 1st Lt. D. S.; Butner, 1st Lt. C. E., and King, 1st Lt. R. W., Av. Sec., previous orders revoked.
Buckley, 2d Lt. L. J., Av. Sec., amended to read Bulkley.
Enright, W. J., appointed 1st Lt. in Av. Sec. and assigned to Av. Experimental School, Hampton, Va.
Grieder, C. E., appointed 2d Lt. in Av. Sec. and assigned to Vancouver Barracks.
Churchward, Private A. G., 23d Engs., promoted to be 2d Lt. in Av. Sec. and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Scully, W. A., appointed Capt. in Av. Sec. and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Coates, J., appointed Maj. in Av. Sec. and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Robertson, B., appointed 2d Lt. in Av. Sec. and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Hults, E. A., appointed 1st Lt. in Av. Sec. and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Longeway, 1st Lt. F. H., and McDougall, 1st Lt. H. O., Av. Sec., to Rockwell Field.
Searle, 2d Lt. G. L., Av. Sec., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Jackson, 1st Lt. D. R., Av. Sec., previous orders revoked.
Hanna, L. C., Jr., appointed 2d Lt. in Av. Sec. and assigned to Equipment Div., Insp. Sec.
Davis, 2d Lt. F. A., to Camp Vail.
Bailey, 2d Lt. A., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
McAteer, 1st Lt. J. T., and Stone, 1st Lt. I. D., Av.Sec., to Scott Field.
Soisson, 2d Lt. L. J., Av.Sec., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Sample, 1st Lt. C. G., Av.Sec., to Wilbur Wright Field.
Rollins, 1st Lt. M. E., Av.Sec., to Call Field.
Kuhn, 1st Lt. W. R., Av.Sec., to McCook Field.
Edwards, Maj. J. P., Av.Sec., to Dallas, Tex.
Simrall, 2d Lt. W. F., Av.Sec., to School of Aerial Photography, Cornell Univ.
Knowles, 2d Lt. W. H., and Danison, 2d Lt. J. W., Av.Sec., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Mass. Inst. of Tech., for training as engs.
Sanger, Capt. R., and Drayton, Capt. E. M., Av.Sec., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Austin.
Baer, P. C., and Keeble, D. G., appointed 1st Lts. in Av.Sec. and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Prendergast, G. C., appointed 2d Lt. in Av. Sec. and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Riegel, Sergt 1st Class W. W., 84th Aero Squadron, promoted to be 1st Lt. in Av. Sec.; to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Atlanta.
Calvert, Capt. J. C., Av.Sec., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Cross, 1st Lt. H. E., promoted to be a Maj.
Haag, F. E., appointed Capt. in Av.Sec. and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Oliver, P. A., appointed Maj. in Av.Sec. and assigned to Adjts.' School, Ohio State Univ.
Carll, J. L., appointed 1st Lt. in Av.Sec. and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Sears, 2d Lt. S. O., Av. Sec., to Post Field.
Adams, 1st Lt. B. H., Av. Sec., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Ohio State Univ.
Fowler, 1st Lt. T., Av. Sec., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Georgia School of Tech.
Gurvine, Capt. R. J., will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Blair, J. A., appointed 2d Lt. in Av. Sec., and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Eskridge, R. S., appointed Maj. in Av. Sec., and assigned to Equipment Division.
Kinnear, L. W., appointed 2d Lt. in Av. Sec., and assigned to Ellington Field.
Roberts, 1st Lt. W. V. B., Av. Sec., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Princeton.
Wanamaker, 1st Lt. W. S., Av. Sec., to Ft. Worth.
Taylor, 2d Lt. W. A., Av. Sec., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Cambridge.
Helms, 1st Lt. W. D., Av. Sec., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Atlanta.
Milburn, J. C., Hustis, R. L., and Tyson, M. S., appointed 1st Lts. in Av. Sec., and will report to Chief Sig. Off.
Caulfield, S. W., to 2d Lt., Av. Sec., New Haven.
Hungerford, C. C., appointed Capt. in Av. Sec., and assigned to Equipment Div.

Following promoted to be 2d Lts. in Av. Sec. and assigned to Kelly Field:

PRIVATES.

Chalaron, C. A.	Shillinger, G. P.
Daws, W. H.	Matheison, J.
Hamilton, W. H.	Thompson, J. M., Jr.
Luecke, C. H. W.	Hamlin, Master Sig. Electrician C. B.
Masterson, T. S.	

Following promoted to be 2d Lts. in Av. Sec. and assigned to Army Balloon School, Ft. Omaha:
Fisher, Sergt. C. S.

PRIVATES.

Allen, J. A.	Ferguson, J. H.
Allan, P. F.	Gallagher, E. M.
Andrews, M. H.	Glenn, G. E.
Blanchard, H. B.	Hoye, V. J.
Bradshaw, F. D.	Ignico, R. V.
Cameron, D.	Sharp, C. J.
Chase, P. D.	Woodman, W. E.
Denniston, E. E.	

Whittle, Sergt. 1st Class, R. E., promoted to be 1st Lt. Av. Sec.
Griggs, private 1st C, M. W., promoted to be 2d Lt. in Av. Sec. and assigned to Equipment Div.
Lichty, private 1st C. L. C., promoted to be 2d Lt. in Av. Sec. and assigned to Enlisted Mech. School at San Antonio.
Solomon, private 1st C. C. E., and Case, private 1st C. E. R., appointed 2d Lts in Av. Sec. and assigned to Garden City.
Harris, private 1st C. R. D., promoted to be 1st Lt. in Av. Sec. and assigned to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Atlanta.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

Hardenbergh, 2d Lt. J. G., previous orders revoked.
McCullouch, 1st Lt. H. I., previous orders amended to read McCullouch, 2d Lt., H. I.
Derrick, 1st Lt. J. D., to Potomac, Va., to inspect public animals in transit at that place.

Following to Camp Lewis, with aux. remount depot for duty:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Andreassen, S. K.	Parent, J. X.
Roettiger, N. A.	Sandberg, C. R.
Tompkins, C. L.	

Coast Artillery.

Hull, 2d Lt. I. M., to coast defenses of Puget Sound.
Deckert, 1st Lt. L., promoted to be a Captain.
White, 2d Lt. T. M., assigned to 63d.
Wright, Maj. A. G., previous orders revoked.
Craven, 2d Lt. A. R., to Ft. Sill for inst., then to his proper station.
Hart, 1st Lt. W., assigned to 64th.
Conway, Provisional 2d Lt. E. T., to coast defenses of San Francisco.
Storck, Maj. J., to Walter Reed General Hosp., for treatment.

Sanitary Corps.

Hall, J., appointment to be 1st Lt.
Long, 1st Lt. R. R., will report to Surg.Gen. for inst., then to proper station.
Lennox, 1st Lt. F. W., and Whitmarsh, 1st Lt. P. L., promoted to be Capts.
Turner, 1st Lt. H. W., will report to Surg. Gen.
Kendall, 1st Lt. T. R., will report to cmdt. Army Med. School.
Barber, 1st Lt. E. C. A., hon. discharged.
Sperry, 1st Lt. J. A., to Rockefeller Inst. for inst.

Field Artillery.

Kramer, Capt. W. E., Med.R.C.; O'Connor, 1st Lt. C. M., Med.C., assigned to permanent duty with 9th.
Atkin, Corp. E. F., Jr., appointed 2d Lt. in Av.Sec. of Sig.A.C.

Following relieved of previous orders:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Allen, C. D.	Goll, G. G.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Allen, W. M.	Whitney, L. H.
Bragdon, M. C.	Simmons, J. B.
Baird, W. A.	Grabbe, W. H.
Golding, R. N.	Hendee, J. C.
Griggs, J. B.	Haverstick, G. W.
Sterling, N. E.	Samsey, J. W.
Craigmile, C. S.	

Barnes, Lt.Col. J. F., 17th, detailed with the Adt.Gen.'s Dept.
Tevis, 1st Lt. W. S., appointment to same grade in Qm.C. announced.
Gulley, 1st Lt. O. E., Jr., Ind. N.G., hon. discharged.
Gottschall, 2d Lt. R. W., appointed to same grade in Av.Sec., of Sig. R.C.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Freeman, Capt. H. L., and Coyne, Capt. A., to Hawaiian Ord. Depot.
Cook, 1st Lt. J. and Leroy, 1st Lt. R., assigned to active duty.
McNeil, 1st Lt. R. C., previous orders revoked.
Bosshard, 1st Lt. R. H., with his consent, assigned to active duty in the grade of 2d Lt.
Storm, Maj. C. G., previous orders revoked.
Mackenzie, 1st Lt. H. G., with his consent assigned to active duty as 2d Lt., he will take station at Carnegie, Penn., at plant of G. Dunlap & Co.
Gilbert, Capt. H. H., relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Ord. and will report for temp. duty with priorities committee, War Industries Board.

Following will report to Chief of Ord.:

MAJORS.

Maxwell, E. L.	Denny, T.
Lamont, R. F.	

CAPTAINS.

Goelitz, H. G.	Spahr, B. L.
Buckwalter, B.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Blackford, E. G.	Gottlieb, E. A.
Doty, A. C.	Holmes, W. H.
Ludwick, G. W.	Lyons, K. M.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Fawcett, M. L.	Hall, H. H.

Cook, 1st Lt. J., assigned to active duty.
Cook, 2d Lt. C. B., Jr., to Canton, Mass., at plant of the Springdale Finishing Co.

Quartermaster Corps.

Ogle, 2d Lt. C. G., to Philadelphia as asst. to depot Qm.
Gaus, 2d Lt. W. R., to Camp Cody as asst. to Camp. Qm.
Lebo, 2d Lt. H. J., to Camp Gordon as asst. to Camp Qm.
Espenhain, Capt. F. K., to Baltimore, official business, then to his proper station.
Ashby, 2d Lt. W. B., will report to off. in charge of cantonment construction as his asst.
Jennings, 2d Lt. W., previous orders revoked. He will proceed to Hoboken, N. J., as asst. to the Gen. Supt., Army Transport Service.
Hubbard, 2d Lt. P. S., will report to the Qm.Gen.
Hawley, 1st Lt. W. P., to Camp Taylor with Aux. Remount Depot 319.
Tuckerman, 2d Lt. B., Jr., to Camp Shelby with Aux. Remount Depot 318.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Following honorably discharged:

CAPTAINS.

Goldstein, A.	McCabe, E.
Hensley, H. C.	

Dooley, Capt. B. C., previous orders revoked.
Wilkins, Capt. J. J., previous orders amended so as to assign him as asst. to Gen. Supt. of Army Transport Service, Hoboken.
Motley, Capt. J. B., previous orders revoked.
Sterling, Maj. J. A., to Camp Humphreys as Camp Qm.

Infantry.

Smith, 1st Lt. L., 314th, to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp. for treatment.
Hawkins, Col. H. S., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, as inst.
Dorwart, 1st Lt. F. G.; Gillespie, 2d Lt. E. F., and Warren, 2d Lt. G. S., to Austin for inst. as pilot.
Hall, 2d Lt. W. T. I., to Austin for inst.
Lonning, 2d Lt. T., appointed to same grade in Qm.C.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Luerssen, 2d Lt. G. V., and Shafer, 2d Lt. M. S., appointed to same grades in Av. Sec. of Sig.C.
Torrance, 1st Lt. K. E., to Austin for inst.
Hughes, 1st Lt. J. H., Jr., will report to Provost Marshal Gen.
Byrne, Maj. M. J., to Camp Lewis.
Rowson, 1st Lt. W., to Austin, Texas, for training and inst.

Engineers Reserve Corps.

Searle, Capt. A. B., will report to the Director U. S. Geological Survey, re mil. mapping.
Morgan, 1st Lt. A. C., to Camp Grant with 35th.
Ames, Capt. F. E., to Camp Am. Univ. with 20th.
Hampton, 1st Lt. T., and Cooper, 2d Lt. D. M., previous orders revoked.
Brown, Capt. L. P., to Philadelphia as asst. to Dist. Eng.
Chapin, Capt. W. W., appointed to same grade in Ord. R.C.
Thompson, Capt. J. K., will report to off. in charge of cantonment construction for duty.
Ohlson, Capt. O. F., to Camp Grant.
Pettis, Col. C. R., to Camp Meade with 28th.
Hodgson, Capt. C. V., assigned to 104th.
Marston, 1st Lt. R. E., promoted to be Capt.
Moffatt, 1st Lt. B. T., to Camp Grant with 36th.

Following appointed 2d Lts.:

Bassett, W. A.	Hodgman, S. H.
Condon, H. R.	Seltzer, J. W.
Cookston, R.	Shepard, H. B.

Darrow, 1st Lt. W. E., promoted to be a Capt.

Following assigned to 20th at Camp Am. Univ.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Beardshear, W. D.	Williams, H. P.
Richardson, R. P.	

Laboyteaux, 2d Lt. C. E.
Williams, 1st Lt. A. R., to Ft. Myer with 38th.

Miscellaneous.

Conway, 1st Lt. J., Philippine Scouts, ret., to Phila. on recruiting duty.
Dupray, Maj. J. A., ret., relieved as Adjt. Gen. of Militia of Dist. of Col. and will continue on duty assigned him in orders of Nov. 12.
Mortin, 1st Lt. L., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., N.A., previous orders amended to read Martin.
Bethel, Brig. Gen. W. A., Judge Adv., N.A., assume charge of office of Judge Adv. Gen. established in France.
Hataway, 2d Lt. I. P., promoted to be 1st Lt. in N.G. Div. at Camp Beauregard.
Derick, 2d Lt. G. W., asst. vet., promoted to be 1st Lt.
Fowler, 1st Lt. R. S., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., N.A., promoted to be Capt. in Ord.R.C. and assigned to Statistical Branch of Supply Dist. as statistician.
Gibson, 2d Lt. R. A., appointed to same grade in Av. Sec. and assigned to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Atlanta.
Smiley, E., appointed 2d Lt. in Eng.R.C. and assigned to Ft. Myer with 30th Engs.
MacDonald, Capt. A. J., Philippine Scouts, to Ft. Douglas as Qm.
Lucas, 2d Lt. W. B., N. G., promoted to be Capt. in div. at Camp Beauregard.
Keyes, Capt. F. G., Chemical Ser. Sec., N. A., to Pittsburgh and assume charge of insp. of laboratory equipment being furnished by the Scientific Materials Co.
Meyers, Maj. C. C., Pa. N. G., hon. discharged.
Edmonds, Maj. C. W., Pa. N. G., hon. discharged.
Corbin, Maj. G. B., Pa. N. G., hon. discharged.
Redmond, 2d Lt. H. E., previous orders promoting him to be 1st Lt. rescinded.
Miller, O. C. Maj., Pa. N. G., hon. discharged.
Tydings, 1st Lt. M. E., N. G., promoted to be Capt. in div. at Camp McClellan.
Moore, Maj. J. F., Pa. N. G., hon. discharged.
Crawford, 1st Lt. W. J., Pa. N. G., hon. discharged.
Bauer, Cont. Surg. E. K., to Camp Upton.
Rankin, Cont. Surg. J. R., to Camp Sevier.

Following promoted to be Majors in 81st Div.:

CAPTAINS.

McGowan, W. C.	Kane, D. W.
Adams, D. W.	Weagley, L. K.
Willis, J. A.	McLoney, W. B.
Bye, J. G.	McBee, S., Jr.
Manning, W. M.	Garner, J. W.
Jones, G.	

Following promoted to be Capts. in 81st Div.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Jarboe, T. R.	Johnson, H.
Watson, W.	Bryant, J. L.
Emerson, J.	Steves, F. W.
Hale, C. L.	Cheek, E. C.
Gearhart, P. H.	Willis, A. T.
Sligh, C. E.	Sechrest, C. A.
Ray, D. F.	Moyston, R. C.
Fellers, J. H.	Aiken, J. N.
Danner, C. F.	Mullen, F. E.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts. in 81st Div.:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Webster, E. J.	Ball, I., Jr.
Drips, D. E.	Cartwright, T. F.
Blue, L. A., Jr.	Campbell, H. G.
Fowler, M. F.	McLeod, M. F.
Bailey, W. T.	Hackney, J. N.
Hamilton, R. W.	Smith, H. L.
Howard, C. T.	Miller, H. A.
Bownlee, R. F.	Enochs, R. E.
Anderson, J. S.	Brown, S. T.
Chappell, J. H.	Bullock, E. C.
Cox, A. R.	Spears, M. T.
Hall, V. C.	Sebralla, G.
Henderson, E. P.	O'Neal, R. M.
Devane, T. A.	Roberts, H. R.
Gilchrist, J. W. S.	Ellis, L. C.
Griffin, L. E.	Ousts, W. L.
Cosby, M.	Walrick, J. D.
Cosby, W. M.	Turbyfill, J. M.
Gehman, W. S.	Elliott, H. L.
Wolfe, R. S.	White, M. A.
Mendenhall, J. E.	Anderson, L. H.
Kollock, C.	Palmer, P. T.
Kear, H. A.	Horton, C. E.
Dunlap, F. L.	Wharton, C. L.
Osment, H.	Leatherwood, J. G.
Crayton, P. C.	Royall, K. C.
Barnett, D. E.	Cushman, G. H., Jr.
Loughlin, C. C.	Midcap, C. L.
Barnwell, F. H.	Sanders, S. E.
Mather, F. W.	Reed, J. L., Jr.
Bruce, C. E.	Outz, D. T.
Brunson, J. P.	Barringer, V. C.
Caskey, A. J.	Fuller, D. H.
Bolt, L. S.	Hughes, J. W.
McMillan, M. K.	Hart, J. S.
Smith, H. M.	Estes, W. R.
Seymour, B. B.	Craig, G.
Stevens, J. F.	Brigham, E. F.
Shelton, W. R.	Kennedy, R. G.
Umstead, W. B.	Davidson, D.
Cochran, C. A.	Abney, J. W.
Bayne, T. L., Jr.	Smith, W. R.
Cansler, E. T.	Blair, L. M.
Hamilton, B. L.	McClerkin, J. F.
Bonner, W. T.	Adams, L. S.
Crawford, H. H.	Smartt, G. M., Jr.
Allen, R. T.	Smith, W. O.
Foster, E. L.	Hunter, G. W.
Bryan, L. C.	Speed, H. O.
Genet, G. R.	Manigault, R. S.
Clement, L. H., Jr.	Heyward, A. C.
Dysart, J. O.	Grimball, G. E.
Darrow, W. C.	Croswell, J. E.
Honeycutt, R. G.	Danner, H. E.
King, H. K.	Patton, S. M.
Losse, H. E.	Kennedy, W. A.
Caldwell, M. H., Jr.	Shepard, F. C.
Coggin, C. L.	Norwood, G. M.
Gregory, W. H.	McGowan, W. B.
Harmon, H. M.	Wilkinson, J. R.
Carter, J. B.	Smith, C. C.
Moorefield, J. A.	Burgess, W. G.
Huey, T. W.	Franklin, R. J.
Fair, J. C.	Patterson, J. C.
Strauss, R. W.	Brooks, R. F.
Fickling, E. S.	Cooper, J. E.
Acker, E. G.	Harris, L. S.
Lee, W. C.	Cassell, J. C., Jr.
Levy, G. D.	

Resignations.

Sauers, 1st Lt. J. A., Ord.R.C.
Wall, 1st Lt. Z., (Chaplain,) Mo. N.G.
Wilson, 1st Lt. H. G., 357th Inft., N.A.
Conway, Temp. 2d Lt. J. E., for the good of the service.
Roeschlaub, Capt. J. M., Eng.R.C.
Showers, 2d Lt. P., Penn. N.G.

Leaves.

Hauden, Capt. J. G., M.R.C., 6 weeks.
Phelps, Capt. F. C., 12th Inft., 10 days.

Coast Guard Gazette.

Barker, 1st Lt. E., another shore assignment.
Mandeville, Third Lt. A. G., another shore assignment.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A general and decided fall in pressure has occurred, except in the Northwest, and from the south upper lake region southward, with the principal centre of depression over Northern Lake Superior, and other more moderate ones in the Far Northwest and extreme Southern California.

Snows fell in the Ohio and upper Mississippi Valleys and the lake region, and locally in the Middle Atlantic States and Western New England. There were also light snows in the Northwest and rains on the North Pacific Coast and in extreme Southern California.

Temperatures are generally higher and are near the seasonal average over the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the East and South, after a long period of cold weather.

In the Missouri Valley, the plains States, the Rocky Mountain region, and the Far West temperatures are considerably above the seasonal average, while in the Canadian Northwest and along the border they have again fallen to below average Winter conditions.

Snow will also fall Friday in the Middle Atlantic States, followed by generally fair weather Saturday. In the Ohio Valley and the South the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday, although probably becoming unsettled by Saturday in the Ohio Valley.

Moderate temperatures will continue Friday and Saturday in the East and South, but it will again be colder Friday night and Saturday in the upper lake region and on Saturday in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable with snow; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh variable; snow Friday, fair Saturday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest, except variable off the Florida Coast; fair.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow Friday; Saturday cloudy, probably local snows; colder in the north and west portions.

Southern New England—Snow Friday; Saturday unsettled; little change in temperature.

New Jersey—Snow Friday; Saturday probably fair.

Western New York—Snow Friday; Saturday, local snows; colder by night.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow Friday; Saturday probably fair; little change in temperature.

Northern New England—Snow Friday and probably Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	25	12	4 P. M.	36	29
6 A. M.	24	13	6 P. M.	35	26
9 A. M.	25	18	9 P. M.	34	26
12 M.	30	21	11 P. M.	34	27

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 20; for the corresponding date last year it was 30; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years is 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 12; at 8 P. M. it was 24. Maximum temperature, 29 degrees at 7 P. M.; minimum, 11 degrees at 1 A. M. Humidity, 68 per cent. at 8 A. M., 87 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.60 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:13 | Sun sets..5:04 | Moon sets..6:[illegible]

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:21	6:49	12:06	12:50
Governors Island	6:57	7:24	12:36	1:[illegible]
Hell Gate	9:06	9:36	3:05	3:[illegible]

Official Shipping List.

Arrival of vessels from foreign countries at ports on the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico during the twenty-four hours ended Jan. 23:

STEAMSHIPS.

Alicante, (Sp.)	Dalrazan, (Br.)
Augvald, (Nor.)	Gogsjo, (Nor.)
Alban, (Br.)	J. L. Mowinckel, (Nor.)
Agnello Ciampa, (It.)	Kronstadt, (Nor.)
Abangarez, (Am.)	Kumeric, (Br.)
Anteros, (Br.)	Linmore, (Br.)
Admiralen, (Nor.)	Munamar, (Am.)
Barcelona, (Sp.)	Manuel Calvo, (Sp.)
Briton, (Am.)	Netherpark, (Br.)
Brabant, (Am.)	Pennsylvania, (Am.)
Baton Rouge, (Am.)	San Juan, (Am.)
Baygola, (Br.)	Skogstad, (Nor.)
Champlain, (Fr.)	Tahchee, (Br.)
Cushing, (Am.)	Taunton, (Nor.)
Cheyenne, (Br.)	Vera, (Nor.)
Comanchee, (Br.)	W. H. Tilford, (Am.)
Daghild, (Br.)	William Green, (Am.)
Dencleuch, (Br.)	Wegadesk, (Nor.)

Fire Record.

A.M.	Loss
2:30—159 E. 42 St.; Peter Samios	Slight
3:35—203 Mott St.; Andrew Olando	$500
9:15—151 Nagel Av.; not given	Slight
10:50—103 3 Av.; Hopkin & Weiss	Slight
11:30—309 3 Av.; Margaret Folds	Slight
P. M.	
1:00—515 W. 135 St.; (auto,) John Kerwin	Not given
1:30—51-53 W. 13 St.; not given	Not given
1:30—207 W. 142 St.; Isidor Cohen	Slight
5:00—85 Essex St.; Abr. Kosover	Slight
5:30—1,339 B'way; Marlborough Hotel	Not given
6:10—141 W. 11 St.; McKenna West	Slight
6:15—41 W. 69 St.; Julia Hoebson	Slight
6:30—65 E. 52 St.; Mrs. N. Perkins	Slight
7:30—133 E. 109 St.; Sadie Goldstein	Slight
8:25—27 W. 15 St.; J. M. Lerowits	Slight
9:00—134 Mott St.; August Smith	Slight
9:10—210 Eldridge St.; Margaret Lavine	Slight
10:00—540 W. 144 St.; J. Spitzes	Slight
10:50—721 E. 214 St., (tailor shop;) not given	$500
11:15—346 E. 67 St.; Frank Ales	Slight

Education Notes.

The following appointments of teachers have been made:

Brooklyn Training School, Schedule F—Florence A. Spalckhaver, critic teacher; Elsie K. Schroder, model teacher.

De Witt Clinton—S. Bertrand Jacobson, laboratory assistant, biology.

Commerce—David L. Strumpf, drawing; Rufus M. Hartill, English; Elizabeth W. Kenlo, English; Emanuel F. Van Dam, physical training; Herbert G. Skinner, Spanish; John Foerster and Agnes M. Gilmore, Gregg stenography; Isabel McKenzie, history.

Julia Richman—Sarah Lifschitz, Ethel M. Smith, and Madeline M. Waxer, commercial branches; Anna E. Robinson, English; Blanche E. Weill, physical training; Adda A. Sleeth, physiography.

Stuyvesant—Alexander Markowitz, chemistry; Thomas W. McDermott, clerical assistant; Guy Wellington and William A. Anderson, physical training; Hans C. Meyer, architectural drawing.

Washington Irving—Edith C. Younghem, English; Eleanor L. Symonds, biology; Frances R. Latzke, Spanish.

Evander Childs—Norina O'Rourke, drawing; Jennie K. Mackay, Spanish.

Morris—Selma E. Ockerblad, clerical assistant; Abraham Halprin, commercial branches; Leonie Fuesslein, drawing; Edna Twamley, English; Catherine Conway, music; Mabel Ruth Cooper, Spanish.

Bay Ridge—Lucy Burns, English; Rosa Nota, Spanish.

Bushwick — Walter Primoff, commercial branches; Jacob Cohen, physical training; Ruth J. Langdon, stenography and typewriting.

Commercial High—Joseph Boland, John D. Moffett, and Esther McKelvey, English; Pauline Latzke and Gabriel Colon Torres, Spanish.

Eastern District—Hermia Ross, commercial branches; Henry Greenberg, Spanish; Ethel M. Harrison and Louise S. Russell, stenography and typewriting.

Erasmus Hall—William Stratton, physical training.

Girls' — Eva G. Turner, commercial branches.

New Utrecht—George E. Brownell, commercial branches.

Far Rockaway—Annie M. Troll, history.

Flushing—William B. Tuerck, commercial branches.

Jamaica—Edna H. Davidson, Spanish.

Newtown — Marion E. Potter, Spanish; Helen G. Stevenson, history.

Richmond Hill—George Paucek, laboratory assistant, physics and chemistry.

The Board of Education will hold a meeting at 4 P. M. on Jan. 30.

Acting City Superintendent Straubenmuller has been designated to represent the Board of Education at the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association at Atlantic City. His expenses will be paid.

Permission has been granted to the National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild to use the land on Eleventh Street, west of Avenue A, next Summer.

President Somers and Auditor Cook will testify hereafter to the financial ability of matters that come before the Board of Education.

At the request of the Board of Examiners the position of confidential custodian of records at $1,200 a year has been created.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 8 A. M. Jan. 28: Prob. Patrol. J. J. Cunningham, Training School, (enlisted.)

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Patrol. J. J. Mangold, 164, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Jan. 25.

Fire Department.

Special leaves of absence: Fireman 1st grade Terence Kenney, Eng. 84, for 12 hours from 8 A. M. Jan. 25; Fireman 3d grade J. H. Smith, Eng. 205, for 36 hours from 8 A. M. Jan. 25.

MILLS GRINDING WAR FLOUR.

Rye, Corn, and Barley Mixed with It to Save Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—George C. Shane, Vice President of a corporation which operates a large flour mill in this city and ten others in Minnesota, Kansas, and Wisconsin, announced today that his company had decided to begin supplying at once a mixture of flour made of combinations of wheat and barley, wheat and rye, and wheat and corn, in about the proportions required to maintain a uniform mixture until the next harvest in July and August.

"We realize there will not be enough wheat flour to last the country until next harvest time," said Mr. Shane. "Rather than grind all the wheat flour now and later have to depend on substitutes entirely, we have decided to begin at once furnishing these mixtures."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Saturday, 19th, diamond bar pin, between 101st St. and West End Av., down Riverside, bus to 5th Av. and 50th St., or from 50th St. and 5th Av. to Frank Shoe Store; reward. Return to Ufland Millinery Co., 616 5th Av.

LOST—$100 reward for return of dark Russian sable neckpiece, with two brilliants set in eyes, lost Saturday night between Automobile Club, 57th St. and 210 Riverside Drive. Return to 381 4th Av., Room 819.

LOST.—Diamond brooch pin, Riverside bus and 119th to Fort Washington Av., to 162d St., from 121st St. and Broadway to Riverside Drive and 127th St.; liberal reward. Blyn, 39 Claremont Av.

LOST—Emerald and diamond ring, Wednesday evening, probably in 39th Street Theatre. Finder please communicate with Mrs. A. K. Nimick, care Mrs. Sierck, 5 Park Av., and receive $50 reward.

LOST.—In vicinity of Beaux Arts, three-stone diamond lavalliere. Large reward, no questions asked, if returned to William Wise & Son, Fulton and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—A package containing a black silk dress wrapped in a Wanamaker box with $45 sales check attached, Tuesday afternoon. Reward. Write Mrs. E. A. Greeley, P. O., Seabright, N. J.

LOST.—On 49th St. or 5th Av. bus, Wednesday afternoon, black silk beaver bag containing "knittings; please return to Hotel Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th St. and receive reward.

LOST.—Tuesday, on 5th Av., between Mount Morris Park and 126th or 125th Sts., to or in Koch's store, a diamond and platinum bar pin; liberal reward. Return to 2,042 5th Av.

LOST.—Silver cigarette case, gold lined, initialed "B. M.," either in main dining room of Hotel Astor or the Knickerbocker. Return to Mrs. B. Murdock, 414 West 121st St.; reward.

LOST.—Between Ritz Carlton and 5th Av. and 50th St., blue enamel and diamond wristwatch, on black strap. Suitable reward if returned to Howard & Co., 14 East 47th St.

LOST.—Between Waldorf and Grand Central Station, yellow silk handbag, contents gold cigarette case, pinch glasses, purse, small amount change; reward. Z 288 Times Annex.

LOST.—Package containing leather traveling clock, on 5th Av. bus, between 10th and 28th Sts., about 9:30 Thursday morning; liberal reward. Phone Scarsdale 410.

LOST.—If lady who took Cross fox muff by mistake on Friday, between 5:30 and 6:30 P. M., will return to Churchill's, she will receive her own and no questions asked.

LOST—In the Automat restaurant, Broadway and 47th St., purse containing about $2 in cash and a topaz ring. Finder will oblige by communicating with H 477 Times Annex.

LOST.—Downtown subway, Saturday evening, purse with brooch. Kindly phone Hoboken 2034 or communicate 926 Willow Av., Hoboken. Keepsake of dead relative.

LOST.—Sunday afternoon or evening, Jan. 20, diamond bar pin about three inches long. $50 reward if returned to Cashier, Belmont Hotel, 42d St.

LOST—A gold purse studded with diamonds, in taxi; name engraved inside, "C. W. Lassell"; finder liberally rewarded. Return to desk, Algonquin Hotel, West 44th St.

LOST.—In Jack's Restaurant or vicinity, diamond ring, with two green stones on sides. $150 reward and no questions asked, if returned to B. F., 12 West 46th St.

LOST.—Brown beaver muff, ladies' room, Lackawanna Station, Hoboken. Liberal reward. H. R. Dahler, 176 Broadway. Phone 8900 Cortlandt.

LOST.—A diamond ring, between 9th and 49th St., on 5th Av., on Jan. 18; liberal reward. J. Monahan, 441 37th St., Brooklyn. Sunset 8111.

LOST.—In Shanley's, Friday noon, (18th,) ring with two diamonds, sapphire centre; valuable heirloom; reward. Phone Garden City 1581.

LOST.—Gold and platinum bracelet, four sapphires, three diamonds. Return to 100 West 80th St.; liberal reward; no questions.

LOST.—In subway, Wednesday morning, black silk handbag, containing purse. Return Mrs. W. R. Tyler, 680 West End Av.

LOST.—Thursday afternoon, in Lyceum Theatre, gold mesh bag marked H. D. Geer. Liberal reward if returned to 246 West 72d St.

LOST.—Gold locket, 5th Av. or Riverside bus, between 101st and 149th; liberal reward. Miller, 567 West 149th. Apt. 42.

LOST.—Enameled vanity case, with chain, in Metropolitan Opera House, Thursday evening; reward. Address Box F 10 Times.

LOST.—Platinum diamond wrist watch, between Hotels Plaza and Paterson; liberal reward. Williams, 509 West 149d.

LOST—Jan. 22, between 118th St., Giddings store; street or subway, or 5th Av., round pearl pin; reward. F 165 Times.

LOST.—Pearl brooch, diamond centre, Tuesday evening, Wallick Hotel; reward if returned to Mrs. Kent, 77 West 85th St.

LOST—Tuesday evening, Broadway, 108th, leather purse with gold pencil, &c.; reward. Return to Plaine, 211 West 106th.

LOST.—Wednesday night, in or near Audubon Theatre, Persian lamb collar; reward. Phelps, 720 West 172d St.

LOST—Black silk handbag containing sum of money, keys, silver rosary. Return 400 Park Av.; reward.

LOST.—$500 reward for return of jewelry lost on Broadway, 148th, 161st. Lohr, 3,605 Broadway.

LOST.—Lady's wrist watch, at Palais Royal or in taxi to 59th St.; reward. Telephone 8882 Plaza.

LOST.—Lady's moleskin stole, (neckpiece,) about Jan. 11; liberal reward if returned. P 179 Times.

LOST—Gold watch and fob, initials "K. H.;" reward. Callahan, 31 West 65th.

LOST.—Black silk bag, 45th and Madison; no questions. Return to Hotel Chatham.

LOST—Tuesday evening, on 6th Av. "L," black leather purse; reward. Riverside 1906.

GOLD BROOCH, blue stone, in Forties, Wednesday. Apartment D3, 145 East 49th.

LOST—Gold Waltham wrist watch, link bracelet; reward. Taylor, 561 5th Av.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of black seal muff lost between Jersey City and 145 West 12th, in either taxi or ferryboat. M. A. Payton, 145 West 12th.

REWARD.—Wrist watch, initials "G. M. B.," Sunday morning. Barker, care Thorley, 562 5th Av.

REWARD.—Gold cross and crown pin, 231st St., 96th St. Seibel, 3,061 Bailey Av.

REWARD.—Steel-beaded bag, Comedy Theatre balcony. Z 306 Times Annex.

IF THE PERSON WHO CALLED Bryant 1425, regarding coat taken by mistake, will call again, it will be greatly appreciated and no questions will be asked.

WILL THE PERSON ("M. C.") WHO GOT wrong coat and hat at popular restaurant on Columbus Circle Saturday evening, please communicate with P 165 Times?

$100 REWARD.—Lost, Jan. 23, between 28th and 37th Sts., fancy platinum ring with three centre and 24 small diamonds. Theodore A. Kohn & Son, 321 5th Av.

$150 REWARD.—Lost, white West Highland terrier dog; answers to name of "Mac." Return to Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Av. No questions asked.

$100 REWARD for the return of onyx and diamond brooch lost Jan. 18; no questions asked. Cartier, 653 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND—A watch fob, gold coin pendant. W. A. Decker, care New York Telephone Co., 104 Broad St.

COAL MEN AND ROADS IN ANTHRACITE POOL

Move Advocated by Wiggin Expected to Speed Delivery to City.

SHIP SITUATION CLEARING

Only 55 Vessels Now Waiting for Fuel—Coal Near Tidewater Increases.

The New York coal situation looked brighter yesterday than at any time since the fuel crisis began. The railroads' reports, which were confirmed by the Fuel Administrators, showed that in the twenty-four hours ended at 7 A. M. yesterday 1,557 cars of coal, or 88,350 tons, were dumped at tidewater, of which 38,950 tons were anthracite, most of which was for New York City. The dumping yesterday was about 15,000 tons above the daily average for the last three weeks.

The Fuel Administrators said last night that they estimated 20,000 tons of anthracite arrived in the city yesterday. This is about what has been arriving for the last four days, but it was expected that today's arrivals would show a big increase. Deputy Marine Supt. Pollock reported yesterday that 18,590 tons of anthracite was on its way up the harbor and 20,850 tons was in barges waiting to be towed. Mr. Pollock also reported that 36,000 tons of bituminous coal, most of it for ships was being towed up the harbor at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Fuel Administrators have contended all along that it was the coal dumped which should be considered as a measure of what was available for the city. The dumping reported yesterday was 300 cars above the average for the last fortnight.

To Pool All Anthracite.

The situation is expected to improve also because of the decision reached at a conference of railroad officials and coal dealers yesterday to pool all anthracite arriving at the port. The meeting was held in the offices of W. H. Truesdale, President of the Lackawanna Railroad, at 90 West Street. After the meeting E. E. Loomis, President of the Lehigh Valley, issued this statement:

"In order to reduce the accumulations of cars on hand each day at the docks and avoid a large amount of switching, at the meeting of railroad officials and coal operators today it was agreed, subject to the approval of the administration, to pool all anthracite coal at New York tidewater ports."

State Fuel Administrator Wiggin had advocated such a move for ten days. All bituminous coal used at this port was pooled nearly a year ago, under a plan by which a ship needing coal would be supplied with available coal, no matter for what ship it was ordered. The pooling of anthracite means that if a dealer has barges ready at a coal port it will not be necessary for him to wait for the unloading or switching of 100 other cars of coal that might be in front of him, but if he has six cars of coal in the yard, he can get the first six cars available. It will also mean that coal will be pooled with the idea of getting the best use of unloading facilities, no one road having more than it can handle, while the equipment of another road was only partially employed in tidewater delivery.

Joseph E. Parsons, in charge of the bunkering of ships for the Shipping Board, reported that 19 ships were coaled in the twenty-four hours up to noon yesterday, as compared with 17 the day before. He said that 55 ships were still to be coaled. There were 71 ships waiting Wednesday. J. W. Searles, Commissioner of the Tidewater Coal Exchange, said that the bunkering of ships was well in hand, and that in another week it should be normal—that is, no ships would then be delayed for lack of fuel.

More Coal at Tidewater.

Due to the snow on the tracks, the arrival of coal at tidewater was slightly less than the day before, but the coal within twenty-four hours of tidewater showed an increase. Most of this coal will be at the Jersey ports today. Both railroad men and Fuel Administrators expected the arrival of coal in New York today to show material gains.

The following table of the tidewater coal situation shows the improvement in dumping for the last few days:

	Jan. 24. Cars.	Jan. 23. Cars.	Jan. 22. Cars.	Jan. 21. Cars.
Anthracite	888	590	764	638
Bituminous	779	565	724	404
	1,667	1,155	1,488	1,042

Yesterday's report gave the following situation at tidewater:

	Anthracite. Cars.	Bituminous. Cars.	Total Cars.
Dumped	888	779	1,667
In barges	530	329	846
In cars	1,943	1,886	3,829

The report also showed that there was within twenty-four hours of tidewater 2,000 cars of coal, or about 100,000 tons.

The railroads also reported that 170 cars of coal were dumped for New England and that 112 cars of coal were in barges waiting to be towed to New England. There were delivered all rail to New England railroads 884 cars of coal.

The reports from Hampton Roads to the office of the Assistant Director General of Railroads also showed an improvement. There were 24,080 tons of coal dumped at Hampton Roads in the twenty-four hours up to 7 A. M. yesterday, as compared with 11,778 the day before. There were 2,786 tons dumped for New England, as compared with 2,053 the day before. Coal on hand in cars showed an increase of from 160,000 tons to 172,000 tons.

One hundred and six barges carrying 54,501 tons of coal were towed up the harbor yesterday morning, and 77 boats with 27,000 tons were ready to be moved at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. At port waiting to be loaded at noon yesterday were 249 barges.

Appeal for Bunkering Companies.

At the weekly luncheon of the Wholesale Coal Trade Association yesterday at the Whitehall Club a resolution was adopted and sent to Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield, asking that, after the present accumulation of ships in the harbor had been bunkered by the Shipping Board and the Fuel Administration, the coal bunkering companies be allowed to have their business back. The resolutions pointed out that the Shipping Board had created an agency here to bunker ships under the control of the Shipping Board, and not to bunker other ships unless they could get no coal from private dealers; that because of the shortage and the requisitioning of coal by the Federal authorities the private companies had been unable to get supplies of fuel; that the business of the private companies had greatly fallen off, and said:

Whereas, it is the announced policy of the Fuel Administration and the United States Shipping Board to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary channels of business and the methods of distribution of coal.

Be it resolved by the Board of Directors of the Wholesale Coal Trade Association of New York, Inc., that when the existing accumulation of steamers shall have been supplied and the congested conditions relieved, the Fuel Administration and the Shipping Board are requested to use every effort to have the bunkering of ships turned over to those best qualified to handle said business to the end that the individual bunkering companies may not be deprived of their regular and legitimate business of bunkering private steamers heretofore conducted by them.

The resolutions further asked that the Fuel Administration and the Shipping Board assist the bunkering companies in providing coal, and that when any of the coal requisitioned by the Shipping Board be not needed to coal its ships it be turned over to the bunkering companies to supply other ships.

Seek Better Co-operation.

The harbor situation continues to grow worse and the Fuel Administrators and shipping men believe there must be co-operation if the ice barrier is to be passed. In order to go over the situation in all its phases there was a meeting in the office of Dock Commissioner Hurlburt yesterday. Those present were the Commissioner, Mr. Schley, Harry T. Peters, Chairman of the Coal Conservation Committee, and several men interested in harbor transportation. After the meeting it was said that the question of coal transportation from the time the coal was unloaded into the barges until it was unloaded for distribution here was carefully discussed and plans were laid for increasing the efficiency of harbor towing and speeding up work on the many tugs that are awaiting repair for ice damage.

Deputy Administrator W. M. Greer of the Bronx spent much of yesterday visiting the big coal dealers in the effort to have some coal diverted to the Bronx, where, he said, the situation was no better than a week ago. He said that there was coal for his district on the way but that it had been held up by ice. It was almost a case of having to close up in the Bronx unless the deliveries were speeded up.

A letter has been sent to the heads of the railroads by Superintendent Pollock, suggesting that the Pennsylvania Railroad tubes be worked to the maximum capacity every night to relieve the situation in this city. It was his opinion that about 150 cars of coal could be run through the tubes to the Long Island yards every night.

The current number of The Coal Age today will point out that the storm which followed set at naught much good that had been accomplished. Some mines were so hampered that they have not been able to work. Coal Age continues:

"The conditions in New York so far as distribution is concerned, are probably as bad, if not worse, than they have been at any time in the last few months. It is thought by some that no material relief will be felt until mild weather renders the shipment of coal from the Jersey shore more safe and easy. Difficulty is also being experienced at the present time in securing adequate help at the various loading points where cars are discharged into lighters and barges. It seems to be the consensus of opinion throughout the entire country that little general relief may be expected until warmer weather."

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court made the following order yesterday:

"It is ordered that upon the Mondays included within such (Garfield) order, or until the further order of this court, none of the Special and Trial Terms of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District, with the exception of the term appointed for ex parte applications, shall be held, and that all terms appointed for any of the said Mondays shall be postponed until the following day."

No Relief in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—New England's coal shortage is growing steadily worse. James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for this district, said tonight that while the five-day closing order of the National Fuel Administration had enabled transportation companies to catch their breath, the general situation was not improved, and he expected to receive reports from time to time of more factories shutting down for lack of fuel.

In order to relieve the serious situation in Providence powerful naval auxiliary vessels have towed nearly 9,000 tons of soft coal there in the past two days.

PRACTICAL COAL MAN TO DO DISTRIBUTING

J. D. A. Morrow Will Have Charge of Routing from the Mines to the Consumer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—J. D. A. Morrow, general secretary of the National Coal Association, formerly of Pittsburgh, and a practical coal man, was today placed by the fuel administration in general charge of distribution of coal, both anthracite and bituminous. Mr. Morrow will have charge of the routing and distribution of all coal from the mine to the consuming sections. He formerly was an assistant secretary of the Federal Trade Commission and prior to that secretary of the coal association in Pittsburgh.

Conferees of the railroad and fuel administrations on the zone distributing system agreed today on adopting as a basis for their calculations the suggestions of the defunct railroad war board to the fuel administration. A number of modifications were made, however, and the operation of the plan, it was said, would be limited to the East, where freight congestion is greatest.

Under the plan certain mining districts would be assigned a specific territory to which their output should go, and the railroad routes would be prescribed. New England would be served largely by water carriers from Hampton Roads, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Coal going to those ports from Southwestern Virginia, West Virginia and Central and Southern Pennsylvania fields. By rail, New England would get its emergency coal supplies from the Clearfield, Latrobe, Greensburg and other Central Pennsylvania regions.

The Atlantic seaboard as far south as Maryland would get coal principally from the Central Pennsylvania mines also, as at present, but with a number of rearrangements of routes to make hauls as short as possible. The Pittsburgh and West Virginia fields would be cut off entirely from supplying Eastern trade. Maryland would get coal mainly from the Myersdale district of Southern Pennsylvania, over the Baltimore & Ohio line.

Western and Northern New York and Southern Ontario would be supplied principally from the Clearfield and Reynoldsville districts of Western Pennsylvania. The Pittsburgh district mines would send their output mainly to the lakes for the Northwest and, incidentally, to Northwestern Pennsylvania and Northeastern Ohio.

Piling of new lighterage rates in New York Harbor, making increases of about 50 per cent., was approved today by the Interstate Commerce Commission as a measure to promote speedy unloading of barges.

Two-thirds of Washington's churches were ordered by the local Fuel Administrator to close for the next three weeks to conserve fuel. Representatives of the churches, consulted before the order was issued, gave assurances that they would cheerfully comply. Weekday as well as Sunday services are affected.

Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, tonight appealed to the householders of the country to employ for "odd jobs" unskilled workers who will be thrown out of work once a week because of the Monday closing order.

"Make Monday 'Odd-Job Monday,'" said Mr. Post. "Nearly every householder in the industrial sections most affected doubtless can offer odd jobs to these men and women, whereby they may earn something on the closed days. If each householder should during this period arrange to have all odd jobs, such as the removal of ashes, repairing, &c., performed on Monday, employment would be given to many."

French Tablet for McConnell Shaft.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—French Ambassador Jusserand today advised Senator Overman of North Carolina that the French Government desired to place a bronze tablet on the monument erected at Carthage, N. C., to James R. McConnell, one of the first American aviators killed in France.

Newlands's Successor Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator Charles B. Henderson, Democrat, successor to the late Senator Newlands of Nevada, took his oath of office today.

FREIGHT MOVEMENT SLIGHTLY IMPROVED

Weather Conditions Continue Bad, Interfering with the Interchange of Cars.

ANOTHER LABOR SHORTAGE

Expect to Raise Embargoes Soon on Pennsylvania, B. & O., and Reading.

Slightly improved movement of freight was reported yesterday by the Presidents of the Eastern railroads to the office of A. H. Smith, Regional Director of Railroads. Mr. Smith was in Philadelphia perfecting plans to relieve the freight congestion on the Pennsylvania lines in the Pittsburgh district.

Weather conditions continued to be bad. There was an improvement in switching in the Chicago and Pittsburgh gateways, where most of the Eastern congestion is caused, but the cold interfered with yard and interchange movements.

Ice conditions in New York Harbor continued bad, making towing difficult. The North River, the East River, and the Kill van Kull were reported full of ice floes. The movement of merchandise and coal was restricted below what otherwise could have been accomplished by a shortage of tugs, nearly half of the harbor tug equipment being out of operation, due largely to ice accidents. Yesterday twenty-eight railroad tugs and fifty-one boats of private towing companies were laid up for repairs.

Weather reports from the various districts of the East showed the following conditions: Twenty-four below to 15 above in New England, 7 to 13 above in New York, zero to 8 above in Pennsylvania anthracite region, 23 above at Newport News, 25 above in West Virginia, 2 to 15 below in the central district, 18 above at Chicago, 8 to 10 inches new snow Central and Northern New York, light snow and drifting in Central Pennsylvania, and light snow in Pittsburgh coal district.

Slight Improvement in West.

Through the Chicago and Buffalo gateways the movement of freight showed slight continued improvement. From Chicago 682 cars of beef, live stock, and perishables moved east in the preceding twenty-four hours. There arrived in Chicago 1,665 cars, 10 per cent. below normal. The movement of coal into the Chicago district and the operation of passenger trains on schedule time were hampered by high winds and drifting snow. The Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern Railway was forced to suspend operation because of drifts. The eastbound cars at Chicago showed a decrease of 10 per cent. above the previous day.

In the Pittsburgh district more favorable weather conditions were reported. In the twenty-four hours there was a decrease of 800 cars in the accumulation above normal. Coal production Wednesday in the bituminous mines of the Pittsburgh district was 87 per cent. of capacity. It was reported that the car supply was practically a full normal one. West Virginia and Virginia reported improved conditions.

In the Pennsylvania anthracite regions high winds and drifted snow also hampered the movement of cars. The same conditions applied to the central Pennsylvania bituminous region. In the West Virginia bituminous region, 2,100 cars were loaded Wednesday, a slight improvement. The mines in Indiana reported operating at 65 per cent. capacity, hampered by weather conditions. Ohio mines reported 70 per cent. car supply. There was a shortage of mechanical labor reported from a number of traffic centres.

There was a good movement of freight eastbound into New England reported; the total movement was 2,384 cars, an increase of 118 cars. The freight movement in central New York was hampered by snow.

The clearing of ships from New York Harbor is expected to show a material decrease in the accumulation of export freight at North Atlantic ports, which was 41,000 carloads on the date of the last general survey, Jan. 15. All railroads entering New York have reported that the domestic freight situation has been bettered by "Freight Moving Week," the arrivals being slowed down because of the Middle Western congestion. With the clearing of the tieup at Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Buffalo, and the co-ordination of the railroads and the Government Freight Dictator, together with the embargo-permit system for domestic carload freight, officials expect the next two weeks to show a marked improvement in the transportation situation in the East, provided there are no more blizzards or zero weather to contend with. Since the Government took over the operation of the railroads the weather conditions have been the worst in the last thirty years, according to veteran trainmen. These conditions, coupled with the heavy record traffic, have given the National Railroad Administration some difficult problems.

Expect to Raise Embargo Soon.

The normal sailing of ships, together with the restraints which Director General McAdoo has placed upon the shipping of freight to the North Atlantic ports until provision has been made for its removal from the railroads, is expected to work great benefits when the movement gets back to usual form. It is not expected that the embargoes on the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, and Reading east of Pittsburgh will extend beyond next Monday.

President F. D. Underwood of the Erie issued an appeal to the men on his road yesterday, in which he said he knew their lot was a rough one in the recent weather conditions, but that it was not so bad as some of the boys in the trenches were having.

"Weather and other conditions on the Erie Railroad have resulted in conditions that inflict hardships on officers and employes of every grade," said Mr. Underwood's statement. "By comparison, however, the hardest lot of any man on the railroad is light compared with that of your fellows going and now in the army abroad. We are less than manly when we grumble at conditions here. Let us anew apply ourselves to the work before us, regardless of any personal discomfort. The Winter is half through. Do not lay down for a minute. Conditions must be better in a short time.

"Especially guard against the error that has found voice, now that the Government has taken over the railroads, that a lesser effort on the part of employes will go. The officers of the railroads are subordinate to the Director General. The direction of railroads remains in the hands of its officers, and they have the right to demand from every loyal employe full support. Your responsibilities to them and to the Erie Railroad are in no way lessened.

"If we allow the efficiency of the work in which we are all engaged to lag for any reason, we are not only unworthy American citizens, but we are doing a direct injury to our brothers abroad. We must not send men abroad and then decline to do anything that adds to their comfort and effectiveness.

"I thank you for what you have done in the past and ask you to put forth your full energies in the future, regardless of any temporary personal discomfort to yourselves."

Economies on Pennsylvania.

Reports which have been received from all divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad Lines East of Pittsburgh and Erie show that as a result of the reductions in passenger train service, made effective on Jan. 6, when 104 weekday and 61 Sunday trains were taken off, the following economies in motive power and man power have been achieved:

Locomotives saved per day	29
Locomotive crews saved per day	55
Train crews saved per day	47
Train miles saved per year	2,706,313

The locomotives which have been saved are being used in part to replace others in the passenger service which are urgently in need of repairs, and in part for moving the lighter forms of freight. The engine and train crews saved have been assigned to new duties in accordance with the seniority rules of the railroad.

Thirty-five lines of parlor and sleeping cars were discontinued, each taken off being replaced by one or more day coaches of approximately triple the carrying capacity.

NOON CLOSING ON MONDAYS.

Hoover Directs That Food Stores Shall Be Open Only Half a Day.

A telegram was received by the Federal Food Board yesterday from the Food Administration asking that all retail and wholesale stores dealing in food close on the remaining workless Mondays at noon. This telegram was received from Mr. Hoover: "It is agreed by the Food and Fuel Administrations that all wholesale and retail stores dealing in foods should close at noon Mondays from Jan. 28 to March 25, from patriotic motives, except where the closing will interfere with the sufficient distribution of food for the immediate needs of the communities, necessary for remaining open and heated to be determined by local Food Administrator, who will notify the local Fuel Administrator."

The Food Board announced yesterday that it would distribute 30,880 pounds of butter to hospitals and charitable institutions. It will sell at 43 cents a pound. This butter is in the possession of Charles Willmer, a retail grocer of 22 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. Willmer was brought before the board charged with having more butter on hand than the condition of his trade demanded. In order to show his good faith in that he was unaware that he was hoarding food he agreed to sell his holdings to charitable institutions at cost.

The board will distribute today to the retail trade 10,000 pounds of sugar which had been gathered by Princus Friedman, 127 Rivington Street. Friedman is charged with conducting his business without a license. The offer to allow the sugar to be redistributed was made by lawyers for Friedman. It will be sold at the wholesale price.

The Food Administration yesterday approved a proposal from the local board that storage egg holdings be released at the rate of 10 per cent. every two days. The administration believes this will cause the price to drop.

AIM TO HELP FREIGHT TIEUP.

Merchants Would Open Their Receiving Departments on Mondays.

The Merchants' Association sent to National Fuel Administrator Garfield yesterday a telegram urging the importance of allowing the receiving departments of business houses to remain open on workless Mondays in order to receive shipments and relieve the freight congestion. The association has been investigating the charge that shipments were allowed to pile up on piers and in freight sheds because business was literally obeying the closing order. The investigation showed that facts had not been misstated and that piers and freight stations were only operated 40 per cent. efficiently in consequence.

"I is the opinion of the Merchants Association that it is very desirable that on the following nine Mondays receivers of freight make special effort to take freight away from piers and receiving stations," Dr. Garfield was told. "It is extremely doubtful if the usual amount of freight will be taken from piers and freight stations on the following nine Mondays unless an order or definite request is received from the United States Fuel Administration to the effect that receiving stations may remain open on the following nine Mondays, and unless they are permited to use such power, heat, and light as is absolutely necessary for the receipt of freight.

"The importance of keeping the receiving departments in full operation is evidently understood by Reeve Schley, Fuel Administrator for New York County, for we understand that, realizing the local situation, he has expressed himself as willing to consider favorably requests for exemption of receiving departments from the general order of Jan. 17."

TRUCKING and HAULING

Congestion can be relieved today. We can make immediate deliveries in New York City of SELDEN TRUCKS in large quantities. Equipped with bodies ready for use. Call or 'phone

Manhattan Motors Corp. (8)
230 West 56th St. Circle 6081

BAD BREATH

Causes: Improper eating and drinking, bad teeth, diseased tonsils, etc. Cleanse your stomach. Eat Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls at night. Have your teeth fixed. Consult your doctor about your tonsils.

Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls

Sleep more. Rest more. Build up your strength. 6 Rolls, 10c. Druggists.

1% Per MONTH on PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Conforming to the orders of the Fuel Administrator, our offices will be closed on Mondays beginning Jan. 28 and ending Mar. 25.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

TO CUT FLOUR SALES HERE TO AID ALLIES

Hoover Takes 30 Per Cent. of Home Production and Plans Restrictive Measures.

CURBS FROM MILLERS DOWN

War Bread Mixtures Likely to be Necessary Until Our New Wheat Crop Comes In.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—To create a large export surplus of wheat flour for the Allies the Food Administration is considering a plan of forced reduction in the flour sales in this country all the way from the miller to the consumer. Millers, wholesalers, retailers, and bakers will probably be required to hold their sales of flour down to 75 per cent. of the amount now handled.

As the Allies are now calling for 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 more bushels of wheat, the Food Administration has arranged to take over 30 per cent. of America's flour production, out of which will be taken supplies for export.

Food Administration officials believe the United States can give Europe 90,000,000 bushels of wheat made into flour between now and the time that the new American crop comes in without endangering the American supply.

Details of the plans have not been fully worked out, but millers and dealers throughout the country have been asked for their opinion as to the best means of reducing consumption. Most of them hold that a reduction in sales to the public is the best way.

The plan, if adopted, it is believed, will inevitably bring a war bread of mixed cereals to the tables of the American people. Although there is little sentiment for mixing flours at the mills, a forced restriction of flour sales to dealers would involve such mixing in the bakeries and the homes. Bakers whose flour supplies are cut, Food Administration officials believe, will, of their own accord, substitute flours from other grains than wheat to keep their sales of bread up to normal. In homes it is believed the people will mix the flours or use a larger substitution, such as cornbread, rye bread, and other breads.

Voluntary saving, it is pointed out, has not produced as large an export surplus of flour as the Food Administration officials had hoped for. Forced reduction in the sale of flour was approved at a recent meeting here of State Food Administrators, and the Food Administration has been working on the plan ever since.

For several weeks flour mills have been producing only one grade of flour under orders of the Food Administration. This has done away with patents and other special brands. Both millers and wholesalers are now under license, and the restriction in sales to the public can be enforced by a change in regulations. If the 30 per cent. output of flour, purchased by the Food Administration, furnishes more than the amount desired for export, part of it will be turned back to the public for consumption here.

Nebraska's Corn Harvest in Danger.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 24.—Help in moving Nebraska corn to save it from destruction was sought in a telegram sent today by Governor Keithinevill of Nebraska to the Director General of Railroads. The telegram recited that through lack of cars in Thurston County 1,000,000 bushels of corn was lying unprotected on the ground.

FABBRI HOME BURNED.

Wife of New Yorker Has Narrow Escape in Maine Fire.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Jan. 24.—The large country home here of E. G. Fabbri of New York was burned early today with all its furnishings, including many valuable rugs, tapestries, and paintings. The loss is estimated at $150,000, part of which is covered by insurance.

Members of the family who have been staying here recently, including Mrs. Fabbri, were asleep when the fire was discovered. They were forced to flee in thin clothing from the building, with the temperature at zero.

Mr. Fabbri is in Florence, Italy, with an American Red Cross unit.

Some Contrasts

well worth heeding

Raw sugar costs the refiners considerably more than formerly.

Cigar and Cigarette manufacturers find tobacco leaf similarly higher priced.

The maker of your favorite breakfast food pays more for corn, wheat or oats than he used to.

You have noticed the difference in the higher retail costs of these articles.

Wool, too, is much more expensive than it was a year ago—and very scarce. Next year it will cost even more—and will be appreciably scarcer.

In the face of all these things, our Hart Schaffner & Marx all-wool Suits and Overcoats are now at the lowest prices in months.

At our present Sale prices, they are considerably under current wholesale quotations—and about 50 per cent. cheaper than clothes of like quality will cost next year.

So, whether or not your immediate needs suggest the purchase of a new Winter Suit or Overcoat, foresight and economy recommend that you buy one, or both—*NOW*.

Continuing Our Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Overcoats and Fancy Winter Suits

Suits and Overcoats $22.50 and Less	$19.50	$40 and $35 Suits and Overcoats	$33.00
$28 and $25 Suits and Overcoats	$23.00	Suits and Overcoats formerly $45	$38.00
$32.50 and $30 Suits and Overcoats	$28.00	Suits and Overcoats formerly $50	$43.00

All our higher priced Overcoats are reduced in proportion.

No Charge for Alterations.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

Announcement

Effective on and after February 6th, 1918, the Chassis price of

"The Autocar Motor Truck"

Will Be $2050

Orders placed before February 6th, 1918, will be accepted at the present price of $1815, only for delivery as soon as we can possibly deliver.

In order to protect our 6000 customers, and others who are in the market for Autocars, we must reserve the privilege of limiting the number of Autocars that we will sell at the present price to any one business house.

The Autocar Company

Ardmore, Pa.

New York Branch, 553-557 W. 23d St.

January 24th, 1918